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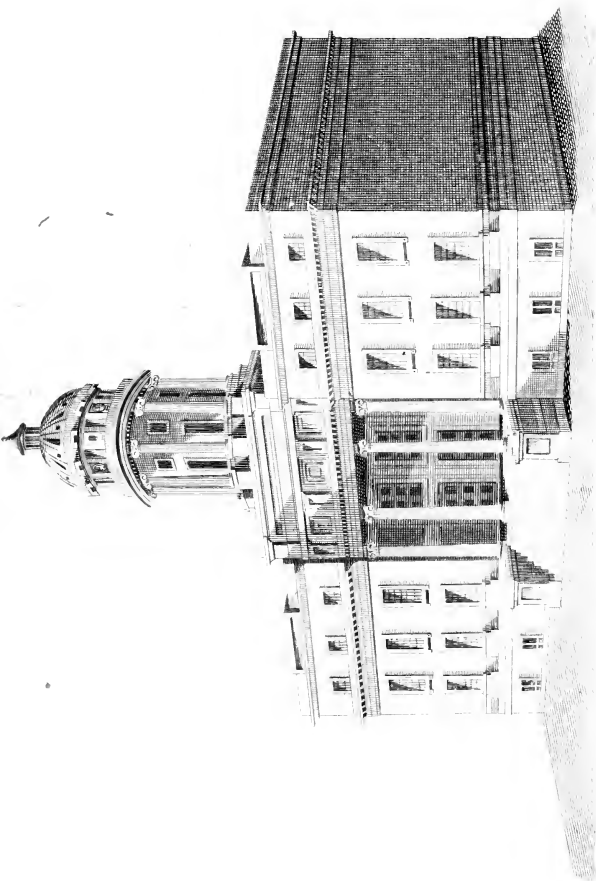
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THE

PICTURE OF NEW-YORK,

AND

STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO THE

COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

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PUBLISHED BY A. T. GOODRICH,
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Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1828. in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, Andrew T. Goodrich, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

“The Picture of New-York, and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States.”

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:” and also to an Act, entitled “An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

FRED I. BETTS.

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

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PREFACE.

IN issuing forth this volume, the editor requests the candid indulgence of the public, for any omissions or errors that may be perceived; and this is more confidently claimed, as the present work may be called a pioneer, in the collection and arrangement of the large assemblage of commercial, statistical, and historical facts connected with this metropolis here given, on which much labour and research have been bestowed. Numerous volumes of manuscript documents, of the highest value, have generously been supplied, and have yielded the most curious particulars of local history, and of statistical information; some of these, that may appear trivial, or unimportant at first sight, will, it is presumed, at some future day, be appreciated and received, as valuable materials, in tracing the history and progress of this city, which exhibits in its career such an unexampled growth and prosperity.

The editor will be thankful to receive, through the medium of the publisher, all the aid and improvement that may be derived from the kind suggestions of his friends and correspondents, that can elicit the smallest light on any portion of our short, but eventful history; as much undoubtedly remains, that is both interesting and important, which will be inserted, when any subsequent

edition may be demanded ; and if the Picture of New-York now presented to the public, should be deemed worthy the attention or perusal of the curious antiquary, the inquiring stranger, or fellow-citizen, the editor will be fully gratified.—The plan of the city and island, attached to this volume, which was drawn and engraved expressly for the purpose, is of itself, a most valuable appendage, and is considered as the most correct ever issued here of a similar size ; comprising, at one view, the ancient limits of the island, and the encroachments since made on the surrounding waters.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

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CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.



HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Origin and Progress

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK derives its origin and commercial importance from the colonizing and trading spirit of the Hollanders, and the general rage for adventure, which characterized other maritime nations of Europe, soon after the discovery of this western continent.

Many of the early troubles and civil commotions of the various American colonies, soon after their settlement, were derived from the conflicting claims of England, France, and Holland, arising from real or pretended rights from prior discovery of territory. But leaving the abstract question of right untouched, we shall merely give the following outline of facts connected with the early voyages made to the middle region of the western hemisphere, and such other facts, relative to the interior collisions of the colonies, as may be intimately connected with our early history, which is so much blended with the progress of the colony; leaving it to those who are desirous of more minute facts, to resort to the copious sources of information that may be obtained from numerous books and manuscripts.

Sebastian Cabot, an Englishman, was employed by Henry VII., king of England, to discover a N. W. passage to China; and in that service, in or about 1497, he discovered all the N. E. coast of America, from Cape Florida, in 25° to $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. latitude, by which the crown of England became entitled thereto, so far as the right of first discovery could confer the same.

Sir Walter Raleigh sent two vessels to the N. E. coast of America, in or about 1584. These vessels landed the people in Carolina, and took possession thereof in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling the country Virginia after her.

From 1584 to 1606, there were many voyages made by the subjects of England to sundry parts of the said N. E. coast of America, who landed and took possession thereof for the crown of England: and, April 10th, 1606, two companies were formed and incorporated by King James the first, by the names of the *South Virginia Company* and the *North Virginia Company*.

In the year 1609, April 6th, O. S., Captain Henry Hudson, an experienced English pilot, but then in the service of the East India Company of the United States of Holland, left the Texel in a vessel called the *Half-Moon*, navigated by 20 men Dutch and English. He doubled the cape of Norway, and made towards Nova Zembla; but being impeded by the great cold and the ice, he formed a resolution of visiting the coast of America, towards Virginia. They arrived on the coast in latitude 44° , and were obliged to make a harbour in order to get a new foremast, having lost their old one. They found the natives also kind and willing to trade with them.

for different kinds of furs, upon the most profitable terms. They found here also the greatest plenty of *codfish*.

Hudson's men not using the natives well, but taking their effects without paying for them, a quarrel ensued, and Hudson was obliged to put to sea, and made land again August 3d, in latitude 42° ; continuing along from Cape Cod westward, they arrived at Sandy Hook, Lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$, Sept. 3d, 1609. Finding a good entrance and harbour, they came to anchor behind the Hook,* and sent their boat to

* The following Indian tradition of the first landing of Europeans near New-York is extracted from Heckwelder's history.

"A long time ago, before men with a white skin had ever been seen, some Indians, fishing at a place where the sea widens, espied something at a distance moving upon the water. They hurried ashore, collected their neighbours, who together returned and viewed intensely this astonishing phenomenon. What it could be, baffled all conjecture. Some supposed it a large fish or animal, others that it was a very big house floating on the sea. Perceiving it move towards land, the spectators concluded that it would be proper to send runners in different directions to carry the news to their scattered chiefs, that they might send off for the immediate attendance of their warriors. These arriving in numbers to behold the sight, and perceiving that it was actually moving towards them, (i. e. coming into the river or bay,) they conjectured that it must be a remarkable large house, in which the Manitto (or Great Spirit) was coming to visit them. They were much afraid, and yet under no apprehension that the Great Spirit would injure them. They worshipped him. The chiefs now assembled at York Island, and consulted in what manner they should receive their Manitto: meat was prepared for a sacrifice. The women were directed to prepare the best of victuals. Idols or images were examined and put in order. A grand dance they thought would be pleasing, and in addition to the sacrifice, might appease him if angry. The conjurors were also set to work to determine what this phenomenon portended, and what the result would be. To these, men, women, and children looked up for advice and protection. Utterly at a loss what to do, and distracted alternately by hope and fear, in this confusion a grand dance commenced. Meantime fresh runners arrived, declaring it to be a great house of various colours and full of living creatures. It now appeared certain that it was their Manitto, probably bringing some new kind of game. Others arriving, declared it positively to be full of people, of different colour and dress from theirs, and that one in particular appeared altogether *red*.* This then must be the *Manitto*. They were lost in ad-

* Hudson clothed in *red* the savages he took on board near Sandy Hook Bay. This shows that he had red clothes on board, and when he or his mate landed, he might have been thus clothed.

what is called Coney Island, lying near Long Island. In this island they found chiefly a soil of white sand,

miration, could not imagine what the vessel was, whence it came, or what all this portended. They are now hailed from the vessel in a language they could not understand. They answer by a shout or yell in their way. The house (or large canoe, as some render it) stops. A smaller canoe comes on shore with the red man in it: some stay by his canoe to guard it. The chiefs and wise men form a circle, into which the red man and two attendants approach. He salutes them with friendly countenance, and they return the salute after their manner. They are amazed at their colour and dress, particularly with him who, glittering in red, wore something (perhaps lace and buttons) they could not comprehend. He *must* be the great Manitto, they thought, but why should he have a *white skin*? A large elegant *Hockhack* (gourd, i. e. bottle, decanter, &c.) is brought by one of the supposed Manitto's servants, from which a substance is poured into a small cup or glass, and handed to the Manitto. He drinks, has the glass refilled, and handed to the chief near him. He takes it, smells it and passes it to the next, who does the same. The glass in this manner is passed round the circle, and is about to be returned to the red-clothed man, when one of them, a great warrior, harangues them on the impropriety of returning the cup unemptied. It was handed to them, he said, by the Manitto, to drink out of as he had. To follow his example would please him—to reject it might provoke his wrath. And if no one else would, he would drink it himself, let what would follow; for it were better for one even to die, than a whole nation to be destroyed. He then took the glass, smelled at it, again addressed them, bidding adieu, and drank the contents. All eyes were now fixed (on the first Indian in New York who had tasted the poison which has since effected so signal a revolution in the condition of the native Americans.) He soon began to stagger. The women cried, supposing him in fits. He rolled on the ground. They bemoan his fate. They thought him dying. He fell asleep. They at first thought he had expired, but soon perceived he still breathed. He awoke, jumped up, and declared he never felt more happy. He asked for more, and the whole assembly, imitating him, became intoxicated. After this intoxication ceased, they say, that while it lasted the whites confined themselves to their vessel, the man with red clothes returned, and distributed beads, axes, hoes, and stockings. They soon became familiar, and conversed by signs. The whites made them understand that they would now return home, but the next year they would visit them again with presents, and stay with them awhile; but that as they could not live without eating, they should then want a little land to sow seeds, in order to raise herbs to put into their broth. Accordingly a vessel arrived the season following, when they were much rejoiced to see each other;* but the whites laughed when they saw the axes and hoes hanging as ornaments to their breasts, and the stockings used as tobacco pouches. The whites now put handles (or helvies) in the former, and cut down trees before their eyes, and dug the ground, and showed them the use of the stockings. Here they say a general laughter ensued,

* It is certain that the Dutch sent one ship the year after Hudson's discovery, and it is highly probable that a part of the crew who had been with him, returned with this vessel.

such as was uncommon to them; still they found upon it a vast number of plum trees loaded with fruit, and many of them surrounded and covered with *grape vines* of different kinds. They saw the greatest plenty of snipes and other birds along the shores and in the trees.

While the ship lay at anchor, the natives came on board from the Jersey shore, and traded very fair, giving in exchange for trifles furs and skins of foxes, martins, &c. They brought also birds, fruit, white and blue *grapes*: and, what was remarkable, they had on their wrists and feet *copper rings*.

Hudson says, "upon my going on shore, after coming to anchor in the bay, within the Hook, I found the natives standing along the shore, and singing after their manner. Their clothing consisted of the skins of elks and foxes; and their food I found to be Turkey corn, (Indian corn or maize,) of which they bake cakes that are well tasted and good to eat. They came often on board the vessel after this in their canoes, made of yellow (pine) wood. Their arms I found to be bows and arrows, with sharp stones at

to think they had remained ignorant of the use of these things, and had borne so long such heavy metal suspended around their necks. Familiarity daily increasing between them and the whites, the latter now proposed to stay with them, asking them only for so much land as the hide of a bullock spread before them would cover or encompass. They granted the request. The whites took a knife, and beginning at one place on this hide, cut it up to a rope not thicker than the finger of a little child. They then took the rope and drew it gently along in a circular form, and took in a large piece of ground; the Indians were surprised at their superior wit, but did not contend with them for a little ground, as they had enough.* They lived contentedly together for a long time, but the new comers from time to time asked for more land, which was readily obtained. And thus they gradually proceeded higher up the Mahicannittuck, (Hudson river,) until they began to believe they would want all their country, which proved eventually the case."

* These Dutchmen (says Mr. Heckewelder,) turned their classical knowledge of Queen Dido to a profitable account.

the end, sharpened with pitch. Those whom I saw on the shore had no houses, but slept in the open air, some on mats of straw sewed together, and some on the leaves of trees. They brought all their goods with them, especially food and wild tobacco, which was strong tasted and good to chew. They appeared to be a friendly people, but were much inclined to steal, and were very cunning in carrying away any thing they took a liking to."

Hudson, discovering that the bay was the mouth of an extensive river, weighed anchor, and taking his course N. E. with his boat a-head to sound, proceeded up the river. The boat, on turning the point of the narrows, met unexpectedly with several canoes of Indians, who, being surprised and frightened, shot at the people in the boat, and killed one of them, whose name was John Coleman; and then made off as fast as they could, without being molested by the boat's crew.

It was expected that this first instance of hostility would have broken off all intercourse with the natives, but the next day numbers of them came on board and traded as freely as if nothing had happened. After the vessel had passed the narrows, they found a very fine bay, and in this bay at that time five islands: the one called Nutten Island, (now Governor's Island,) on account of the great quantity of nut trees growing on it: the other four islands lay near the west shore, and were not so large. (N.B. Only two of those islands are now remaining, but the rocks where the others lay [Robin's Reef, and another near Bedlow's Island,] are to be seen at low water.)

The Indians called by the name of Sankikani,

when the Dutch came, lived on the New-York bay and on the Jersey shore, opposite Manhattan Island, and from that some distance up the river lining the shore; and they were deadly enemies to the Mannhattans.

On the point of land where New-York is now built, they found living a very hostile people, who would not deal or trade with them: but those who lived on the western shore, from the kilns upward, came daily on board the vessel while she lay at anchor in the river, bringing with them, to barter, furs and skins of different kinds, and the largest and finest *oysters* they had ever beheld; also Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, grapes, and some apples, all which they exchanged for trifles. Hudson landed. He then proceeded up the river called by him the Great River Montaines, (or of the Mountains,) since called Hudson River. As he went up, he all the way found the natives on the west shore more affable and friendly than those on the east, and discovered that those on the one side were at war with those on the other. He proceeded up the river without molestation as far as he judged that he could go with his ship, and then took to his boat, to explore the river higher up. In his journal, he gives the following account of his reception at landing in lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$.

“I went on shore in one of the canoes, with an old man who was a chief of 40 men and 17 women, and whom I found in a house made of the bark of trees, and was exceedingly smooth and well finished within, and all round about. I found there a great quantity of Indian corn and beans; indeed, there lay to dry near the house of these articles as much

as would load three ships, besides what was still growing in the field. When we came to the house, two mats were spread to sit on; and immediately eatables were brought to us, in red wooden bowls well made; and two men were sent off, with their bows and arrows, to kill wild fowl, who soon returned with two pigeons. They also killed immediately a fat *dog*, and in a very little time skinned it with shells which they got out of the water. They expected I would have remained with them through the night; but this I did not care to do, and therefore went on board the ship again. It is the finest land for tilling my feet ever trod on, and bears all sorts of trees fit for building vessels. The natives here were exceedingly kind and good tempered; for when they saw that I was making ready to return to the ship, and would not stay with them, judging it proceeded from my fear of their bows and arrows, they took and broke them to pieces, and then threw them into the fire. I found grapes growing here also, and plums, pumpkins, and other fruit."

Hudson, while with the Indians ashore, where Albany now stands, was very kindly treated by them, and got from them, in exchange for trifles, very valuable furs. He was invited by signs to come and settle in the country, which they showed was at their service.

In returning down the river, when they had got in or through the Highlands, the Indians in their canoes being round about the ship, one of them clambered up by the stern rope-ladder to the windows, and took from thence sundry articles. Being seen by the mate, he shot at and killed him. After this, all the Indian canoes hastened to the shore, nor could

any of them be prevailed to come on board afterwards. The alarm extended quite down to the Jersey shore, which put an end to their former friendly intercourse, and obliged Hudson to put to sea Oct. 4th, 1609. He arrived safe at Dartmouth in England, Nov. 7th, 1609. From thence he wrote to the Dutch West India Company, who had employed him, and transmitted his journal and an account of his discoveries to them. In consequence of which, the company sent a *ship* to Hudson river for *trade*, in 1610. The captain, no doubt, from the account given by Hudson of the hostile disposition of the natives residing along the lower part of the river, and the friendly disposition of those residing near where Albany stands, and also an account of the greater quantity of furs to be obtained there, was induced to fix the first trading place there; and in 1614, they obtained permission of the natives to build a small *fort* on an island lying a little below Albany on the west side. It was a redoubt, with a ditch round it of 18 feet width: it had two brass cannon and eleven iron ones mounted, and was defended by *twelve soldiers*. The officer that commanded this fort was Hendrick Christian, his lieutenant was Jaques Elikins. The nation of Indians residing here were called Mohawks, and those on the east side of the river were called Mahicanders. The advantages derived by the Mohawks from the trade with the Dutch, induced all the other nations to allow them a free trade and intercourse; which was so encouraging and advantageous to the company by extending their possessions and trade, that desirous of securing the same to themselves, they sent orders in 1623 to build

forts near the limits of their possessions. They accordingly built one at Hartford, on Connecticut River, one at Delaware, one at Manhattan Island, and one at Albany.

In 1612, they already had a town and fort on York Island. This was only a redoubt, built near the corner of Garden-street and Broadway, overlooking the Hudson river.

In 1614, an expedition from South Virginia, under Captain Argal, was sent out by Sir Thomas Dale, and took possession of New-Amsterdam. At that time, there were only *four houses* outside of the fort. But an arrangement was soon after made with the English government, by which the Dutch remained in undisturbed possession of this city and island, and of the trade of the neighbouring country for exactly fifty years. The *Privileged Trading Company* of Amsterdam sent over ships laden with beads, trinkets, blankets, and hatchets, to trade with the Indians for furs; and they appointed Christianse as their governor or deputy, who was soon succeeded by Elkins.

This state, when under the jurisdiction of the Dutch West India Company, did not populate as fast as the goodness of the soil and its advantages for trade would lead one to expect. Few emigrants left Holland for these parts, but those who came in a *military* capacity, or as *merchants* or factors under the company, or civil officers of government. It was the custom of the company to grant land to those who had served out the time they had contracted for with the company. Hence Bergen, and Communipaw, and several other places, were settled by disbanded soldiers; and it is remarkable, that the

inhabitants of those places retain their ancient manner of living, and the very disposition of soldiers, especially the old men still living; and their descendants seem most of them to follow their footsteps.

1620.—In the month of June, this year, the famous West India Company of Holland was established. It was invested with an exclusive trade to the western coast of Africa, and to the eastern shores of America, from Newfoundland to the Straits of Magellan!! It was empowered to make treaties with the princes of the land, to build fortresses for the protection of commerce, appointing officers and soldiers for their defence, nominating magistrates for the preservation of good government, &c.

The above-mentioned West India Company, some time this year, applied to King James I. for leave to build some cottages upon Hudson's River, for the conveniency of their ships touching there for fresh water and provisions, on their way to the Brazils: under colour of this license, the said West India Company settled a colony, and called it New Netherlands.

Complaints being subsequently made of the proceedings of the Company to Charles I., he caused the same to be represented by his ambassador to the States' General, who disavowed the business, and declared by public instruments that it was only a private undertaking of the West India Company of Amsterdam.

Peter Minuetts was appointed Director-General, or Governor, under the West India Trading Company.

From this period until the change of government, this colony had frequent quarrels with the people of

New-England and on the Delaware, as to boundaries and trade, and forts were built, captured, and recaptured, and some blood shed on the occasion ; but eventually, the Dutch returned to the present limits of New-York.

1621.—This year, it is *said*, the States General made a grant of the New-Netherlands to the West India Company, who paid for the *province* of New-Netherlands 412,800 guilders, 11 stivers.

The Manhattan Indians were at first much opposed, and very hostile to the Dutch, and refused to *sell* them any *land* on the *island*. They therefore settled first at Albany. At length, however, they were persuaded to sell that part on which New-York now stands.

1623.—This year, the Dutch obtained leave of the natives to build a better fort on Manhattan Island. After the fort was built, persons who came over from Holland to settle in America, or to spend some time in the fur trade, and who could not reside in the fort, built houses near the walls of the same, and formed the first street ever made in the city, now called *Pearl-street*.

After the Dutch had got permission of the natives to build a fort at the island of Manhattan, they finished it in the form of a regular square, with four bastions, on a piece of land at the junction of the North and East Rivers. At different periods, this fort was strengthened by making the walls of stone thicker, at successive periods, outside of the first wall. The Dutch Director-General, and the Commandant, besides the other officers, had houses within it ; and in 1642, a church was built in the south-east corner of the fort. The church and houses were burnt

down in 1741; the secretary's office was over the gate; the church was not rebuilt again. Kieft, this year, was Director-General.

It would appear, from the discovery of a great number of red cedar pallisadoes under the foundation of the old fort in 1791, that the first fort was only stockadoes, perhaps with Block Houses. The time when it was built of stone cannot be ascertained by any old Dutch account; but it was probably, in a few years after 1623. It was a good stone fort when the English took it in 1664. It had 42 guns, mostly brass 12 and 18 pounders, very neatly cast. Part of these were lent on the expedition against Louisburgh, in 1758, and were never returned, and it is not known what became of them. The houses, chapel, and barracks above, were repaired in 1693 and 1726. The buildings referred to, while standing, were always the residence of the Governor, and the fort was most of the time garrisoned by a company of independent regular soldiers; in their absence, the militia did duty.

The fort cost 4172 guilders.

For several years, the first emigrants devoted themselves exclusively to traffic with the Indians, which progressed rapidly from year to year, as will appear by the following table of the

Returns of Trade, made to Holland by the Fur Company, then so recently established, viz. :

1624	4900 Beavers,	700 Otters, value	27,125 guilders.
1625.	5295 do.	463 do.	35,825 do.
1626.	7268 do.	857 do.	45,050 do.
1627.	7520 do.	370 do.	56,620 do.
1628.	6351 do.	734 do.	61,075 do.
1629.	5913 do.	681 do.	62,085 do.
1630.	6041 do.	1058 do.	68,012 do.
1632.	13513 do.	1661 do.	143,125 do.
1633.	8200 do.	1383 do.	91,375 do.
1635.	14891 do.	1413 do.	134,925 do.

1627.—The Dutch factors at New-Amsterdam and Albany naturally cultivated a commerce with their neighbours at New-Plymouth, to whom they sent their secretary Rosier, February, 1627.

Rosier brought with him peltry and other Indian commodities, which they exchanged for *corn* and *fish*. From this circumstance, it is probable, but little progress was made in the Dutch settlement here, or they would have had *corn* of their own.

1629.—Resolving at length to establish a permanent colony here, the Hollanders appointed *Wouter Van Twiller* governor, who arrived at Fort Amsterdam in June, 1629, and began to *grant lands* the subsequent year.

This province was not much attended to by the States for a considerable time, they being much more interested in other objects ; and though the Dutch exerted their usual patience and industry, and cultivated the good will of the surrounding tribes, which insured them peace, they continued extremely inconsiderable during the administration of their first governor. Van Twiller continued nine years in office.

1630.—*Michael Paw*, a Dutch subject, on or about the 10th day of August, 1630, by deed, purchased Staten Island of the native Indians. (Quere. Is not Pawlus, or Powles Hook named after this man ?) The Indians, several years after, said they never had been *paid* for this land, and claimed and received a quantity of merchandise, and agreed to quit the island.

1631.—This year, 16 miles square of land was purchased of the Indians at Cape May.

The Dutch, who settled on the Delaware, seem

to have applied themselves mostly to traffic ; but the Swedes were chiefly employed in husbandry.

1632.—The western end of Long Island began to be settled by the Dutch.

1633.—The Indians on Long Island were a very treacherous people, and had many canoes large enough to carry 80 men.

A vessel from Plymouth, New-England, arrived at New-Netherlands, to trade, and with a letter to the Dutch governor, from Gov. Winthrop, requesting him not to settle on the banks of Connecticut River. Van Twiller wrote back a very polite answer, saying, the States' General in Holland had granted the land to the Dutch, &c.

1634.—This year the West India Company failed.

1635.—There arrived this year, two Dutch ships in New-England, one laden with salt, fish, and tobacco, and one with stock, viz. 27 Flanders mares, at 3*l*. each, and 3 horses, 63 heifers at 1*l*. each, and 88 sheep at 50*s*. each.

Fort Amsterdam was erected by Gov. Van Twiller, on the site now occupied by the buildings south of the Bowling-Green, Bridge, and State-street, then called Capsy-street, or the dividing point between the North and East River. The fort was on high ground, and was of a square shape, with four bastions, and mounted 42 cannon.

1636.—The land about Harlaem was purchased of the Indians.

1637.—This year, Kieft was appointed governor, and arrived on the 28th March. He was a man of great vigour and address, ability and enterprise, which his station particularly required at this time, for the people of New-England began to settle on Connecticut River and at New-Haven, notwith

standing his remonstrances and threats, which were unnoticed. On his arrival, he found matters in a disordered state; several farms were untenanted, and the public works were going to decay.

The interest of money was 16 per cent. Mr. Van Corlaer, a merchant, made *insurance* on his vessel, loaded with *tobacco*.

The Swedes, on the Delaware, had established a trading-house near the ocean. Kieft removed them in 1638, asserting that the "Dutch had been in possession of the South River many years, which had been unhappily sealed with their blood."

This brought on a war with the Swedes, and they were conquered by the Dutch; and the former agreed to become subjects of the States' General on 1st September, 1655, by capitulation: thirty Swedes taking the oath of fidelity, a few others retiring to Sweden.

After this, the encroachments of the surrounding colonies were continual and unbounded.

Stuyvesant, the succeeding governor, represented most pathetically to the States the desperate condition of New-Netherlands, from the causes before mentioned, stating what concern the demands, encroachments, and occupations of the English gave the people.

The *whole* of Pawles Hook was sold by William Kieft to Abram Isaac Planck, for 75*l.*—and a part of it was leased for a *Tobacco Plantation*. And in 1641, Gov. Kieft leased, for five years, to Thomas Hall, a plantation, with the *negroes* thereon, on the island Manhattan, not far from Tapopanikan, for 750 pounds of good inspected tobacco: by which it appears, it was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent on *this island*.

1638.—From a record of this year in the Secretary's office, relative to a lease of a certain tract of land near the fort leased by Gov. Kieft to John Dament, it appears that *negro slaves* had thus early been introduced into the settlement. The agreement was made in the name of the "*Privileged Trading Company*" by the "*Honourable, wise, and prudent Sir William Kieft, Director General of New Netherlands.*"

1639.—The English settled at Oyster Bay ; Kieft attacked, and drove them off.

March 31. All boats, &c. were this day prohibited, by William Kieft and Council, from going up the rivers Connecticut, Hudson, and Delaware, without a permit, to any of the Dutch forts.

Sept. 15. An order of Council to lay contributions on the Indians, in consequence of the West India Company having been put to so much expense.

8*l*. a year was the hire of a servant.

Kieft endeavoured to prevail upon the English on the east end of Long Island and on Connecticut River, to pay him a *tribute* of one-tenth of the produce of all their farms, &c.

1640.—April 30. There happened a high flood, twelve feet above the ordinary tides. The water came into Amsterdam Fort, inasmuch that those on the fort were obliged to retreat into the woods, and live under tents ; and it was three days before people could make use of their houses near the water.

1641.—June 6. An order of Council to repel the violence, &c. of the English, at Fort Good Hope, (Hartford.)

Sept. An order made to build a small redoubt on

Staten Island, to preserve the inhabitants from the savages, who had killed some of them.

1643.—The first church which was erected in New-York, was built this year, and it was 72 feet long, 52 broad, and 16 high. It was built of stone, with a shingle roof, and cost 2500 guilders, or 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It stood within the fort, near the Bowling Green.

This year, a Dutch ship arrived at Hudson River with 4000 weight of powder, and 700 pieces, &c. The governor seized the same for his own use.

4th March. Wednesday. A day of fasting and prayer for fear of the Indians. All mechanics and labourers were to begin and leave off work at the *ringing of the bell.*

Until 1644, the fur trade of New-Netherlands had been reserved for the West India Company alone. But about that time, falling into some embarrassments, or at least *not being in a condition*, as they said, to furnish the magazines with shops and goods, it became more extended.

This year, a Dutch ship came from the West Indies, and brought to New-Netherlands 200 soldiers from Curacoa, which had been captured by the Portuguese.

The first *City Hall*, Stadt House, or Tavern, was this year erected on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties slip, and was a three story edifice, which is now supplanted and covered by the elegant buildings of the Brinckerhoffs. It was a very important edifice in those days, in which all the courts and public meetings of the citizens were held. The nucleus of the commercial part of the city was for many years in that neighbourhood, which still preserves its

character for industry, business, wealth, and enterprise.

1645.—A day of thanksgiving for a peace concluded with the Indians; and 57 of the principal savage chiefs from the surrounding country were invited to, and assembled in Fort Amsterdam on the occasion; and were feasted, and exhibited their games and war dances to the multitude, and their services were subsequently engaged to fight against the northern Indians.

1646.—Great battle between the Dutch and Indians fought at Horse Neck.

During a controversy between the citizens of this place and the people of New-Haven, it took *six days* to send a message!! The distance is now passed in six or eight *hours*.

1647.—11th May. *Governor Stuyvesant* arrived, being the last governor under the Dutch dynasty, and held his office with great honour to his reputation for 17 years, and until the colony was captured by the English in 1664.

Judge Benson says Stuyvesant came from Brazil to this colony. He lost his leg in an attack in taking the island of Tobago.

“*High customs*” were taken by the government at Fort Amsterdam, and commerce began to thrive.

1648.—The Dutch seized a ship at New-Haven harbour, in Connecticut, under the pretence of title to the land, &c.

1651.—The Bowery, or Stuyvesant Farm, purchased for 6400 guilders, or 1066*l*.—(A small part of this, principally salt meadow, between North-street, the Third Avenue, and the East River, was recently disposed of by the descendants of Gov

Stuyvesant, to a company of speculators, for one hundred thousand dollars.)

1652.—First public school established in the City Hall.

1653.—The public weigh-house erected. The great *wall* of earth and stones made from North to East Rivers, running along between Wall and Pine-street, and with a *gate* near the present corner of Wall and Pearl-street, called the water-gate, and another in Broadway, called the land-gate. The walls and palisades were for the purpose of securing the city against sudden attacks from the aborigines.

June 6. The Directors of the West India Company, at Amsterdam, "granted liberty to particular merchants to send two or three ships to the coast of Africa to purchase slaves, and to promote the settlement of the country by importing the same."

1654.—The land now called West Chester county, purchased of the Indians by Thomas Pell. The Dutch protested against it, and imprisoned 23 of the people living there; but after some time, released them, and drove the inhabitants off from the land.

1655.—Gov. Stuyvesant captured Fort Casimer, (Newcastle,) on the Delaware, from the Swedes, and Wm. Beekman was appointed Lieut. Governor.

Two barrels of powder and 20 iron shot spent in reducing Delaware.

A body of northern Indians attacked and killed several of the Dutch inhabitants on Staten Island.

1656.—A market-house built near the present corner of Pearl and Broad-street, (then called by other names.) Several new streets laid out. The *city* had *one hundred and twenty houses*, and *one thousand* inhabitants, including the garrison.

In 1657, the whole of Staten Island was sold to

the Dutch by the Indians, (of whom Warrina, Agriepo, and Minqua, were the three sachems,) for 10 shirts, 30 pair stockings, 10 guns, 30 bars lead, 30 lb. powder, 12 coats, 2 pieces of duffill, 30 kettles, 50 hatchets, 25 hoes, and a number of knives and awls.

In 1670, the Indians above mentioned stated that the bargain had never been completed, and they demanded and received 400 fathoms more of wampum, and a considerable number of guns, axes, and other articles; and on the 13th April, the Indians again appeared in council, and received payment; and on the 1st of May, formally delivered up the island to Mr. Thomas Lovelace and Mr. Matthias Nichols, who were deputed by Gov. Richard Nichols, to receive it.

1658.—First public wharf built by the Burgomasters of the city, where Whitehall-street now is. The governor's house stood opposite the beginning of Water-street.

1660.—First map of the city sent to Holland by Gov. Stuyvesant.

1662.—Windmill erected near the present City Hotel.

1664.—*Patent* granted by the Duke of York. 27th August, Col. Nichols, Governor of New-York and New-Jersey, arrived with 4 frigates and 300 soldiers from England, and summoned the city to surrender, which was done without resistance, the city quietly changing masters, and all public property was confiscated.

Nichols found the town composed of a few miserable houses, occupied

by men who were extremely poor, and the whole in a mean condition; but he foretold its greatness, if it were encouraged with the immunities which he then recommended. He informed the Duke of York by a letter, dated in November, 1665. such is the mean condition of this town, (New-York,) that not one soldier to this day has lain in sheets, (Query—Do they at the present day?) or upon any other bed than canvass and straw. See Chalmers i. 75. Some of the houses, however, were handsomely built of brick and stone, and in part, covered with red and black tiles; and the land being high, it presented an agreeable prospect from the sea.

Aug. 24. Nichols gave permission to raise men on the west end of Long Island by beat of drum.

Gov. Stuyvesant wrote a conciliatory letter to Nichols, while he was at Gravesend; but he would listen to nothing but a positive surrender of the city, which was done the next day at Gov. Stuyvesant's farm: the surrender also included the whole colony to Albany.

1665—The Court of Assizes, (erected by Nichols, composed of the Governor, the Council, and the Justices of the Peace, and invested with every power in the colony, legislative, executive, and judicial,) collected into one code the ancient customs, with such additional improvements as the great change of things required, regarding the laws of England as the supreme rule. These ordinances, transmitted to England, were confirmed by the Duke of York the following year. It was ordered by the government, that no purchase from the Indians without the governor's license, executed in his presence, should be valid.

Nichols, this year, reluctantly resigned the government of New-Jersey to Carteret, its appointed governor, who took possession of Elizabethtown, the capital, then consisting of four families, just settled in the wilderness.

Thomas Willett, Esq. Mayor.

The first mayor* after the conquest was an Englishman, who usually lived, and finally died at Swanzeey, at the head of Narragansett Bay. He was a merchant, and had factories or Indian trading-houses, from Kennebec to Delaware, particularly at New-Amsterdam and Fort Orange.

Jan. 15. Nichols confiscated all the property of the West India Trading Company.

Marriage licenses given at the fort in the name of Nichols alone.

In February, Nichols summoned the people of

* This was called an incorporation, but the charter was not given till 1626

Long Island to send Deputies at Hempstead, to form laws, and to bring a sketch of the town boundaries. Thirty-four Deputies met.

June 12. Proclamation made altering the style and form of government in New-York, from Scout, Burgomaster, and Schepen, to Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff. Sheriff, Allerd Anthony.

Gov. Stuyvesant visited Holland this year, and returned.

Twelve hundred guilders raised by order of government for the support of the ministry in New-York.

Gov. Nichols gave permission to the Lutherans to send for, and settle a minister of their persuasion in this city; and in February, 1669, Jacobus Fabricius arrived.

Oct. 12. John Shute licensed to be the only English schoolmaster in Albany, to teach the Dutch people the English language.

Town and county rates paid in beef and pork.

1667.—Treaty of Breda, between Charles II. and the States' General, in which the colonial boundaries of New-Jersey and New-York were decided.

Nichols returned to England, and was succeeded by Col. Francis Lovelace, in May.

1668.—Sept. Fast day appointed on account of a great sickness and mortality.

Members of Council in 1668—the Governor, the Mayor, Mr. Bedlow, Mr. Boor, Mr. Whitefield, Mr. Duvall, and Mr. Secretary Nichols; and in 1670, the Aldermen were permitted to set with them.

There being no wagon or carriage road yet from New-York to Harlaem, one was ordered to be made.

1669.—For the sake of promoting a good breed

of horses, the governor instituted *races* at Hempstead, Long Island, and subscriptions were taken of all willing to run for a crown in silver, or a bushel of good wheat. (Eclipse and Henry, in 1824, ran over the same course for \$40,000.)

Samuel Megapolenius was *Doctor of Physic* and *Clergyman* in the year 1664, and continued to exercise his offices till 1669, when he went to Holland.

Catharine Harrison, an English woman, accused of witchcraft, and tried by the Assizes.

Samuel Driscus, the Dutch minister, Dec. 5th, 1671, applied to the Governor and Council to have two years arrears of salary, paid up ; but as he had been sick one year, they refused, and only paid him 100*l.* and recommended the Elders and Deacons to help him farther.

1672.—The first Friend, or Quaker, preached in New-York.

1673.—This year, the post-rider began his trips to and from Boston, once in *three weeks*.

June 24. An order of Council about wampum : it had hitherto passed 8 white and 4 black pairs for a stuyver, or penny : it was now ordered, on account of the scarcity of it, to pass 6 white and 3 black for a penny, and three times so much the value of silver. At this time, there was little or no “certain coin in the government ;” but wampum passed for current payment in all cases.

(*Wampum was made by the Indians from certain sea shells, and was the only Indian money ever known.*)

In July, the Dutch retook the city, and the Fort was surrendered by Capt. Manning, its commander, without firing a shot, and Antonio Colves was ap-

pomied Governor; but in the next year, it was restored to the English, and Manning was tried by a Court-martial for treachery and cowardice, and sentenced to have his sword broke over his head.

1674.—First valuation of citizens, and tax laid. *Nicholas de Meyer*, Mayor.

March 13. All inhabitants required to take the oath of allegiance to the English government.

The first records of Council after the English government was re-established, began 31st October.

Nov. 9. Edict confirming all grants, privileges, and concessions made heretofore by the Dutch.

1675.—Edmund Andros, Governor. *William Duwall*, Mayor.

Court of Sessions established. No liquors to be sold to the Indians. English weights and measures established. Law that all persons on Long Island of an estate worth from 20*l.* to 100*l.* may keep one breeding mare, and no more, and so for every 100*l.* one, but as many working geldings as wanted.

Rates levied for the support of the ministry.

"Ffayre or market at Breucklyn, for all graine, cattle, or other produce of the country, on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and in New-York on the three succeeding days. Magistrates told to do justice to Indians as well as Christians.

Jan. 11. The watch set at 8 o'clock every evening, after ringing of the bell, and the city gates locked at 9, and opened again at daylight. No cursing or swearing permitted. Every citizen to have a musket, and powder, and ball, constantly in readiness. No person allowed to sell or trade unless free burgessers of the city for one year, and they nor to depart without giving six months notice thereof; or, unless such person or persons so departing shall during that time keep fire and candle, pay scot and lot. And every merchant made free, shall pay six beavers, and all handicrafts trades two beavers for being made freemen. All persons that keep public houses shall sell beere as well as wyne, and other liquors, and keep lodging for strangers."

Proposals made to the governor by the mayor, that there be six houses appointed to sell all sorts of wyne, and brandy, and rum, and lodging, and eight houses to sell beere and syder, mum and rum, and to provide for strangers, to sell brandy, rum, strong waters, and tobacco; and the following prices of wines, &c. were established to be sold by the tappers:

French wines,	1 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>d.</i>	per English quart.
Flayal wines and St. Georges,	1	6	do.
Madeira wines and Portaport,	1	10	do.
Canary, Breradoes, and Malagas,	2	0	do.
Brandy.	0	6 <i>d.</i>	per English gill
Rum	0	5	do.

Syder,	0	4d.	per English quart.
Double Beere,	0	3	do.
Mum,	0	6	do.
The ordinaries at the wine houses, per English meal,			1s.
Do. at the beere houses,		do.	3d.
Lodging at the wine houses, 4d. per English night.			
Do. at the beere houses, 3d.		do.	

March 10. " Ordered, that Mr. Cornelius Steenwyck, Mr. Johannes Van Brugh, Mr. Johannes De Peyster, Nicholas Bayard, Egidius Luyck, William Beekman, Jacob Kip, and Antonius De Mill, be forthwith committed and examined, for disturbing the government, and 'endeavouring a rebellion,' as appears by their late actions and writings. They were bailed out of prison for 200*l.* a-piece, to appear at the general Court of Assizes. They were reluctant in taking the oath of allegiance, and persuaded others not to take it, and did not wish to be obliged to fight against their own country."

Nov. 8. An order of Council, that Thomas Lewis do call to his assistance Adolph Peters and Abram Janse, and to make a calculation of the cost of building a *wo den church*, 62 English feet long, and 50 feet wide.

" Ordered, that the land in this city convenient to build on, if the parties who own the same do not speedily build thereon, their land *may be valued* and sold to those who are willing to build," &c. In this early regulation, we can trace the dawning of the custom that now prevails, of taking property on assessment for the purpose of improving the city.

Streets were to be cleaned every Saturday, or oftener, and cartmen obliged to carry away the dirt, or forfeit their license.

Nov. 30. " Great packt or excise on all manner of wyne."

Ordered, that a general or public slaughter-house be built for the use of the city, *over the water, without the gate*, at the Smith's Vlie, near the half-moon battery. A loft over the same was used as a powder-house.

1676.—Law passed to pave streets. The Heeren Gracht, or Broad-street, filled up, levelled, and paved. Before this, the water came up to Garden-street, and the ferry-boats landed near where the present Public Store is situated.

Tanners and Curriers selected by the Aldermen, and approved, and no others allowed. No butchers allowed to be curriers or tanners, or shoe makers, and vice versa.

Ebenezer Kirtland and Matthew Hilliard petition the city for leave to keep a school, to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, or Greek : being willing to engage for two years, one was appointed, and a room provided.

Jurymen fined sixpence if not present at Court before the ringing of the third bell.

Law passed to prevent any profanation of the Sabbath, under severe penalties, strictly enforced.

Not lawful to sell liquor to Indians ; and if they are found drunk in the street, without knowing at what house they obtained the drink, the whole street liable to a fine. No grain to be distilled except that which is unfit to be ground.

Jan. 29. Markets established near the "fforts and plain."

"It is further ordered, that the old church yard, or Lots burying place, in the Broadway, bee layd out in foure lotts, contayning 25 foot each lott in the front, English measure, and the same to bee sold at a vandou or outcry, and that the same bee layd out and surveyed by Mr. Adolphe Peterson, and the Clerk of the Court appointed vandou master." (Here is the first mention of an auctioneer in our city annals.)

Matthias Nicoll was appointed vendue master, and gave 2000*l.* security, which is an indication of the importance and responsibility of the office at that time.

The price of grain fixed by the governor. viz. :

winter wheat 5s., summer wheat 4s. 6d. per bushel, in consequence of a representation that wheat was lower here than in the neighbouring colonies.

Leave given to the Wickersuckee Indians to live on Manhattan Island, at the far end, toward Spuyten Devil.

Three parcels of land, of a mile square, purchased of the Matinick Indians, on Long Island, for 600 guilders.

1677.—*Stephanus Van Courtlandt*, Mayor.

A lot in Pearl-street mentioned as not to be built on, it standing too near the Fort. Rate or tax made 24th Feb., on houses and vacant lands in the city, for defraying and discharging city debts, incurred for building docks, bridges, &c. when each house was mentioned as follows, by streets, viz. :

	Vacant Lots.	Houses.
Twenty-seven houses, street not named	-	27
By the water side	3	46
Pearl-street	-	23
Marketfield and Broadway	10	65
The Walls	5	17
The High-street	4	36
The Smith-street	-	29
Mill-street lane	3	6
Smith-street lane	3	10
The Hæere Graff, ye Bever Graff, and Market	-	46
Field-street	8	37
Stone-street	-	18
The Maruelt-street and Winkle-street	4	12
Out of Town	-	2

August 25.

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In Council, queried, "Whether Attorneys are thought useful to plead in Courts or not?" Answer. *It is thought not.* Whereupon, resolved and ordered, "that pleading Attorneys be no longer allowed to practice in the government, excepting in the depending cases," dated May 19th.

When the Hugonots first settled at New-Rochelle,

the only place of worship they had to attend was in New-York city. They had taken land on terms which required the utmost exertions of men, women, and children among them to clear. They were therefore in the habit of working hard till Saturday night, spending the night in trudging down on foot to the city, attending worship twice the next day, and walking home the same night, to be ready for work in the morning. Amidst all these hardships, they wrote to France what great privileges they enjoyed.

1678.—*Thomas Delaval*, Mayor.

1679.—*Francis Rombolt*, Mayor. 16 persons licensed to sell wines, and 48s. received from all of them.

No bolting mills allowed, or flour packed out of New-York.

Negro valued at 4^ol. 10s.

1680.—*William Beekman*, Deputy Mayor.

1682.—Duke of York's charter granted. Gov. Dongan arrived. *Mr. Stenwick*, Mayor.

1683.—First House of Representatives convened. Twenty carmen and no more allowed.

At this time, there belonged to the city 3 barques. 3 brigantines, 26 sloops, and 48 open boats.

Jan. 15. First Recorder, James Graham, appointed at the request of the Corporation, who took his place on the bench on the right hand of the Mayor. Style altered to Mayor, *Recorder*, and Aldermen.

12d. per ton bridge money, exacted on all merchandise exported or imported.

No person permitted to trade up Hudson River except freemen, who have resided for three years in

the city ; and all inhabitants of Hudson River forbid to trade over sea.

March 7. It is amusing at this time, to know that the city had a serious rival in trade on the opposite shores of the Hudson River, as appears from the following record, viz. :

"The petition of the Mayor, &c. of the city, to the Government and Crown, to have East Jersey, (which heretofore had been claimed as attached to the colony of New-York, but had been separated,) reannexed to this province, as trade and revenue had suffered by the dismemberment, and fears were entertained in consequence that New-York would be supplanted by the diversion of trade." On what slender threads hung at this early period the hopes and fears of our ancestors?

Aldermen fined three shillings if absent at Council after ringing of the third bell. Laws of a strict nature were passed, and ordered to be rigorously enforced, for observing the Lord's day, but its length prevents our inserting it: suffice it to say, that our worthy progenitors appear to have been sensibly alive to this all-important subject, as the frequent mention of this matter attests. All strangers too were under strict surveillance. Only 3*d.* per load for cartmen, except *wines*; for extra loads such as lime, pantiles, bricks, or great cables, 6*d.* per load; and one shilling for carting a *cord* of wood; but to the further end of the Smith's Vlie, or Fly Market, which was then the extreme eastern limits of the city, *double* those rates. No cartman allowed to ride on his cart—enjoined to behave civilly to all.

At this time New-York had the *exclusive* privilege, by law, of bolting and packing flour and meal, and this was the sole support of at least two-thirds of its citizens! and soon began to be complained of, with great justice, by the country people, as a grievance

Aug. 27. "Corporation invited Col. Thomas Dongan, the new governor, to dine with them at the City Hall, and several of the old magistrates and ancient inhabitants to accompany him, when his honour received a large and plentiful entertainment, and they had great satisfaction in his honour's company."

Oct. 14. Annual election day.

1684.—A white bread loaf, of 13 ounces, was assized to be sold for five stivers of wampum, or one penny half penny.

A loaf of ranged wheaten bread, the coarsest of the brand being taken out, and weighing *eight pounds*, nine pence.

A loaf of rye, or coarse wheaten bread, weighing seven pounds and a half, six pence.

Market removed to the vacant ground before the fort, (now the Battery or Bowling-green.)

New-street, Smith-street, and Bever Graft (street) ordered to be paved.

July 16. First watch appointed, consisting of eight persons, at 12*d.* a night.

Oct. 14. Town clerk's salary, ten pounds per annum. No concealed arms allowed to be carried.

Religious dissensions began to excite the people: as the Governor and some of the principal officers were Catholics, and appointed by the reigning Stuart family in England, it was feared that the Protestant religion was in danger.

A Latin school was opened under the management of a learned scholar, a Jesuit.

1685.—The assessor's valuation of the several wards, amounted to 75,694*l.* and a tax of three farthings on the pound was laid.

The Jews petition to the Governor for liberty to exercise their religion, being by him recommended to the Mayor and Aldermen, was read in Common Council, and they returned their opinion thereupon, "That noe publique worship is tolerated, by act of Assembly, but to those that professe faith in Christ, and therefore, the Jews worship not to be allowed!" (About this time, the *Quakers* were not tolerated in Boston!)

12*d.* in the pound allowed the city treasurer for all receipts and payments of public money.

Adrian Waterhouse, for land taken from him to make the *New-street*, was freed from all public taxes for six years, and all his present taxes.

1686.—James II., King of England, abolished the representative system, and forbid the use of printing-presses.

The city paid the Governor 300*l.* for the *Charter*, or Patent, and 24*l.* to the Secretary, and had to borrow the money at 10 per cent. interest! which charter has been continued, with some alterations, to the present time.

No negro was suffered to work at the bridge as a porter. (The bridge was at or near the corner of Broad and Bridge-street, and was then the centre of trade.)

Ordered that the market-house of the city be employed as a warehouse for goods: each tun or cask paying 9 pence for 24 hours; and the mayor appoint a fit person to keep the same, who shall have the half of the profits for his services.

13th Sept. 1686.—Several public wells ordered to be dug and built.

23d Dec.—Chimney-sweepers appointed, and ordered to cry and make a noise. Houses of two chimneys to have one fire-bucket, of more three buckets.

24th Feb. 1686-7.—The city debt was 565*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; and debts due to the city 131*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* (Now \$358,584: receipts for 1826, \$878,218.)

Public property about the “Dorque,” or near Coenties-slip and Broad-street, was sold in city lots at auction, when the aggregate amount of 14 lots was 470*l.*, or 35*l.* each; and of 11 other lots 293*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

1687.—Nov. 4th. “Jarvis Marshall, who farmed the Dock the last year, desiring to hold it for fifty pounds the present year, it is ordered that he hold it

as desired, giving good security for the rent." (Next year the rent was 25*l*.)

1688.—*N. Bayard*, Mayor.

On the arrival of news of the revolution in England, and the flight of King James, and of William and Mary's accession to the throne of England, Leisler, a militia captain, seized the fort, where he acted as governor, convened the assembly, &c.

Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Mayor.

Feb. 14th.—"Ordered that the Mayor doo releevs the poore as he hath done formerly, until further order

"Ordered that every alderman in his ward send the constable about to inquire what poor there are.

"Ordered that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Merriot doo seli all the lots belonging to the Towne along the water side, from Mr. John Robinson's, inclusiff, unto Mr. William Baackman's, inclusiff; as also a lot of ground lying by the Mayor's pasture.

"Ordered that the aldermen and assistants in each ward shall provide for their poor in their own ward, and be paid out of the public treasury for what they disburs upon the said accompt."

About this time, the Heeregraft, or gentlemen's canal, alias the *inlet*, in Broad-street, was limited by frame work to a width of 16 feet, and the streets or cartway on each side to 28 feet, amounting in all to 72 feet: which is its present average width. The lots on each side were also laid out.

Sunday, 2d Sept.—A general thanksgiving for her Majesty's being safely delivered of a prince.

Nov. 2d.—The assessors' valuation of the several wards, viz.

	<i>l</i> .
West ward . . .	9,600
North ward . . .	7,625
South ward . . .	29,254
East ward . . .	9,648
Dock ward . . .	16,241
Haerlem . . .	1,723
Bowery . . .	4,140
<hr/>	
Total . . .	78,231.

and a tax laid of a penny half-penny on the pound. (The present assessed value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New-York is one hundred millions of dollars.)

“Mr. Cumdall and Mr. Demilt were ordered to let unto John Tudor a place to build a shop on in the Market-house, for the term of three years, commencing the 25th March, 1688-9; he paying yearly, and every year, the sum of 40*s*.

The street before Mr. Beekman's door to be *thirty feet* wide.

The ship Ann and Catharine arrived from Nevis, with a parcel of negroes having the small-pox.

1690.—The 1st of May, a meeting of Commissioners (called a Congress) from the several colonies met at New-York.

1691.—The Duke's laws ceased, and provincial laws began.

Governor Slaughter arrived, who seized and executed Leisler and his secretary Malborne, for high treason, in not giving up the fort to him promptly.

Being no printing-press in New-York, the proceedings in Leisler's trial were printed in Boston.

John Lawrence, Mayor.

March 25th.—“Resolved that there be but one butchers' shambles within this city, and that it be still dayly kept at the Groon before the ffort, until further order; and all butchers' meate to be brought to the said shambles for sale, and no other place.

“It is voted that gentlemen belonging to this court of Common Council not appearing on being summoned at the sitting thereof precisely half an hour after bell-ringing for the same—in case of such absence, except sickness, being out of town, or some reasonable excuse, to forfeit three shillings: and if any one riseth after sitting, without leave, to forfeit one shilling and six pence, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Common Council as they shall direct or think fit.

“Ordered that there be markets, one in Broadway over against the fort, the other under the trees by the Slipp; and that the butchers shall be obliged to keep flesh in *both* places, and that the country people shall bring flesh to each of the two places: and that no butchers' ment be killed within the city gates (or south of Wall-street). Secondly, that eggs,

butter, and poultry be brought to said places for sale. Thirdly, that fish be brought unto the dock over against the City Hall, (then standing in Pearl-street head o' Coenties-slip,) or the house that *Long Mary* formerly lived in: likewise hearbs, fruite, rootes, E and B.

"Richard Chapman and Cornadus Vandro Beeck appointed *inviters to funerals*, and their profits to be equal"—(This important office is now extinct in this city; but in Amsterdam it still exists, where the inviter makes his appearance dressed in black with a mourning crape or weed on his hat reaching nearly to the ground, with a scroll in his hand containing a list of the persons invited)

The shipping had increased to 9 or 10 three mast vessels, of 80 or 90 tons. 2 or 300 ketches or barks, of about 40 tons, and about 20 sloops, of 25 tons.

April 9th.—The first general assembly convened in New-York, and was composed of 17 members, viz. City and County of New-York 4, Ulster and Dutchess 2, West Chester 1, Richmond 2, Albany 2, Suffolk 2, King's 2, Queen's 2.

Surveyors appointed to lay out streets and lots, and to have 6s. for each.

"Ordered that old Bush deliver into the hands of the treasurer the scalds and weights that he hath in his hands belonging to the city, being first satisfied for the making of them

"Ordered that no swine whatsoever be suffered to goe or range in any of the streets or lands, within the fire wards, belonging to this city on the south side of fresh water, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such swine, &c.

July 7th.—"Ordered that the poysonous and stinking weeds within this city, before *every one's* door, be forthwith pluckt up, upon the forfeiture of three shillings for the neglect thereof

"Ordered that Top-Knot Betty and another person and her children be provided for as objects of charity, and four shillings a week allowed."

Frequent grants of land were made by the Corporation about this time for trifling considerations.

"Ordered that the lots belonging to the city, from Burger's path (William-street) to the foot of the hill by Mr. Beekman's, be exposed to sale.

"That the treasurer let Scarrbouch have a new suit, and assist him in what's wanting."

July 23d.—Governor Slaughter died; and on the 26th, Capt. Richard Inglesby was appointed by the Council to the chief command till Fletcher's arrival.

Laws passed against hucksters forestalling in the market.

Oct. 7th.—“Ordered that the treasurer pay unto the attorneys thirty shillings a piece that are retained about the flour, (the exclusive privilege claimed by the city to grind and bolt all wheat raised in the province, and which was objected to by the country,) and unto the Attorney General three pounds.

“Ordered that there be a ducking-stool, to be built forthwith upon the wharfe before the towne-house.” (The spot would now be in Coenties-slip, between Pearl and Water-streets.)

Dec. 6th.—“Ferry farmed out, at a public outcry, for seven years, at the rate of 147*l.* per annum, to be paid quarterly.”

More water lots sold at one shilling a foot.

Dec. 8th.—A piece of ground granted for the Dutch Church in Garden-street, 175 feet on the north, and 180 on the south, English measure, for 180 current pieces of eight, at six shillings per piece, to be paid upon sealing the patents; the city selling only their right and property. The said lot not to be appropriated to any other use, or assigned to any other person: which grant was accepted by Aldermen Johannis Kipp and Brandt Schuyler, in behalf of the Dutch Church.

“Ordered that the treasurer pay Mr. Graham (Recorder) the half of thirty-two pounds ten shillings, which the city is indebted unto him, and that he pay him the other half so soon as fire money comes in; reserving in hands what may be sufficient to supply the poor.” That the treasurer pay English Smith one pound thirteen shillings for three cords of wood, which he bought for the use of the city this day.

“All the lands in front of the Vly, from the block-house to Mr. Beeckman's, ordered to be sold. Voted, that from the *block-house* to the Green lane (Mauden-lane) be valued at five-and-twenty shillings per foot; and from the Green lane to Mrs. Van Clyff's be valued at eighteen shillings per foot; and from Mrs. Van Clyff's to Mr. Bakeman's (Beeckman's) be valued at fifteen shillings per foot.” The land was offered at the above rates, but the citizens did not appear anxious to buy. King-street, Green lane, and Mrs. Van Clyff's were ordered to be left open to low water mark.

August 29th.—Benjamin Fletcher, Governor, arrived from England with military supplies. The Governor was a high Church of England man, of a violent temper; he quarrelled with the assembly, and was very unpopular.

August 30th.—At a Common Council, it was

agreed that there be a *treat* made to welcome his excellency Gov. Fletcher (a street of that name soon after was made, and christened by the name of his excellency,) to this city, to the value of *twenty pounds*, or thereabouts; and it is appointed to Alderman William Merritt to provide the same accordingly. (The Corporation dinners at the present day are rather more expensive.)

1692.—*Abram De Peyster*, Mayor.

Mr. Spratt's lot of land, at the end of Broad-street, was valued at 80*l*.

About this time, the following lots were sold in the Smiths' Vlie, or the Fly-Market, then open to the water, and each buyer had to dock out, viz.

	Lots.	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .
Maj. Merritt, - - -	2 - - -	61	0
Mr Mayor, (De Peyster) - - -	5 - - -	153	10
Mr. George Heathcote, - - -	1 - - -	38	10
Captain Clarke, - - -	5 - - -	135	0
Derick Van Den Bergh, - - -	3 - - -	59	5
Capt Nicholas de Morrice, - - -	1 - - -	26	10
Mr Morrice, - - -	1 - - -	23	10
Capt. Schuyler, - - -	2 - - -	44	0
Col. Cortlandt, - - -	3 - - -	53	0
An average of 25 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . per lot, - - -		594 <i>l</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .

The above were sold at "publick vandeu;" and when contrasted with the present enhanced value of the same property is very remarkable. Some, if not all, of the above lots would now be valued at from ten to twelve thousand dollars. The lot in Broad-street was then worth nearly three times as much as one in the Smith Vlie.

At the same time, the city made one wharf fronting King-street (now Pine-street) of thirty feet wide, and two other wharves of twelve feet wide, one on each side of Maiden-slip, (the first mention of this place,) running to high water mark; by

which it will appear the tide entered at this time up the street probably as far as William-street! (What an astonishing change has since been effected!) The recent narrowness of the street at the corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street, corroborates the ancient record above mentioned. The present improved aspect of this spot, the increased width, and fine range of warehouses, have been so recently completed (1823), that it is needless to enlarge upon such an obvious and noble improvement.

The following extract from a petition sent by the Common Council to the Governor, relative to the former city monopoly, which appears to have been then lately repealed, and to have caused much anxiety for the prosperity of its inhabitants, will now be read with astonishment and incredulity, that this city could have owed its prosperity at any time to such humble resources.

“Whereas the bolting of flower and baking of bread hath been and is the *chiefe support* of the trade and traffic of *this city*, and maintenance of its *inhabitants* of *all* degrees, &c. It hath for many years past been an ancient usage, &c.”—Yet the city never regained this unjust monopoly, and has managed to prosper tolerably well without it to this day.

1693.—Spuyten Devil Creek bridge built.

July 8th.—“Ordered that the Mayor doo provide a coat of the city livery, with a badge of the city arms, shoes, and stockings for the bellman, and charge it to the account of the city.”

John Arsoon, the farmer or leaser of the ferry between this city and Brooklyn, complained of his inability to pay the rent 147*l.*, and it was reduced to 140*l.*

“Ordered that the Recorder do draw up an address to *congratulate* his excellency on his *safe return* from *Albany*! (what an important event then! but now accomplished in twelve hours!) And that the Mayor doo provide a cup of gold to the value of *one hundred pounds*, to be presented unto his excellency on behalf of this city, as a token of their gratitude.

&c.—The Mayor bought of Peter Jacob Marius twenty ounces of gold for the cup, cost one hundred and six pounds, for which he and some other gentlemen gave their bonds, and desired a fund might be raised to pay the same; and it was ordered that the revenue of the ferry, which doth annually arise, be not converted unto any other use whatsoever until the said one hundred and six pounds be paid as above.”—(Thus nearly a whole year’s income from this source was absorbed in this expensive golden cup—the first of the kind ever presented by the Corporation. But the honour has since been frequently conferred upon distinguished naval and military characters of our country, of being presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box.)

36 cord of wood, at 13s. per cord, ordered for stockadoes, and to make a platform for a *battery* on the *outermost* rocks beyond the fort.

1694.—A printer’s residence mentioned, William Bradford.

Lots of ground in Wall-street ordered to be sold at thirty shillings a foot, and lots nearer the water at twenty-four shillings a foot. The market house in Broadway let to farm unto Henry Crosby for one pound per annum.

Kid the pirate committed great depredations on the coast about this time.

Tonnage.

“Ordered that all vessels, sloops, and open boats, belonging to this city, do pay for lying within the dock or mould, or any of the slips in the Smith’s Vlie yearly, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
A vessel or boat of 1 tun to 5 tuns,	6	
If above 5 to 10 tuns,	9	
From 10 to 15 tuns,	12	
15 to 25,	1	0
25 to 50,	1	10
All above 50,	2	10

A lot of ground in Queen-street (Pearl-street) *granted* to James Graham, the Recorder of the city: the said lot thirty feet in breadth in front, and forty-four feet in the rear.

Oct. 25th.—*Charles Lodwick*, Mayor.

1695. Oct. 1st.—All swine running at large allowed to be *shot*.

In a petition to the Legislature, the Corporation take occasion to state that there was in town, when the bolting began, in the year 1678, only 384 houses. The revenue in 1678, 79, and 80, not exceeding 2000*l.*; in 1687, it had increased to 5000*l.* In the year 1678, there were 3 ships, 7 boats, and 8 sloops; in the year 1694, there were 60 ships, 40 boats, and 25 sloops. And that out of the 983 houses in New-York in 1694-5, 600 of them depended on *bolting* for a subsistence.

1696.—Trinity Church built; and service first performed in it by the Rev. Mr. Vesey, Rector, on the 6th Feb. 1697. It was enlarged in 1735 and 37; and was then 148 feet in length, and 72 feet in breadth, and had a fine organ. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 21st Sept. 1776.

June 26th.—Ordered that a city hall be built—value 3000*l.*

Lodowik Vanderbergh leased a shop of the Corporation in the Broadway for five years, for one pound seventeen shillings per annum.

17th.—The petition of Capt. Teunis De Kay, that “a *carte* way be made, leading *out* of the Broad-street to the street that runs by the Pye-woman’s, (now Nassau-street) leading to the commons of this city (now the *park*); and that he will undertake to *doo* the same, provided he may *have the soyle*.”

Six thousand inhabitants in the city at this time, and complaints of a great scarcity of bread.

1697.—Church-street laid out.

Oct. 2d.—At a session of the supreme court in New-York, where a number of criminals were tried, it was feared the city hall would not support the concourse of people that attended: and *six studs*

and a *plank* were ordered to be purchased, and placed to secure the same.

Nov. 20th.—A city watch of four sober men ordered.

Nov. 23d.—“ This board taking into consideration the great inconvenience that attends this city, being a trading place, for want of having lights in the *dark time of the moon* in the winter season; it is therefore ordered that all and every of the house-keepers within this city shall *put out* lights in their windows fronting the respective streets of the said city, according to such manner and rule as shall be directed by the Mayor, two aldermen, and two assistants, under the penalty of nine pence for each night of default.—And on the 2d of December, it was ordered that every seventh house do hang out a *pole* with a lantern and candle; and the said seven houses to pay equal portions of the expense.”—(Such was the simple and cheap method of first lighting the city.)

Belmont was appointed to succeed Fletcher in the spring of 1695; but did not receive his commission till June, 1697; nor arrive here till the 2d of April, 1698. He was blown off to Barbadoes, as he was coming on the coast.

1698. April 4th.—Four barrels of powder ordered to be purchased to salute the arrival of the Earl of Belmont, Governor and Captain-General of the province.

A pew built in Trinity Church for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen, and their successors. Annually afterwards, the Mayor-elect, accompanied by others in authority, proceeded in grand procession from the City Hall to Trinity Church, where divine service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rector for the time being; after which the Mayor and suit went to Fort William Henry, and waited on the Governor; and was sworn in at the City Hall. This ceremony was regularly continued until the revolution.

In 1684, only 400 neat cattle in New-York. At this time, there were above 3,000, besides sheep, &c.

Great but unsuccessful efforts were made to restore to the city its ancient privileges of *bolting*.

Nov 9th.—The Mayor, De Peyster, appointed Enoch Hill to be his *Marshall* and messenger to the Common Council; and hitherto having found him very diligent in his duty, desires that for his encouragement he be allowed a coat, breeches, hat, shoes, and stockings, and a clock of the city livery, and a Fuddle's stall, at the city charge. Ordered that the Mayor purchase the same at the city charge, and that the livery be *blew*, with an orange list.

Rates of ferriage to Nassau Island at this date :
—every *single* person to pay for going over eight stivers in wampum, or a silver two-pence; each person in company half the above, or if after sunset double price; each horse or beast one shilling if single, or nine pence in company.

Rip Van Dam was the fairest bidder for the ferry, on a lease of 7 years, at 165*l.* per annum.

On the 21st of March, the assembly met and passed a law in favour of the friends of Leisler, restoring forfeited estates.

1699. Aug. 9th.—No hawking or peddling of goods permitted round the streets, under the penalty of twenty shillings for each offence.

Aug. 17th.—The old City Hall sold by public outcry to John Rodman, merchant, for 920*l.*! (It was situated in Pearl-street at the head of Coenties-slip, where Brinckerhoff's buildings now stand.)

At this period it is mentioned "That as the former line of fortifications that did range along the Wall-street from the East to the North river, together with the bastions that were thereon erected, are falling into decay, and the encroachments of buildings which have been made adjacent thereto will render the same useless for the time to come, and the city purposing with all speed to build a new City Hall at the end of one of the principal streets (in Wall facing Broad-street) within the said city, *fronting* to the aforesaid line of fortifications; therefore humbly pray that the Governor will allow the same to be demolished, and that the stones of the said bastions, with the consent of the owners thereof, may be appropriated to the building of the said City Hall."

The inhabitants of Queen-street (Pearl-street) petition for a market at Countess's Key (Coenties-

slip), to be built at their own expense ; granted : and with liberty to erect *any* public buildings at Countess's Key for the conveniency and ornament of the city.

Sept. 6th.—“Ordered that the Mayor agree with some person for the keeping of an *hospital* for the maintenance of the poor of this city, upon the most easy terms that may be ; and also that he hire a house suitable for that occasion.”

The inhabitants of Haerlem permitted to erect one mill and no more, provided they do not hinder the passage of sloops or boats *round* Manhattan Island !

William Sharpas, town clerk, had a grant of land from high to low water mark, of one hundred feet, for his good and faithful services for seven years past, and his encouragement to continue so for the future.

Oct. 16th.—*David Provoost*, Mayor.

A committee appointed to view the block house near the Governor's *garden*, to see if it can be fitted into a prison.

Clement Ellsworth petitioned for a piece of ground fronting the East river, near Mr. Beeckman's, for the use of a yard, and for the building of shipping, &c.

The new City Hall estimated to cost 1151*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

1700.—*Isaac D. Dromer*, Mayor.

A law passed by the Legislature to hang every popish priest who entered the colony to entice the Indians from their allegiance.

“Ordered that the Mayor provide fire wood for bonfires on the 4th and 5th days of this instant month of November, being the birthday of our sovereign lord King William, and gun powder treason ; and that the Mayor pay to the Rev William Vesey the sum of five pounds for preaching a sermon before this court on the 14th of October last.”

Two hundred acres of land sold by the Corpora-

tion in the vicinity of the city, for one pound an acre.

A great mutiny among the king's soldiers in the fort.

J. De Peyster, his Majesty's Receiver-General, farmed to this city the whole revenue and excise of King's County, on Long Island, for a year, for the sum of forty pounds.

1701.—*Thomas Hood*, Mayor.

March 5th.—The Governor, Belmont, died ; and May 19th, Lieutenant-Governor Naufon arrived from Barbadoes, and found the colony in a confused state, the people split into factions, and a furious spirit of party prevailing ; when a son of the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Cornbury, Governor and Captain-General, arrived,

"Ordered that all the *soldiers* of his Majesty's garrison Fort William Henry in this city, that are his Majesty's natural born subjects, be made freemen of this Corporation *gratis*, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding ; and that Mr. Mayor administer unto them the oath of a freeman, and grant unto them certificates of the same, under the seal of the city accordingly."

The dock and slips of the city farmed for twenty-five pounds per annum.

1702.—Great sickness this year in June and July—seventeen lay dead in one day ; and in consequence the General Assembly was held at Jamaica. The Mayor died, people removed, much alarm prevailed.

'Tea and coffee unknown.

"*All dwellers* in the city that are *poor*, and not able to purchase their *freedom* of the city, to have the same given to them, to enable them to carry on any trade for their support." (Which otherwise they could not have done, as was the case with the soldiers above mentioned.)

Oct. 19th.—*Philip French*, Mayor.

Grammar school established, and a master sent for to the Bishop of London, "as there is not any person within this city (with whose convenience it would be agreeable) proper and duly qualified to take upon him-

self the office of schoolmaster of the said city, that the Bishop of London be recommended to send over hither a person of good learning, of pious life, and virtuous conversation, of English extract, and of good and mild temper, &c. and a part of the *king's farm* to be given for his support."

The city granted to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church the old city burial place for ever; they to keep the same in good fence and repair, and to be appropriated for a public burial place for ever: and taking only for breaking of the ground for every person above 12 years of age 3s. 6d., and for each child under 12 years 1s. 6d., and no other or greater duty whatsoever for the breaking the said ground.

Feb. 24th.—"Ordered that a public bonfire be made, and ten gallons of wine and a barrel of beer provided, to celebrate a great victory over the Spanish and French fleets at Vigo, and all the houses to be illuminated."

The charter first printed.

1703. Oct. 4th.—*William Bastroo, Esq.* Mayor.

March 17th.—Street vaults began.

1704.—The French Church du St. Esprit, in Pine-street, built.

April 3d.—"The court being informed that the widow Rombouts and several other persons on the west side of the Broadway are levelling the fortifications, and about to fence in the street fronting to Hudson river, ordered that Alderman Hutchings and Mr. Laroux do forthwith warn them from so doing, upon pain of being prosecuted at law."

April 11th —"The petition of sundry principal inhabitants of this city was read, praying a method be taken for preventing retaile and wholesale vendues within this Corporation (except by the freemen thereof,) the allowance whereof having *drained* not only this city but the *whole province* of the current cash, to the very great grievance of the same; ordered that this Corporation lay before his excellency the Governor this *great grievance*, and pray his lordship to recommend the General Assembly that a bill be passed for the effectual preventing thereof; and that the Recorder prepare the same."

May 25th.—Note, that the city owned 8,925 feet of land, between Mr. Beeckman's and low water mark, which is ordered not to be sold at less than three pence per foot.

Wall-street paved on south side from Smith-streer (William-street) to the English Church.

Sixty acres of land leased for twenty-one years, to T. Coddington, at six pence per acre.

1706.—An attack on the city threatened by a French squadron; and an embargo requested of the Governor by the Corporation. The harbour was so entirely unfortified, that a French *privateer* entered and put the inhabitants into great consternation.

1707.—Broadway paved; and the butchers' shop pulled down.

The ferry let for 180*l.* per annum.

The Governor, Cornbury, prohibited Presbyterians from preaching in the city without his license; and two ministers were arrested and tried, but acquitted by the court, on their paying costs to the amount of \$220.

Oct. 14th.—*Ebenezer Wilson*, Mayor.

1708.—Lord Lovelace, the new Governor, arrived; and died on the 5th of May the next year.

1709.—Heavy taxes laid.—Richard Ingolsby, Governor.

1710.—Several hundred Palatines arrived, who had fled to England from religious persecution in Germany, and a scarcity feared in consequence. They built a Lutheran church where Grace church now stands.

Jacobus Van Cortlandt, Mayor.—Council met at nine in the forenoon.

April 10th.—Gerardus Beekman acted as Governor till the arrival of Hunter on the 14th of June.

1711.—June 28. All the market-houses except one were set apart for the building of batteaux, to transport troops and stores to Canada; and in consequence, Broad-street, from Wall to Garden-street, was appointed a temporary market-place.

July 2.—The General Assembly met in N. York, and bills of credit to the amount of 25,000*l.* were issued, to aid the war in Canada.

Oct. 16.—*Caleb Heathcoat*, Mayor.

Law for regulating apprentices' indentures, requiring them to be bound, and to serve strictly for seven years.

A slave market in Wall-street, near the East River.

1712.—April 7. An insurrection of the negroes took place, who set fire to the city, and killed several of the inhabitants. Nineteen of the negroes were executed.

1713.—May 27. Assembly met, and passed an excise law.

Aug. 17. Great bonfires and rejoicings for peace between Great Britain and France.

Abram De Lancey had liberty to build an *oven* under ground, opposite his house in Queen-street, he paying for the same a nine penny loaf of bread on the 1st day of *May*, yearly, for the use of the poor.

The pound removed from the Bowery, to the top of the hill, near fresh water, by the Domine's farm.

1714.—*John Johnson*, Mayor. The Assembly issued bills of credit to the amount of \$73,000.

Retailers of strong liquors paid 30*s.* for license.

1715.—A new Assembly met in May, and continued to the 21st July, when it was dissolved by the Governor.

1716.—June 9. A new Assembly met.

1717.—Tax of 16,607*l.* raised to extinguish the colony debt.

1718.—Jan. 3. A rope-walk established in Broad-

way, opposite the Park, (then called the Commons, and covered with brush and underwood.)

1719.—*Jacobus Van Cortlandt*, Mayor.

July 31. Gov. Hunter left the colony in the command of Peter Schuyler, the oldest member of the Council, who surrendered it on the 17th September, 1720, to Gov. William Burnet, a son of the celebrated Bishop.

During the time of Burnet, great complaints were made of the Court of Chancery, for extortion of illegal and exorbitant fees.

Presbyterian Church in Wall-street built.

1720.—A tax of 2 per cent. laid on European goods imported, being the first regular tariff of duties mentioned in the early history of this city.

Robert Walton, Mayor.

1722.—All slaves to be buried by day-light.

A ferry to Long Island, from Burger's path, Old slip, rent 71*l*.

1723.—Capt. Peter Solgard, Capt. of H. M. ship *Greyhound*, engaged two pirate sloops off this coast, commanded by Low, that had done much mischief, and killed many people; took one, and the other escaped in the night. 26 of the pirates were executed at Rhode Island. Solgard was presented with the freedom of the city, in a gold box.

July 29. Great storm and hurricane, which ruined the docks, and did much mischief, and caused the city to incur considerable expense for repairs.

1724.—Francis Harrison, Recorder.

1725.—*Johannes Janson*, Mayor.

A newspaper printed in this city, and called the *New-York Gazette*, published weekly.

1726.—*Robert Lurting*, Mayor.

A corn market foot of Wall-street.

1727.—Income of the city 285*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*.

Jan. 18. Intense cold day.

1728.—A lot of ground granted to the Jews for a burying-ground, near the cripple bush or swamp, 112 feet long and 50 broad, situated opposite Chatham-square, corner of Fayette-street, then a long distance out of the city.

Ten lots of ground, each 25 by 120 feet, sold to Jacobus Roosevelt, for 10*l.* per lot, in the swamp near the cripple bush, (now the site of Roosevelt-street.)

“ Resolved, That a *little island* in the fresh water is appropriated as the most convenient place for building thereon a magazine or powder-house.”
(The present arsenal in Elm-street, is on the identical site.)

Gov. John Montgomerie arrived, to succeed Burnet, who was transferred to Massachusetts.

1729.—The Corporation received a notice from the society in London for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, of the presentation to this city of a *Library*, of *one thousand six hundred and forty-two volumes*, belonging to the late Dr. Millington, which arrived in safety in the ship Alexander, Capt. Downing, and the books were arranged, and a room appropriated for their safe keeping, in the City Hall; and the thanks of the Corporation were politely returned for this munificent gift.

Three pence per foot given for land on the west side of Broadway, near the Battery.

Rector-street, and other streets south and west of it, laid out.

The Middle Dutch Church built.

Dec. 17. Burying-ground purchased between James and Oliver-street.

1730.—Jews' Synagogue built in Mill-street.

John Cruger, Deputy Mayor.

The charter of the city renewed by Gov. Montgomerie, and several new privileges granted. The Governor died on the 1st July, 1731, and Rip Van Dam, the oldest member of the Council, succeeded him, until the arrival of Gov. William Cosby, on the 1st August, 1732.

1731.—This year, the boundaries of this colony were finally adjusted with Connecticut.

The smallpox prevailed, and was very fatal.

Wm. Sharpas, town clerk for the last *forty years*, allowed 28*l.* (extra) for his long and faithful services.

Number of inhabitants, 3622. Houses 1400.

1732.—Charter confirmed by the Legislature, and a tax laid on wigs.

The first stage began to run between Boston and New-York, once a month, and was *fourteen* days on the journey.

May 6. A great sale of 7 lots of ground, near the Custom-house, and east of Whitehall-street, for the following sums, and to the persons named, viz.:

Lot No. 1, to Stephen De Lancey,	-	-	155 <i>l.</i>
Do. 2, to Do. Do.	-	-	151
Do. 3, to David Clarkson,	-	-	155
Do. 4, to John Moore,	-	-	273
Do. 5, to Stephen De Lancey,	-	-	192
Do. 6, to Robt. Livingston, Jr. (son of Philip)	-	-	175
Do. 7, to Anthony Rutgers,	-	-	239

Average amount, 191*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

1342*l.*

By which it appears, that real estate had increased in value immensely since 1686, when lots in that quarter of the city sold for 35*l.*, and in 1692, in the Vlie, for about 26*l.*

Sept. 11. A small gore of land given to Rip Van Dam, upon his petitioning for the same, at the present intersection of Liberty-street and Maiden-lane, of 103 feet in length, for the nominal sum of *ten shillings*, as being of *little or no value* to any one else but him! This man was formerly the lessee of the ferry. The ferry let this year for 243*l.* exhibiting an increased value over any previous year.

The Bowling Green leased. with walks therein.

for the beauty and ornament of the street, and for the recreation and delight of the inhabitants of this city; and the streets each side to be 50 feet wide.

Kip's Bay and Turtle Bay mentioned and reserved as winter harbours for shipping.

1733.—May 5. Courtlandt-street opened by the proprietors, and registered as a public street.

Rev. Mr. Charlton had liberty to make a key to the library room, and to make a catalogue and arrange the same.

40*l.* a year salary paid to a schoolmaster, Alexander Malcolm, for teaching Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

Law passed to preserve the fish in fresh water pond, now Canal-street and the contiguous streets.

All Beekman's swamp sold to Roosevelt for one hundred pounds.

The Quakers restored, by Act of Legislature, to their right of voting, of which they had been deprived for several years.

1734.—Treasurer ordered to provide a suitable cloth to cover the table in the court room, of *blew*, or green cloth, not over 12*s.* per yard.

The charter printed by John Peter Conger for 7*l.* and sold at 3*s.* a copy.

House of Correction or Bridewell instituted.

The Battery ordered to be always kept clear of houses, from Whitehall to Eeld's corner, (Market-field-street.)

The government of the colony at this time was arbitrary, and the press was put under restraint.

1735.—*Paul Richard*, Mayor. Gerardus Stuyvesant, Deputy Mayor.

Stalls let in the market-house at Burger's path.

for 46*l.* ; stalls in the Fly-market for 26*l.* : only 14 butchers, and 7*l.* for yearly rent of stalls. For the present value of stalls, &c. see the Description of the Fulton Market.

March 7. Gov. Cosby died, and on the 30th of October, George Clarke was appointed Governor.

1736.—July 22. Water-street first mentioned as extending from Maiden-lane to Countess' Key and Rodman's wharf.

"Ordered, that Serves Vlierboom, Jacob Pitt, and Abram Blanck, three ancient and infirm cartmen be licensed to sit upon the shafts of their carts, and drive the same for their ease and relief, and better support of themselves and family, provided they drive not their carts faster than a walk or foot pace, and not a trot, but slowly and patiently."

Gaming houses denounced by law.

1737.—Town of Brooklyn disputed the Corporation right to the ferry, and the city retained the Recorder, Daniel Horsmander, and Joseph Murray, Esq. as counsel, for a doubloon each.

The *good* debts due the city were 387*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

The <i>bad</i> debts	do.	1240	3	6
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1627*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

A market-house erected in Broadway, opposite Crown-street, (Liberty-street.)

1738.—June 23. Quarantine laws passed to prevent the importation of the smallpox and spotted fever from South Carolina, Antigua, and Barbadoes.

1739.—*John Cruger*, Mayor.

Oct. 23.—England declared war against Spain, and the captain of an English ship of war got permission from the Governor and Council to *impress* thirty seamen ; but the Mayor, Cruger, strenuously opposed it, and saved the country from this disgrace in future.

Number of houses, 1416, only 16 having been built in 7 years.

1740.—New-York Society Library founded.

1741.—March 18. A dreadful fire broke out in the Fort, which destroyed the Secretary's Office, and the old Dutch Church. A reward of 100*l.* was offered to discover the perpetrator of the same.

In this and the following year, the yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and a memoir of the same was written by Lieut. Gov. Colden, for which the thanks of the Common Council of the city were voted to him.

THE NEGRO PLOT.

The celebrated Negro Plot, in 1741, occurred when there were about twelve thousand inhabitants in this city, of which one sixth part were negro slaves.

"After a lapse of nearly a century, we look back with astonishment on the panic occasioned by the Negro Plot, and the rancorous hatred that prevailed here against the Roman Catholics. To judge from tradition, and the journal of the proceedings against the conspirators, no doubt can be had of the actual existence of a plot; but its extent could never have been so great as the terror of those times depicted. The very mode adopted to discover abettors by mutual criminations and confessions, tended in the progress of the trials to inculcate every negro slave in the city. We accordingly find, that the number of conspirators daily increased. As it was impossible to prove all equally guilty, the ring-leaders only were executed; and those who, to save their lives, plead guilty, and threw themselves on the mercy of the court, were transported.

"Insurrections and conspiracies were at this juncture frequent in the West India islands, and great apprehensions were entertained of an invasion by the French and Spaniards. These circumstances aggravated the horror of a domestic plot to such a degree, that the white inhabitants, regarding every negro slave as an incendiary and an assassin, carried their apprehensions and resentment beyond all bounds.

"A holy hatred of the Roman Catholics was at that period inculcated by church and state. Our Dutch forefathers, glowing with all the zeal of the early reformers, emigrated to this country shortly after the emancipation of the United Netherlands from the Spanish yoke, and fostered all the rancour of their race against Papists and Spaniards. It was the policy of the English government, after the conquest, to cherish this animosity, and those of our readers who were born and educated before the American Revolution, will recollect how religiously they were taught to abhor the Pope, Devil, and Pretender. The act of our Provincial Assembly, against Jesuits and Papist priests, passed 2d William and Mary, and which continued in full force until our independence, was owing, not only to these prejudices, but to the exposed situation of the

colony, the northern frontier of which was bounded by Canada, at that time in possession of France, the natural and ever-daring enemy of England. The intolerant spirit of this act shows the horror and detestation in which the Roman Catholics were held, and will account why so few of this profession existed in this city and colony before the revolution.

"In estimating this singular event in our colonial history, the circumstances of the times should be duly considered before we too hastily condemn the bigotry and cruelty of our predecessors. The advantages of a liberal, indeed of the plainest education, was the happy lot of very few. Intercourse between the colonies and the mother country, and between province and province, was very rare. Ignorance and illiberal prejudices universally prevailed. Their more favoured and enlightened posterity will therefore draw a veil of filial affection over the involuntary errors of their forefathers, and emulating their simple virtues, endeavour to transmit a brighter example to their successors."—Hist. of Negro Plot, 8vo. N. Y. 1810.

The first suspicion of a plot among the negroes, and which subsequently led to a full investigation and discovery, was caused by frequent alarms of fire, and a robbery committed at a Mr. Hogg's, "from whence were taken divers pieces of linen, and other goods, and several silver coins, chiefly Spanish, and medals, and wrought silver, &c. to the value, in the whole, of sixty pounds and upwards." The scene of this famous robbery was in a house in Broad-street, corner of Jew's Alley, (now Mill-street.) On Wednesday, the 18th March, 1740, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out of the roof of His Majesty's house, at Fort George, within this city, near the chapel, on the east side, and the wind blowing a violent gale at southeast, it soon became impossible to stop its progress. The citizens and engines assembled promptly on the ringing of the chapel bell, and assisted in saving the records and papers in the office of the Secretary of State, over the fort gate, which fortunately were preserved, although in the hurry they were tossed out at the windows, and the papers blown and scattered. An alarm being given, the people were soon after fearful of an explosion, and stood aloof, although assured by the Governor that it was groundless. In one hour and a quarter, the Governor's house, and the venerable old Dutch Church, were thus consumed. A plumber had that morning been at work, with his pot of coals and soldering iron, to mend a leak in the gutter, between the house and the chapel, and the high wind had no doubt blown some sparks on the dry shingles, or under the eaves. On the 25th of March, a week after the fire at the fort, another broke out at the southwest end of the town, and on the 1st of April, another at the east end of the town, at Van Zandt's, corner of Burling's slip and Water-street. On the 4th of April, two other alarms were made, and fires discovered; and on the 5th, being Sunday, Mr. Murray's haystack, standing near some stables and houses in Broadway, had some live coals put under it, which went out of themselves. On Monday, three more fires occurred, and the panic commenced. Many negroes were arrested, and the investigations were long and intricate. By the course of the evidence it appeared, that the city was destined to be fired, and the inhabitants massacred on coming out of the English Church in Broadway.

St. Patrick's night was selected to begin the bloody scene, and many Irish Catholics, lately arrived, enlisted in the gang, were even detected as being concerned. The negroes were led on by a villain named Hughson, at whose house they were freely entertained, and brought their stolen goods, and were sworn to secrecy. Ury, a priest, was also deeply concerned.

It is somewhat remarkable, that London has had its Popish Plot and fire; Boston and Salem its delusions of witchcraft, and New-York its Negro Plot, and there can be no doubt that some innocent persons were at those times accused, and suffered.

One hundred and fifty-four negroes, and twenty white persons, were committed to prison, of which fifty-five were convicted, and seventy-eight confessed. Thirteen negroes were burnt at the stake, at a place then out of town, but situated near the present intersection of Pearl and Chatbam-street, where there formerly was a hollow place, as recollected by one of our oldest citizens, who was present at the execution, and declares that the horrible shrieks and cries of the miserable victims still dwell on his memory. Twenty were hung, (one in chains, "on the island, by the powder-house," where the Arsenal now is, in Elm-street.) Seventy were transported to foreign parts, viz. Newfoundland, Madeira, Hispaniola, Cape Francois, Curacao, Surinam, &c. &c. and fifty were discharged.

Although the black population has increased from that period to the present, in this city, yet the proportion they *now* bear to the whites is much less than at that time, being only one-twelfth part; then they were one-sixth.

Oct. 7. Mothers or fathers of bastard children to pay a fine of 10*l.* or suffer corporal punishment.

Cards, truck, or billiard playing prohibited under a penalty of 25*l.*; and a bill passed to prevent clandestine marriages.

Thirty-six watchmen appointed, and divided into three divisions, to watch alternately.

Bedlow's Island used as a smallpox hospital.

1742.—Extreme fears were entertained of the negroes, and unusual precautions used to guard against surprise, and to prevent the blacks collecting together.

1743.—Arrived, George Clinton, Captain-General and Governor of the province.

Wheat quoted at 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel.

The various slips, viz. Old, Fly, and Beekman's, indicted as nuisances.

The yellow fever prevailed in the vicinity of the tan vats and docks.

At this time, coal was imported from England, as cheaper fuel than wood, which was 30*s.* N. York currency per fathom.

1744.—Land granted to Capt. Peter Warren, for public services.

Oct. 15. *Stephen Bayard*, Mayor.

1745.—Only one coach in New-York, and that belonged to Lady Murray : and to go and deal in the market, the Dutch language must be spoken.

April 19. James Parker, printer, appointed librarian to the Corporation, with liberty to let out the books* to be read, at six pence a-piece, and those borrowing to give security for double the value of each set taken out, the corporation to have the preference ; and Parker to keep the books in repair at his own cost, and to send for new books to supply the place of old ones lost. (This was undoubtedly the first Circulating or Public Library ever kept in this city.)

Wednesday, July 10. News arrived, and was communicated to the Mayor and Corporation by the Governor, that H. M.'s forces had captured Cape Breton, and ordered in consequence that a great bonfire be made at Spring Garden, and twenty gallons be sent there to be given to the people.

1746.—40,000*l.* was raised in the colony by tax, to carry on the French war in Canada.

Aug. 29. "Resolved, nem. con. dis., That this board attend the drawing of the government lottery, in their turns, viz. the Mayor and Recorder the first day, and on the next, the senior Aldermen and Council man, and so on."

1747.—Jan. 14. A fire mentioned as having occurred at the City Hall, and the sum of eight pounds was voted to be given to two firemen, Duncan Brown and James Evetts, for their activity and exertions in extinguishing the fire.

Sewer in Broad-street arched with stone, &c.

A Magazine for powder, built in a *hollow*, near the Poor-house, which stood then on the Commons, now the Park. The Poor house, Work-house. and House of Correction, were all under one house and keeper.

June 4. Petition to Gov. Clinton, to relieve the citizens from the duties

* The Millington Library.

or a military watch, in the fort, which they had been subject to for some time, owing to the absence of the King's troops, at Albany, and on the frontiers. It is stated that each man's turn came round once in about five weeks.

Oct. 2. "An Essay in writing, showing the duty and office of *vestrymen* of this city, was presented to this board by the vestrymen of this city for 1746, was read and considered; and the board taking the same into consideration, and being willing to encourage *words* of this kind, ordered that the same be *printed* at the charge of this Corporation." 50 copies were printed, at an expense of 4*l.* by James Parker, the printer and librarian.

Oct. 14. *Edward Holland*, Mayor.

Dec. 28. Ferry leased for 45*5l.* per annum! a great advance upon the previous years. In 1732, it was farmed at 243*l.*

1742.—Feb 19. "Ordered, That every Common Council man, on being summoned by notice left at his house by some white person, and not attending at half an hour after the ringing of the bell, be fined 2*s.* 6*d.*; or if not attending at all on that day, 5*s.*"

April 13. Israel Horsfield, of Brooklyn, sold to the Corporation his lot of ground there, 24 feet in breadth, and forty *odd* feet in length, *with some ground behind it*, for 70*0l.*

June 28. A French privateer captured by John Burgiss, 6 leagues from Sandy Hook, under a great disparity of force, and brought into this city, and the freedom of the city was presented to him therefor.

Council petitioned the Governor to prohibit the export of flour to the West Indies, as the poor were suffering here by scarcity.

Nicholas Bayard, owner of a strip of ground on the west side of the Broadway, adjoining the English churchyard and the chief justice's lot, offered, if the city would give him as much off from the south side as he owned on the north, he would leave a street 21 feet in width, (Thames-street,) from Broadway to Camfort's Dock. Agreed to.

Ferry-street opened by Roosevelt.

Number of houses this year, 1834—increase 418 in 11 years.

1750.—A Theatre established.

April 26. Dey-street opened, regulated, and paved, and mentioned that from Broadway to the river, at high-water mark, was a descent of 26 feet 2 inches.

The markets leased to Skaats for 10*£*l. per ann., and the slips for 11*£*l. The Mayor claimed the rent of the markets as clerk of the same by charter, but the Council refused to allot him the same.

Aug. 16. Beekman-street laid out, and paved.

Aug. 31. 196 persons licensed to sell liquors, who paid for their licenses 25*£*l. 6*s*.

1751.—Moravian Church in Fulton-street built.

1752.—St. George's Church in Beekman-street built.

Jacob Turk ordered to buy six *small speaking trumpets* for the Corporation.

Exchange built at the lower end of Broad-street, on the west side, by private subscription, and the Corporation gave 100*£*l towards the same.

1753.—March 23. Petition for a ferry to be established to Harsimus, and the landing to be at the *west end* of Pearl-street.

Oct. 10. James Delancey, Governor.

In the winter of this and the three following years, the weather was so mild that sloops went from New-York to Albany in January and February.

1754.—Convention of Delegates from the colonies met at Albany.

King's (now Columbia) College, founded.

1755.—The *Exchange* let for one year from the 11*th* February. for 30*£*l.

Ferry to Staten Island established.

All the streets in the North ward paved.

Sept. 20. Sir Charles Hardy, Governor.

One thousand stand of arms imported from England by the Corporation, at an expense of 3000*l.* and deposited in the City Hall ; and the Corporation petitioned the Governor for a lottery, to raise money to pay off this "excessive and alarming" debt.

Broadway, on the west side, near the Oswego market, ordered to be dug, paved, and fenced in.

Armament fitted out from New-York for the French war in Canada ; and batteaux built, near Dey-street, where Franklin House now stands.

1756.—April 2. Council purchased *fifty* pounds of *pistol powder*, and fixed up the cartridge-boxes in the City Hall.

May 5. "Ordered, That Mr. Lispenard and Mr. Van Ranst be a committee to remove the gallows from where it now stands, to the place where the *negroes were burnt*, some five years ago, at the foot of the hill called Catiemut's hill, near the *fresh water*, (now Collect and Pearl-street.)

Nov. 10. E. Holland died, and on the 12th Nov., JOHN CRUGER was appointed *Mayor*. This Mr. Cruger was son to the former mayor of that name.

Nov. 19. St. Andrew's Society established.

1757.—The Corporation had barracks made for 300 men. The house was 420 feet long, 21 feet wide, 2 stories high, and 20 rooms on a floor. It was built on the *Commons*, between the Jail and Catiemut's hill, (near the School House in Chatham-street and Cross-street, near the Rotunda.) The sum of 3500*l.* was received from the Treasurer of the Colony, for the barracks and support of soldiers.

Dec.—A fire mentioned as occurring in the fort.

1758.—Ferry to Long Island leased for 650*l.* per annum

Bedlow's Island purchased by the Corporation for 1000*l.*, of Archibald Kennedy, to erect a pest-house thereon.

The Exchange leased for 50*l.*

The Corporation muskets in the City Hall wanted for the northern army; and sold for 3*l.* 5*s.* each, including cartouch-box filled with ammunition.

New gaol erected.

Legislative laws enacted to prevent importation of contagious diseases.

Mention of one or more public papers printed.

1759.—Bills of credit issued by the colony to the amount of 210,000*l.*

March 14th.—Chatham-street began to be laid out and a few houses erected.

Several lots of ground leased for 21 years, between the new jail and Capt. Brown's house, near the palisadoes, where the windmill formerly stood, to commence on *the 1st of May*, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum each.

Thirty pounds per acre paid for land in the out ward.

1760.—Baptist church in Gold-street built.

Name of Burling-slip occurs.

Cadwallader Colden, Governor.

Address and vote of thanks to General Amherst, for his services in Canada. The freedom of the city presented in a gold box.

1761.—Vesey-street regulated and paved: also Division or Partition-street.

Lamps and lamp-posts purchased.

The steeple of Trinity church struck by lightning, and consumed to the belfry.

1762.—Lots near Spring garden leased at 4*l.* per annum.

One hundred and two pounds given by the Corporation to refugees from St. John's, Newfoundland.

No rain fell in this city from May till November, and this is recorded as the most remarkable drought ever known in this country.

Sixty-six firemen in the city.

1763.—Complaints made by the citizens in a petition to the Corporation of the high prices of meat, &c. "as considerably higher than other cities;" and in consequence, a law was passed *regulating the price* of such things, which gave offence to the country people and to the butchers, as will be seen. for on the 23d of December, "John Carpenter, butcher, declared he would sell his beef for *four pence* a pound, in spite of all that the *wise heads* could do, or words to that effect:" and in consequence, his license was taken from him, he was turned out of the market, and also *disfranchised!!* (This would now be considered as rather a harsh and unjust measure, and totally unjustifiable upon fair principles of political economy.)

The following were the prices *assessed* by the Corporation for the most important articles in market to be sold for, viz. beef $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.—pork $5d.$ per lb.—hind quarter of veal $5d.$ per lb.—fore quarter $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.—mutton $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.—butter $1s. 3d.$ per lb.—milk 6 coppers, per quart.

This year the Methodists were first introduced in New-York. Some persons, members of Wesley's Society, from England and Ireland, settled in various places; and some few years after, two local preachers began to preach in New-York and one in Maryland, and made some converts. About this time, a Mr. Webb, lieutenant in the army, preached at New-York and Philadelphia with great success; and with the assistance of friends, erected a chapel in New-York, the first in America.

1764.—Trial of Forsey and Cunningham, in a case of assault and battery; chiefly remarkable as it presents a case till then unprecedented, of setting aside the verdict of a jury without granting a new trial.

1765.—St. Paul's church built.

Oct.—A Congress met at New-York, and delegates sent from the colonies.

Great excitement existed in the city, and a civil

war feared. The Corporation induced the Governor and Commander-in-chief to deposit the *stamped paper*, which was the cause of the offence, in the City Hall for safe keeping. The Stamp act was *burnt*, a non-importation agreement made by the citizens, and the spirit of whig and tory ran high. A great mob on the 1st of November: the Governor and the devil, holding the Stamp act, were burnt in effigy, after being paraded through the streets.

Archibald Kennedy, William M^r Adam, and Cornelius Van Voorste petitioned for an exclusive ferry to the Jersey shore.

The library room in the City Hall repaired; and Mr. Thomas Jackson appointed librarian, and directed to let the books out for hire as follows, viz. folios 2s. a week, quartos 1s., octavos 6d.; his salary 4*l*. per annum, and his attendance to deliver and receive books to be on Mondays and Thursdays from half past eleven till one o'clock.

Robinson-street (now Park Place) laid out and regulated.

1766.—Governor Moore arrived.

Grant of ground to the Dutch church of 28 lots for a burial place, viz. 10 lots bounded north on Queen-street, 8 lots east and south on Thomas-street, and 10 lots west on George-street, "some larger and some smaller."

The Presbyterian church also petitioned, in a long and eloquent appeal, for the *angular lot*, lately called the vineyard; stating the great increase of that persuasion: and the land asked for was unanimously granted to them, at a rent of *forty pounds* per annum, as follows, viz. 152 feet on the south-west, 214 on north-west, 62 on north-east, and 200

on the south-east side ; and the present *Brick church* in Beekman-street erected thereon in 1767. The grant was to John Rogers and Joseph Treat, ministers, and John Morrin Scott, Peter R. Livingston, and others as trustees.

Powles Hook ferry let at 40*l.* per annum ! (when at the same time the ferry over the East river brought 660*l.*) and the landing established at the lower end of Thomas or Thames-street, at Roosevelt's pier.

Wharves and slips let for 620*l.* per annum, and market stalls for 440*l.*

Oct. 14th.—*Whitehead Hicks*, Mayor, and the *last one* appointed under the *colonial* government, he having been regularly appointed till 1776, a period of ten years.

1767.—Lutheran (German) church built in the swamp, corner of William and Frankfort-streets.

Powles Hook ferry leased this year for 310*l.*

Bridewell rooms in the jail house.

1768.—The Scotch Presbyterian church in Cedar-street built.

The first Methodist church built in America, erected in John-street.

Vandewater-street regulated.

Chamber of commerce established.

1769.—The New-York hospital founded by subscription.

The North Dutch church in William-street built.

The General Assembly denied the power of Great Britain to impose taxes.

1770. April 12th. — Marine Society incorporated.

A house let to the surgeons and physicians for a hall, situated on the commons near the jail.

Feb. 2d.—The citizens, animated with the spirit

of liberty, notified the Common Council that they were *determined* to erect a *liberty pole* opposite St. Paul's church in Chatham-street; but the Corporation refused the spot, and it was erected on private ground near.

April 10th.—Cost of lamps, lighting the city, &c. 760*l.* per annum.

May 17th.—Statue of his Majesty King George the third ordered to be erected in the Bowling-green; and a *statue* of William Pitt, *Earl of Chatham*, erected in Wall-street at the intersection of William-street.

The Council, who had for some time past opened their sittings to the public, now closed them again on the citizens.

1771.—Ferry to Powles Hook let for 120*l.* per annum.

May 3d.—Iron railing made round the Bowling-green for 800*l.*

Warren-street laid out and regulated.

Market house near Hudson river, foot of Dey-street.

Lot granted for an hospital, 124 by 248 feet.

1773.—Murray-street regulated.

The tea ships sent back to London.

1774.—Deputies sent to the American Congress at Philadelphia.

Feb. 22. Fire in the fort. Gov. Tryon lost his papers, furniture, &c. and the Corporation addressed him a letter of condolence: he soon after went to England.

About this time, the names of the Common Council began to be entered on the minutes when voting on important questions, pro and con.

April 22. Christopher Colles proposed to erect a

reservoir, and to convey water through the several streets. "Read and referred."

Chatham-street, so named, (after the popular Earl of Chatham,) leading from St. Paul's Church towards fresh water.

1775.—March 5. Battle in the city between the whigs and tories; the latter defeated.

June 24. Gov. Tryon arrived in New-York.

Aug. 22. The *Asia*, British man-of-war, fired upon the city in the night, and threw the inhabitants into the utmost alarm and dismay.

1776.—In January and February, a detachment of American militia marched into the city, and early in the spring, the whole army followed.

July 2. British troops land at Staten Island.

July 8. The equestrian statue of King George, in the Bowling Green, destroyed.

Independence proclaimed, and read to each brigade of the continental army.

Aug. 26. Battle on Long Island.

New-York captured by the enemy.

Sept. 21. The great fire. 492 houses, 1-8th part of the city burnt.

Mr. Grim's Account of the great Fire, 21st Sept. 1776.

The fire of 1776 commenced in a small wooden house, on the wharf, near the Whitehall slip. It was then occupied by a number of men and women, of a bad character. The fire began late at night. There being but a very few inhabitants in the city, in a short time, it raged tremendously. It burned all the houses on the east side of Whitehall slip, and the west side of Broad-street to Beaver-street. A providential and happy circumstance occurred at this time: the wind was then south-westerly. About 2 o'clock that morning, the wind veered to the southeast: this carried the flames of the fire to the northwestward, and burned both sides of Beaver-street to the east side of Broadway, then crossed Broadway to Beaver-lane, and burning all the houses on both sides of Broadway, with some few houses in New-street, to Rector-street, and to John Harrison, Esq.'s three story brick house, which house stopped the fire on the east side of Broadway; from thence it continued burning all the houses in Lumber-street, and those in the rear of the houses on the west side of Broadway to St. Paul's Church, then continued burning the houses on

both sides of Partition-street, and all the houses in the rear (again) of the west side of Broadway to the North River. The fire did not stop until it got into Mortkile-street, now Barclay-street. The College yard and the vacant ground in the rear of the same, put an end to this awful and tremendous fire.

Trinity Church being burned, was occasioned by the flakes of fire that fell on the south side of the roof. The southerly wind fanned those flakes of fire in a short time to an amazing blaze, and it soon became out of human power to extinguish the same, the roof of this noble edifice being so steep that no person could go on it.

St. Paul's Church was in the like perilous situation. The roof being flat, with a balustrade on the eaves, a number of the citizens went on the same, and extinguished the flakes of fire as they fell on the roof. Thus happily was this beautiful church saved from the destruction of this dreadful fire, which threatened the ruin thereof, and that of the whole city.

The Lutheran Church being contiguous to houses adjoining the same fire, it was impossible to save it from destruction. This fire was so furious and violently hot, that no person could go near it, and there were no fire engines to be had at that time in the city.

The number of houses that were burned and destroyed in this city at that awful conflagration, were thus, viz.:

From Mortkile-street to Courtlandt-street,	167
From Courtlandt-street to Beaver-street,	175
From Beaver-street to the East River,	151
Total,	<hr/> 493

There being very few inhabitants in the city at the time, and many of those were afraid to venture at night in the streets, for fear of being taken up as suspicious persons.

An instance to my knowledge occurred. A Mr. White, a decent citizen and house carpenter, rather too violent a loyalist, and latterly, had addicted himself to liquor. was, on the night of the fire, hanged on a tavern sign post, at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt-street. Several of the citizens were sent to the provost guard for examination, and some of them remained there two and three days, until they could give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty.

Mr. Hugh Gain, in his Universal Register for the year 1787, page 119, says, New-York is about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad, containing, before the fires on the 21st of September, 1776, and 3d of August, 1778, about 4200 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants.

1777.—First constitution of the state adopted at Kingston.

A French fleet, consisting of 12 ships of the line, and some frigates, with 6000 troops on board, arrived off Sandy Hook, but declined an engagement with the British fleet, and repaired to Newport.

1778.—The winters of this and the following year were extremely mild.

Mr. Grim's Account of the great Fire, Aug. 3, 1778.

Another great fire happened on the 3d of August, 1778, on Cruger's wharf, in which there were about 50 houses consumed. The cause of so many houses being burned at this time, was the military officers taking the ordering and directing of the fire from the firemen. The citizens complained thereof to the Commander-in-Chief, who immediately gave out, in general orders, that in future, no military man should interfere with any fire that may happen in the city, but leave the extinguishing thereof to the entire directions of the firemen and inhabitants. The military should place sentries over the goods that were saved from the fire.

1780.—May 19. A celebrated and fearful darkness commenced in the atmosphere at 10 o'clock in the morning, which lasted for several hours.

A Coffee House established.

Very severe winter. The harbour entirely frozen over, and the British army endangered.

The winter of 1780 was so intensely cold, that two cakes of ice completely closed the North River, from Powles Hook ferry to that of Courtlandt-street. Hundreds of persons crossed daily: artillery, slays with provisions and stores of all kinds, passed the bridge of ice. It continued for some considerable time. Gov. Tryon caused the same to be measured, and found the North River, in that place, two thousand yards wide.

D. G.

1782.—Sir Guy Carleton commanded the British army in New-York.

1783.—Nov. 25. The city evacuated by the British troops, and Gen Washington entered at the head of the American army.

On the 25th of November, the day appointed for the evacuation of this city, the American troops, under the command of Major General Knox, early in the morning, entered into the suburbs of the city, and remained in the Bowery until noon, when the British army was withdrawn from their various posts, and were relieved by the Americans. A large number of tories and loyalists also left the city with the British fleet, fearing to encounter the fury of their returning countrymen.

As soon as the city was quietly in the possession of the American army, General Knox, with a great number of respectable citizens on horseback, repaired to the Bowery to receive His Excellency General Washington, and George Clinton, the Governor of the state; who, with their respective suites, and followed by the Lieutenant Governor and Senators, the officers of the army, and citizens on horseback, eight abreast, and citizens on foot, four abreast, entered the city through the Bowery, Chatham, and Pearl-street, to the Battery, where they found the British flag still flying. As our foes had greased the staff so liberally, that some time elapsed before it could be hauled down, and the thirteen stars and stripes hoisted in its place.

A public dinner was given the same day to Washington and his general officers, at the principal tavern, then situated on the corner of Wall and Nassau-street, and in the evening, a splendid display of fireworks was made in the Bowling Green, under the direction of the French officers.

This happy anniversary has ever since been properly commemorated in the recollection of our citizens.

At this period, there was not more than twenty thousand inhabitants in this town, but the citizens soon returned to their homes, from which they had been exiled seven years. The city did not extend farther north than Murray street. Most of the houses even in the best streets were built of wood.

The line of works erected by the British during the war, and which extended across the island, was near Duane-street, and thence in an irregular line towards Corlaer's Hook, many remains of which were to be seen in various places until within ten years past; and for several years after the war, the land in the vicinity of the Hospital and Broadway, without the lines, was a rural, secluded spot. The large sheet of water called the Collect, or fresh water, which nearly intersected the island, then laved the foot of several lofty hills surrounding it, which have since been entirely levelled.

Most of the streets in the old parts of the city, were narrow, crooked, and poorly paved, and numerous vacant lots existed. All the churches but the Episcopal had been destroyed, or used for military purposes, such as hospitals, barracks, riding schools, &c. There were no public monied or charitable institutions, no banks or insurance offices: trade was at a low ebb; education had been entirely neglected, and the schools and college were shut up.

Such was the gloomy condition of this city, which had not been rebuilt from the ruins of the great fires which took place during the war; but the scene soon changed when the regular municipal government of the city was re-established, and the country at large began to revive from the shock of the revolution.

The books and accounts of the Corporation, during the revolutionary war, were taken away by Mr. Cruger, (treasurer,) who joined the British army, and left this country.

1784.—The civil authority again resumed their functions, and endeavoured to restore order out of confusion—to collect the city debts and rents, which had fallen greatly in arrear, and were, in a great measure, totally lost during the war—to trace out and secure the public property of every description, such as leased ground, water lots, &c.

The seat of the State Government was removed to Albany, and the Council of Appointment vested with authority to name all civil officers in the state,

which before the war was exercised by the Governor.

Feb. 10. *James Duane*, Mayor.

Richard Varick, Recorder.

April 14. The Exchange, in Broad-street, turned into a market-place.

Sept. 11. La Fayette arrived in the city to embark for France, and was waited upon by the Corporation with an address, and the freedom of the city voted to him.

Oct. 2. John Jay arrived from Europe, and was welcomed by the Corporation, who paid him the highest honours in their power.

Oct. 6. Baron Steuben arrived, and was addressed by the Corporation, and the freedom of the city voted to him.

Dec. 2. Gen. Washington arrived, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the citizens. The Corporation made him an address of congratulation and thanks, and voted the freedom of the city,

Elizabethtown Ferry leased for 65*l.* a year.

Streets cleaned for 150*l.* per annum.

Wells and pumps repaired for 140*l.* per annum.

Samuel Ogden proposed to establish waterworks. This subject has been before the citizens at different times for fifty years past, and is not yet effectually executed.

Greenwich-street regulated. Water lots offered to those whose lands had been taken to make the street, but the owners refused to take them in exchange.

Lot No. 116 Chatham-street. leased for 21 years. at 6*l.* per annum.

6 Lot No. 18 Chatham-street, leased for 21 years, at 4*l.* per annum.

The Corporation offered any accommodation in their power for the Federal Congress.

1785.—The first Congress of the United States, after the revolutionary war, met in New-York, and was organized in the City Hall that stood in Wall-street, corner of Nassau-street.

A sale of 8 Corporation Lots, near the Bear-market, for 2879*l.* 8*s.*, and one lot for 300*l.*, and the proceeds applied to extinguish the city debts.

Staten Island Ferry leased for 20*l.* a year.

Mr. St. John, Consul of France, asked leave for the Roman Catholics to meet in the Exchange, for a place of public worship.

May 2. Gen. Washington made a reply to the address of the Corporation.

Arrearages of quit rents from 1st May, 1776, to 24th November, 1783, given up by the Corporation to all who had left the city during the war.

The Bank of New-York in operation.

Oct. 5. A petition of Thomas Pool, praying that he may be permitted to exhibit some feats of horsemanship in the Bowling Green, was read and rejected.

The salary of the Mayor 250*l.* per annum.

Oct. 14. A donation of 40*l.* made to the Corporation, for the use of the poor, by the company of Comedians, was by the Common Council “ordered to be returned, with a note of disapprobation at the establishment of a Play House without having been licensed, as unprecedented and offensive ; and while so great a part of the city was still lying in ruins, and the citizens still suffering under distress, there is a loud call to industry and economy, and it would

be unjustifiable in them to countenance expensive and enticing amusements. That among those, a Play House, however regulated, was to be numbered, while, if under no restraint, it may prove a fruitful source of dissipation, criminality, and vice."

Manumission Society established.

1786.—Robert R. Livingston proposed to contract with the Corporation for conveying the fresh water into the city. He received the direction and use of the Bowling Green.

Annual city expenses 10,308*l.* 4*s.*

Mulberry-street opened and regulated.

Market-house established at Catherine-slip.

Nov. 15. Bakers not allowed to carry biscuit or rusk round the streets.

Dec. 13. Great fall of snow.

St. Peter's Church, (the first Roman Catholic edifice built in this city,) Barclay-street.

1787.—364 tavern (or dram shop) licenses, at 30*s.* each, 546*l.*

Corporation lots leased for 21 years, at Peck-slip, for 35*s.* and 28*s.* per foot.

Humane Society established.

April 3. Monument to Gen. Montgomery, made by order of Congress, and was ordered by the Corporation to be placed in front of St. Paul's Church.

James-street regulated.

This state, from its first settlement till this year, presented no instance of *divorce*, in *any* case whatever.

1788.—April. A great riot in the city, called the *Doctors' Mob*, occasioned by indiscreet exposure and dissection of dead bodies at the Hospital. The mob attacked the jail in a furious manner, to mas-

sacre some of the physicians who had taken refuge there, but they were repulsed, and several persons killed. An officer and 15 of the militia were ordered out to *guard the jail*.

Trinity Church rebuilt.

The New-York Society Library kept in a room in the City Hall.

July 26. New Constitution of the United States adopted by the Legislature, and a grand federal procession made in this city.

1789.—General illumination on the President of the United States (Gen. Washington,) arriving in town.

April 30. His inauguration, as President of the United States, took place in the gallery, in front of the old City Hall, facing Broad-street.

Market fees 580*l*.

91 acres of the Commons sold for 2409*l*. to T. Buchanan and others.

Broadway opened through the Fort to the Battery.

The City Hall repaired and enlarged, for the use of the Congress, at a great expense to the city, who borrowed the money from the bank, and some private contributions were raised. The whole was expended under the superintendence of Major L'Enfant, who received the thanks of the Corporation, the freedom of the city, and was offered a lot of *ten acres* of the public land, near Provost's lane or street, but politely declined the same.

Oct. 14. *Richard Varick*, Mayor, and so continued till 24th August, 1801.

Samuel Jones, Recorder, (now Chancellor.)

Dec. 4. House and lot corner of Broad and Wall.

street, purchased by the Corporation for four hundred and fifty pounds.

Salary of the Mayor, commuted for 600*l.* per annum.

Corporation issued 1000*l.* of paper money, for public accommodation, in one, two, and three penny bills.

Money raised by lottery.

Adoption of the new Federal Constitution, and a great procession and show made through the city.

1790.—July 15. 28 Creek Indians arrived, and concluded a treaty with Congress.

The salary of the Mayor was 700*l.* per annum.

Dec. 11. Census of the city, 29,906.

The expense of taking the census, 155*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

1791.—Jan. 2. Severe winter. Supplies of wood given to the poor.

The exports this year from New-York to foreign ports, amounted to \$2,505,465.

Oct. 4. The city divided into seven wards.

Feb. 25. The freedom of the city awarded to Major General Horatio Gates, the hero of Saratoga, and the capturer of Burgoyne.

March 21. A further issue of paper money by the Corporation, in one, two, and three penny notes, for city change.

The city lamps ordered to be 114 feet apart, angularly.

Bedlow's Island leased out for 28 years, at 10*l.* per annum.

Rutgers' right to *fresh water pond*, (now filled up, and forming the site of Canal-street, and many extensive and valuable blocks of ground in the centre

of the city,) was purchased by the Corporation for 150*l*.

100 lots of ground, in Broadway and adjacent streets, in the vicinity of the New-York Hospital, 25 by 100 feet, were offered for sale at 25*l*. per lot.

The yellow fever prevailed in the vicinity of Burling's slip.

1792.—March 14. General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen incorporated. Mechanic Hall built.

The Tontine Coffee House in Wall-street built.

Sept. 29. State-street laid out, and a great many other streets in the eastern and northern parts of the city, which was increasing with amazing rapidity.

Oct. 8. Apparatus for *boring for water*, imported by Abijah Hammond, Esq. from Boston, at his own expense, and presented to the Corporation, who ordered an experiment to be made on the lot adjoining the City Hall.

1793. 721*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. for 434 tavern licenses.

338 15 2 for fees in Fly, Peck slip, and Catharine Market.

404 14 10 for fees in Oswego and Hudson Market.

2964*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*.

The Mayor's salary 300*l*. per annum.

Lots filling in fast along Front and South-streets.

May 27. A Museum allowed in the City Hall.

Aug. 21. A Watch-house erected in Wall-street.

Sept. 16. The yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, and caused great alarm in New-York: uncommon precautions were used to guard against its importation, and to prevent all intercourse with that city. The sum of \$5000 dollars was given by the Corporation to the distressed citizens of Philadelphia, and the Bank of New-York loaned them the money, at 5 per cent.

Battle fought off Sandy Hook between the British frigate *Boston*, and the French frigate *Ambuscade*, in which both were severely crippled.

1794.—Jan. 20. The new Alms House, in Chambers-street, contemplated, and a grant for a lottery to raise 10,000*l.* for that purpose, was given by the Legislature.

Jan. 24. The various parts of a certain street called Smith-street, William-street, and King George's-street, ordered to be called *William-street*; and Broadway, which was called from Vesey-street Great George-street, was ordered to take the name of *Broadway* in its whole extent; and the continuous streets called Little Dock-street, Pearl-street, Hanover Square, and Queen-street, were ordered to be called *Pearl-street*.

April 14. Bedlow's and Ellis's Island began to be fortified.

Stone-street, Duke-street, and the little alley to Hanover Square, altered to *Stone-street*.

Verlettenburgh, or Flattenbarrack-street, and Garden-street, altered to *Garden-street*.

King-street named *Pine-street*.

Little Queen-street called *Cedar-street*.

Crown-street called *Liberty-street*.

Prince-street called *Rose-street*.

Beaver and Princess-street called *Beaver-street*.

Ferry established to Nutten, or Governor's Island, at 3*d.* each person—but all fatigue parties to pass *gratis*. The fort was now erecting on the island.

Property at *Bellevue* purchased for 2000*l.*

Corre permitted to sell *small drinks* on the Battery, and to light a few lamps for the public benefit. Afterwards a Chinese pagoda, with a flag staff, was

erected on the spot, a few rods N. E. from the present bridge leading to the fort.

Christ Church in Ann-street built, and the street paved and regulated.

1795.—*St. Mark's Church* in Stuyvesant-street built. Also, the Baptist Church in Oliver-street.

The New Alms House in Chambers-street built.

Feb. 2. 622 paupers in the Alms House, of which 102 were born in New-York, 29 in England, 87 in Ireland, 30 in Scotland, 34 in Germany, 60 in the United States, and 21 others. The whole annual expense of their support was 8319*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* or 10*d.* each, per day, viz. for provisions, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, clothing, firewood, and medicine, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* There were 73 persons on an average in Bridewell, who cost 600*l.* over their earnings.

March 16. The freedom of the city awarded to Alexander Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

April 7. *South-street* laid out 70 feet wide, and ordered that no water lots farther out be granted, or any more buildings erected in that direction.

April 8. New-York Dispensary incorporated.

April 20. *Ricketts' Amphitheatre* offered to exhibit one evening for the benefit of the poor, to purchase firewood, which was *accepted* by the Corporation, and the sum of \$340 was collected on the occasion.

Bakers allowed a profit of 12*s.* on 100 weight of flour.

Powles Hook ferry leased for 250*l.* per annum.

Hoboken ferry leased for 95*l.* per annum.

June 1. Park Theatre erected.

The yellow fever prevailed to an alarming degree in this city during the summer and fall. 732 persons died with it during the season.

Oct. 6. \$7000 remitted from the citizens of Philadelphia, by Matthew Clarkson, mayor, for the relief of the distressed citizens of New-York, and also \$505 25 from the citizens of Southwark.

1796.—Potter's field bought for a burial place, and a keeper appointed at 6s. a day.

Superintendent of public works and repairs appointed.

West-street surveyed and laid out, and the city bounded and limited on the Hudson River.

State Prison at Greenwich built.

New-York Missionary Society established.

Lot on the S. W. corner of *Broad and Wall-street* purchased by the Corporation for 800*l*.

July 19. Some sickness this season. A ship with 400 emigrants arrived, and they being in a sickly state, were not allowed to land, and \$800 were appropriated to support them during quarantine.

Bedlow's Island given up to the state of New-York for the nominal sum of 8s. for a Lazaretto.

944*l*. school money received from the state, and divided as follows: to the Episcopal Free School, 110*l*., to the Presbyterian do. 200*l*., to the Reformed Dutch do. 250*l*., to the German Lutheran do. 54*l*., to the Scotch Presbyterian do. 100*l*., to the African Free School, 230*l*.

New Stalls (14) in Fly Market, between Water and Front-street, sold for 3,470*l*.! also 53 lots of common land, sold for 17,600*l*. and 4 bushels of wheat each for ever.

Dec. 5. All the City Corporation printing done for 35*l*.! per annum, by John Morton, proprietor of the Daily Advertiser.

Dec. 15. Repeated attempts to fire the city, and \$500 reward offered.

New Watch House built in Chatham-square.

1797.—Presbyterian Church in Rutgers-street built.

Presbyterian Church in Pearl-street built.

James Kent, Recorder.

South-street was now filling up rapidly.

April 4. *Hudson-street* began.

Arsenal established at the junction of Bloomingdale and Post roads.

Brooklyn ferry leased for \$2000 per annum.

Oct. 17. John Adams, President of the United States, welcomed by the Corporation.

Oct. 30. A menagerie of wild beasts, corner of Pearl and State-street.

Free Schools established.

Carmen arranged in classes, with a foreman, as at present.

Dec. 11. Goerck and Mangin appointed to make a map of the city.

1798.—Park Theatre completed. The proprietors petitioned for leave to erect a portico over the side walk, but it was not granted.

Auction duties granted to the city by the state, to support foreign poor.

Street Commissioner appointed.

June 13. The Chamber of Commerce and citizens petitioned the Corporation to fortify the city, and \$50,000 were appropriated and expended for that purpose.

The yellow fever prevailed from the latter end of July to the beginning of November. The deaths

from this dreadful disease in the city amounted to 2086.

Dec. 17. Public attention was attracted to the various propositions made for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water. Bronx River was surveyed by the English Engineer *Weston*.

1799.—*Richard Harison*, Recorder.

Jan.—A large and respectable committee of the Citizens, Physicians, and of the Corporation, was appointed to inquire into the causes of the late *Pestilence*, and in two long and able reports on the subject, enumerate the following causes.

First.—*Deep damp cellars, and filthy sunken yards.*

Second.—*Unfinished water lots*, (a great deal of filling in going forward in the city at this time.)

Third.—*Public slips*, being in a stagnant and disgusting situation.

Fourth.—*Sinks and Privies*, being improperly constructed.

Fifth.—*Burial Grounds*. "The interment of dead bodies in the compact part of the city, should be prohibited between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and all graves should be 6 feet deep."

Sixth.—*Narrow streets.*

Seventh.—*Sailor's Boarding Houses and Tippling Shops.*

Eighth.—*Digging up made ground.*

Ninth.—*Putrid Substances* being allowed to remain in streets and houses.

Tenth.—The want of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

The subject of *Pure Water* occupied the deliberation of the Corporation, and many long examinations and detailed statements were submitted, but the result was, the Corporation shrunk from the immense expense anticipated, (one million of dollars,) a private incorporation was started to accomplish the object, and the *Manhattan Company* received an unlimited charter by the Legislature with a capital for the purpose; the surplus to be employed in *banking operations*, and the exclusive privilege of using the springs on the island for the supply of the city.

March 15. The old *Exchange* in Broad-street ordered to be taken down.

Recorder's salary, \$500 per annum.

July 20. *Great riot* at the S. E. corner of Greenwich and Murray-street, and the military called out to suppress it.

July 29. Yellow fever raged.

Dec. 16. A day of Thanksgiving appointed, (the last Wednesday in December,) the first observed in

this city by recommendation of the city authorities, since the revolution.

Dec. 20. News arrived of the death of Gen. Washington. The Corporation ordered the bells of the various churches to be muffled, and tolled every day from 12 till 1 o'clock, until the 24th inst. ; and recommended the citizens to wear crape for six weeks ; Gouverneur Morris delivered a funeral oration in St. Paul's Church. The 22d day of February following was the national day of mourning.

1800.—The term of the Mayor's Court changed from 3 to 5 days.

Tavern licenses had increased from 320 in 1784, to 1071 in 1798.

July 14. Market in Brennan, now Spring-street.

Wharves, piers, and slips, leased of the Corporation for \$12,010 per annum.

Dec. 22. 8 lots of ground, adjoining the public burying place in the Seventh Ward, (Potter's Field, now Washington Square,) purchased by the Corporation for \$1000.

Capt. Randall's legacy of the "Sailor's Snug Harbour," devised to trustees.

1801.—Constitution of the state altered in Convention.

Jan. 26. Major L'Enfant, who had superintended the repairs of the old City Hall, for the accommodation of Congress in 1786, and who then declined receiving any pecuniary compensation, or the *ten acres* of land in or near Provost-street, then offered by the Corporation, now applied for a sum, and the Corporation awarded him \$750, which was refused.

Feb. 12. The Academy of Fine Arts founded, and opened in rooms in the Government House, near

the Battery, and a collection of Pictures presented by the First Consul of the French Republic, Napoleon Buonaparte, through our Ambassador, Chancellor Livingston, at Paris.

Zion Church in Mott-street built.

March 4. Bells rung on the inauguration of the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson.

March 11. U. S. Navy Yard established at Brooklyn, Wallaboght.

April 6. Brooklyn ferry let for \$2600 per annum, to Townsend & Nostrand, and the new ferry to John Titus, for \$404 per annum.

Ferry at Hurlgate and Hallett's Cove.

Lot west side of Peck slip, next to Thomas Farmer's, bought for 3100*l.* by the Corporation.

15 lots of the common land sold for \$8050.

July 6. A Superintendent of the Alms House appointed, with a salary of \$1500 per annum.

Gov. Jay's portrait painted for the City Hall.

Vote of thanks to Col. Varick, for twelve years' services as Mayor of this city.

Aug. 24. *Edward Livingston*, Mayor.

John B. Prevost, Recorder.

The yellow fever partially prevailed. Bills of mortality ordered to be regularly published, and returns made by the sextons of the different churches.

Oct. 29. Broadway ordered to be continued and opened through Thos. Randall's land, (now called the Sailor's Snug Harbour,) to meet the Bowery road; and hills levelled and carted into the Fresh Water Pond, which, till this time, was the northern limit of this street, and far *beyond* the thickly settled part of the city.

The total valuation of the real and personal es-

tate of the city and county of New-York, was \$21,964,037 ; and a tax of 1 mill on the dollar laid.

Piers numbered, beginning at the Battery, and going E. and N.

City Comptroller appointed.

1802.—Board of Health established.

Vaccine, or Kine Poek Institution established.

Signal Poles erected at the Narrows.

Oct. 11. A new City Hall *voted* to be erected, to cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and a premium offered for the best *Plan*, which was subsequently awarded to John Macomb, and ——— Mangin.

After much doubt and hesitation as to the expense, the sum of 250,000 dollars was finally voted as devoted to that object, and contracts entered into ; and the foundation stone was laid on the 20th September, 1803, by Edward Livingston, Mayor, and by the Corporation, with all due ceremony, although the prevalence of the epidemic at that period, in some measure damped the ardour of the citizens.

Oct. 13. A very important report made by the Street Commissioner, John Browne, relative to the Fresh Water Pond, which he stated to drain 400 acres of the land covered, or soon to be, by the increase of the city. The inadequacy of measures heretofore adopted or proposed was pointed out, and the alarming evils feared, and since realized, was fully stated. He recommended an open canal, in part, from the East River, through Roosevelt-street to the Collect, and out to the Hudson River, which would be operated upon by the tide constantly under a head of 16 inches of water. Posterity will ever regret that this plan or some other efficient one, was not adopted at that time. (6830 feet from East to North River, as above, and 12 feet 9 inches rise of land.)

1803.—Jan. 17. 71 lots of ground, belonging to the city, on lease in Chatham, Augustus, Pearl, and William-street, from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per annum, and 7 lots at Peck slip, and 6 at Inculenburgh.

This was a sickly year again in the city : from July 26th to November, 670 died.

Nov. 1. *De Witt Clinton*. Mayor.

Merchants' Bank commenced operations without charter.

1804.—Hackney coaches licensed.

The fever broke out at Brooklyn, and 40 or 50 persons died.

July 11. Duel between Col. Burr and Gen. Hamilton. at Hoboken, when the latter was shot, and

died the next day ; and on the 14th, was buried with grand funeral procession. An oration was delivered by Gouverneur Morris, at Trinity Church.

From a return made of the firewood inspected in the month of *November*, in this city, the result was. Hickory, 6569 loads, averaged at \$3 06—Oak, 18227 loads, average \$2 90 ; Pine, 1503 loads, at \$1 53.—Total 26299 loads=8766 cords—\$62,619 56. Coal to about the same value was also estimated to be consumed.

The Great Fire in 1804.

On the night of the 18th December, about 2 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a grocery store in Front-street, which, being aided by a high wind, and a cold air, together with the tardy assembling of the citizens and the engines, progressed with unexampled rapidity, until it destroyed many valuable stores and dwellings, with their contents. The whole block from the west side of Coffee House slip, in Water street, to the next door to Gouverneur's lane, and including all the buildings in Front-street to the water, were swept away on that side of the slip, and the fire then crossed Wall-street, and destroyed the buildings on the east side of the slip. Among the buildings destroyed were the old Coffee House, and several valuable brick stores, but most of the buildings were of wood, and their destruction caused the immediate erection of new and fire-proof edifices of brick. The whole number of stores and dwelling-houses consumed was about 40, viz. in Wall-street 15, Front-street 17, Water-street 8—value of property destroyed from one to two millions of dollars. It was supposed at the time to be the work of eleven combined incendiaries, from an anonymous letter sent to a merchant previous to the event. A reward of 500 dollars was offered by the Mayor for their discovery and apprehension.

The winter this year was a severe one, and fuel was extravagantly high.

1805.—Jan. 7. Emigrants from St. Domingo received a donation of \$500 from the Corporation.

American Fur Company incorporated.

Jan. 14. Measures adopted for purchasing of the state the old Government House, opposite the Bowling Green.

In January and February, the severity of the winter caused the greatest distress in the city. Great quantities of snow encumbered the streets, and extraordinary expenses were incurred by the Corporation, and by benevolent individuals, in relieving the wants of the poor.

New-York Free School incorporated.

Ferry between Corlaer's Hook and Bushwick.

The upper part of Broadway regulated and paved.

March 4. Second inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States, was celebrated by the ringing of bells, military parade, &c.

Norfolk, Essex, Fourth, and Hester-streets ordered to be regulated and paved.

North-street opened to the East River.

The Collect was also fast filling in.

March 25. Jurisdictional rights of New-York and New-Jersey, a subject of controversy, (and not yet settled in 1827.)

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, established.

April 8th. City Lots enumerated and let.

New England Society formed.

April 15th. The Ferries leased as follows, viz.

		<i>doll's.</i>
The Fly Market and Brooklyn to Josiah Brown	for	3050
The Catherine Slip, to Dirck Amerman	for	1275
The Old Weehawk, to Garret Neefe	for	50
The Bull's Ferry, to do. do.	for	20
The Hoboken Ferry, to Peter Voorhes	for	350
The New Weehawk, to Charles Earle	for	50

July 8. The London Phœnix Assurance Company presented the City with a new Fire Engine, of improved construction, with hose, &c. complete.

St. Stephen's Church in Chrystie-street built.

The Yellow Fever prevailed in the summer and autumn, and about one third of the citizens left their dwellings:—this fact was ascertained when taking the census this year, which amounted to 75,770 persons.

280 persons died of the fever.—It did not appear again till 1819.

July 29. A premium of \$500 offered by the Corporation, for the first quantity of good pit coals, not less than ten chaldrons, which shall be brought to this city, having been taken from any pit or mine in this state, within ten miles of the sea-shore, or of any part of Hudson River, below the town of Waterford in the County of Saratoga.

Dec. 18. A day of humiliation and prayer for the recent visitation of the fever.

Bond-street proposed to the Corporation by Samuel Jones, Esq.

1806.—This year will be ever memorable in the annals of this City, State, and Country, for the first successful attempt at Steam-Boat navigation on the Hudson River, by Fulton and Livingston; which has caused such a change in the river trade, and in the commerce and resources of the country at large. (See the article *Steam-Boats*, in this work, also Colden's Life of Fulton.)

Protestant Episcopal Charity School incorporated.

New-York County Medical Society established.

1698 Tavern or Excise Licenses at \$3.75 each, \$6367.50.

Mayor retained on each license \$1.12, \$1910 25

Market fees of various city Markets, 6644.52

Orphan Asylum Society, at Greenwich, founded by Mrs. Isabella Graham and other ladies.

March 24. 4 Lots in Broadway, near Amity-street, 4 in Mercer-street, and 4 in Green-street taken by the Corporation of

H. M. Van Solingen for \$10.400

and Elizabeth Duryee for 3.930

Total \$14.330

March 31. Soup House erected in Cross-street.

Sale of Corporation lands at Incklenbergh, of 59 *half-acre* Lots, for \$61.990, subject each to an annual rent for ever of twenty bushels of wheat.

April 7. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Esq. Recorder.

The Corporation recommended the citizens to plant trees in all the streets of 40 feet wide ; the trees to be not less than 12 feet apart.

April 14. Rivington-street regulated.

Bullock, changed to Broome-street, after Lieut. Gov. Broome.

Wharves, Piers, and Slips let for \$17.000 per annum to William Johnson.

April 26. A British frigate off Sandy Hook, fired upon the Sloop Richard, a coasting vessel, and killed John Pierce, which caused the greatest excitement in the city and country. The Corporation passed a resolution to inter Pierce at the public expense, and to attend the funeral in a body, and that the bells should be tolled, and colours hoisted at half-mast: a memorial was sent to the national government for a sufficient naval force to protect the city.

The city lamps lighted for \$11 each per annum.

Marble, to build the new City Hall, contracted for at 106 cents per cubic foot, to be brought from *Stockbridge, Massachusetts*, 140 miles distant.

(Marble of a superior quality is now quarried, at ten, twenty, and thirty miles from the city, on the immediate banks of the Hudson River, and on the sound in West Chester County, also at Kingsbridge. But these resources, which are now so lavishly introduced into the architecture of all public and private edifices, were then entirely unknown !)

Hudson Avenue ordered to be opened.

Crosby-street regulated.

Great Jones-street ordered to be opened.

Corlaers-street petitioned for.

Sugar Loaf, altered to Franklin-street.

June 9. The Grand Jury presented Lottery offices as nuisances.

July 4. Ordered to be celebrated with great splendour by the Corporation and citizens.

Col. Varick was offered \$25,000 by the corporation, for his slip, foot of Dey-street.

Dec. 25. A day of thanksgiving, and observed by citizens generally.

Important measures adopted for the defence of the city. The old Potters Field, at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Post road, was ceded to the national government, on which they erected an arsenal, on a very extensive scale; also, at this time, was ceded the ground under water 400 feet, on which the present Castle Garden off the battery was soon after erected; also, the present Battery at the foot of Hubert-street; and also, Fort Gansevoort. (These works cost the United States several millions of dollars.)

1807.—March 7. *Marinus Willet*, Mayor.

Maturin Livingston, Recorder.

Presbyterian Church, in Cedar-street, built.

Ridge-street regulated.

April 20. The Dove Lots sold, viz. 28 for \$20,935.

Governor Lewis's Portrait, painted for the City Hall, by Col. Trumbull for \$500.

June 15. The Pumps that stood in the middle of Broadway and Broad-street, ordered to be removed to the side-walks.

Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, and others. appointed by the legislature to lay out and cause to be surveyed into streets and avenues, the whole of Manhattan or York Island; which was subsequently effected, and has given that aspect to all the northern parts of the city which it now bears, of regularity, width, and elegance. This measure was the most important in its effects on the welfare of the city, of any ever adopted by public authority.

Various new streets, in the North East part of the city, laid out.

Governor Tompkins' portrait painted for the City Hall.

Colonel Jonathan Williams, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, made a long communication to the Corporation, on the best means of fortifying the city and harbour, which resulted in the erection of the *Castle* on Governor's Island, that bears his name; also various other works at the Narrows, and on Bedlow's and Ellis's islands. The following armament was all the city then could boast for its defence, viz,

40	Iron	32 pounders	belonging to the State of New-York.
41	do.	21	do.
12	do.	24	do.
5	Brass	18	do.
8	do.	12	do.
2	do.	9	do.
10	do.	6	do.
2	9 inch	Howitzers	do.
1	8	do.	do.
1	8	do.	do.

1808.—Jan. 8. Inclement and severe season, and great distress in consequence, which was much augmented by the national embargo that congress had ordered, which threw out of employment a large number of sailors, who assembled in the Park to

solicit relief from the Corporation, which was promised them, and they dispersed without exciting any disturbance. Means were immediately devised to employ and assist them. Capt. Chauncey received some into the Navy Yard, who signed articles of war, and the city paid their rations; others were employed in public works, such as levelling hills and filling up the Collect, opening streets, &c. During the winter, soup was distributed in large quantities, and the amount of extra expenditures by a committee appointed for the purpose, was from one to two thousand dollars a week.

Stonecutters' wages, at City Hall, reduced from 10 to 8 shillings a day.

The Second Free School built in Henry-street.

Feb. 15. *P. C. Van Wyck, Esq.*, Recorder.

Feb. 22. *De Witt Clinton*, Mayor.

The Corporation of Trinity Church ceded to the city the ground for the following streets, which opened the way for the extension and improvement of that part of the city, viz.

Washington-street from Christopher-street to Hudson River.

Greenwich-street from Brannon (Spring) street North, to the extent of their land.

Hudson-street from North Moore-street to the North side of Vestry-street, 37 feet 6 inches wide.

Hudson-street from Vestry-street, on both sides of Lispenard's land, far as their land extends.

Varick-street from North Moore to Vestry-street, 62½ feet wide.

Beach-st. from Hudson-st. to their E. boundary.

Laight-st. from do. to do.

Vestry-st. from Greenwich-st. to do.

Desbrosses-st. from Greenwich-st. to Hudson square.

Watts-st. from do. to do.

Van Dam-street, Charlton-street, King-street, Hammersley-street, Clarkson-street, Barrow-street, and Morton-street, each as far as their land extends from East to West.

Le Roy-street from Hudson River to Hudson-street, and 2 alleys, each 25 feet in breadth, one in rear of St. John's Church, then erecting, the other from Beach to Laight-street.

The high-minded and generous liberality evinced in the foregoing, as also in many other like instances, by the Vestry of Trinity Church in making such cessions of land, owned by them, as was required from year to year, for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing population of the city, should ever be remembered, to the honour of that wealthy and important corporation. Hudson square, opposite St. John's Church, is a splendid memorial of their taste and generosity, in appropriating their land for the benefit of the city, and the embellishment of their own valuable domains.

In a discussion before the City Council, as to the policy of the Corporation's purchasing of the Manhattan Company their water privileges, and taking the same under their own charge, it was stated, that the capital invested in the Company's Water-works, including real estate at first cost, amounted to \$23,466.47, and Reservoirs, laying pipes, &c. to \$148,794.72, total \$172,261.19, and the revenue derived from their Water-works, in supplying 2316 houses, and fountains, from May 1, 1807, to May 1, 1808, amounted to \$18,561, deduct expenses, raising water, and salaries for one year

\$3500, equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the capital \$10061. The value of their real estate has since increased more than one hundred per cent., and revenues in proportion.

The Auction Tax this year produced \$24,666.87.

The Brooklyn Ferry do. do. \$3,050.

Wharves, Piers, and Slips, do. \$17,250.

Committee of Defence appointed.

A Floating Battery contemplated.

A Monsieur Du Bue de Marintille offered for *sixty-thousand dollars* to communicate to the Corporation, a new and complete plan to defend the city; which was seriously listened to, reported on, and communicated by the Corporation to the secretary of war, and rejected: the *particulars* were never disclosed. Such a proposition would now be treated with contempt, since the improved state of military science, and the experience of our Engineers have enabled them to accomplish much greater difficulties.

Bridge-street was continued through the public ground, from Whitehall to the Battery, or State-street.

New-York State Arsenal in Elm-street built, and the old Arsenal in Chatham-street, corner of Tryon-Row, was ceded for a *Free School*.

Wednesday, 25th May. Great Tainmany procession and ceremony at the Wallaboght, to inter the bones of Americans that perished in the Jersey prison-ship. The Corporation attended in a body, the bells were tolled during the procession, colours were hoisted half-mast, and minute guns fired.

A contract for marble for the City Hall, was made at \$3 per cubic foot! the former contractors at \$1.25 having been ruined.

Fever at Brooklyn this year.

1809.—Grace Church in Broadway built.

New-York Historical Society established.

1556 public lamps, 97 private do., which were lighted at \$9.50 each for 8 months.

Duane, Barley, and Colden-streets, all called Duane-street.

Bayard and Fisher-streets called Bayard-street.

Commissioners of the Alms House report, from Jan. 6 to March 31, that they have issued 76,019 rations to out-door poor, each ration consisting of 1 lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pork, 1 quart of been porridge, valued at 10 cents a ration, is

	\$7,601 90
1799 $\frac{1}{2}$ loads of wood, amounting to	4,366 03
Paid persons employed in assisting	215 25
Cash paid by Ch. A. W. McPherson, for the relief of sick and out-door poor	602 77

\$12,785 95

New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society formed.

New-York Religious Tract Society.

Deaths in 1805, 2352; 1806, 2225; 1807, 2312; 1808, 2014.

Average number of suicides in this city, for five years, 15.

Average population, same time, 78,000.

In fixing the permanent line of West-street, it was found by sounding, that at a point in the Hudson River, 250 feet from the east side of Washington-street, the depth of water was $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

May 1. The open triangular space at the intersection of George (Market,) Cheapside (Hamilton,) and Lombardy-street, was reserved for a public ground for ever.

June 5. Ground allotted for a Church and Academy in Hamilton-Square, (near 5 miles out) viz. 100 feet by 125.

June 12. The fees for markets for one year, \$6034.56.

The fees for tavern, or 1703 excise licenses, \$6386.

June 26. Daniel Phenix, the city treasurer, resigned, having served as such for more than twenty years.

No vaults for the interment of the dead under the streets to be permitted.

The Corporation refused to vote \$300 for a Fourth of July dinner, or to dine together at their own expense.

The Burl Rock Reef, 4 to 500 feet in front of Cherry-street, between Rutgers and Gouverneur-streets, mentioned as very dangerous to shipping.

July 17. Steam ferry-boats across Powles Hook Ferry.

Sept. 3. Second centennial celebration of the discovery of this part of America by Hudson, celebrated in this city by the New-York Historical Society.

October. An inquiry into the Alms House expenditures, under the superintendence of Mr. Mooney, and great abuses made known and corrected.

Nov. 6. Sale of lots belonging to the Corporation, in White-street, rate from \$125 to \$570, and on corner of Broadway for \$3330, and in Broadway for \$3010 to \$3625, and \$940 to \$1060, and 3 bushels wheat annual rent. Total, \$25,520.

Dec. 26. 35 engine companies, 847 engine men, 1 floating engine, 3 hook and ladder companies and 46 men. 7 engineers, 55 fire wardens.

1810.—St. John's Church in Hudson-Square built. Cost over \$200,000.

March 5. *Jacob Radcliffe*, Mayor.

March 23. Mechanics' Bank in Wall-street incorporated.

April 9. Triangular lot rear of Brick Church, ceded for a school house.

May. Road between New-York and Albany, measured by John Randall, at the expense of the two cities, and the mail route ascertained to be under 150 miles. (The river route is 143 miles.)

June 11. Mayor's salary \$7000 per annum, in lieu of all fees.

July 16. *J. O. Hoffman*, Recorder.

Nov. 12. The copper for covering the new City Hall, imported from England at an expense of \$10,500.

1811.—The Union Bank incorporated, (formerly the *old* Jersey Bank at Powles Hook.)

Jan. 14. Gabriel Furman appointed superintendent of the Alms House, at a salary of \$1500.

Feb. 18. *De Witt Clinton*, Mayor.

March 4. Sale of lots on a lease of 21 years, viz. in Augustus-street, \$125 to \$130 per annum ; Magazine-street (now Pearl) \$75, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$135 per annum ; Elm-street, \$95, \$150 ; South-street, \$325, \$405, \$580 ; Peck-slip, \$290, \$305, \$415. Cellars under Catharine Market, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$70, \$75.

The old government house fronting the Bowling-Green pulled down.

Public docks, piers, and slips, rented to Charles Smith, for two years, for the sum of \$20,750 per annum.

Street beggars and gambling prohibited.

Magazine-street changed to Pearl-street.

Maiden-lane widened from Broadway, on the south side, toward Nassau-street, and the old Oswego Market removed to Vesey-street.

French refugees relieved.

Brooklyn Ferry leased for \$3450.

May 19. A great fire in Chatham-street, which broke out about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, near the north-west corner of Duane and Chatham-street, and raged with great fury for several hours, before a brisk wind from N. E., which for a time seemed to baffle all the exertions of the firemen and citizens, and sweeping the buildings on both sides of the street, until 80 to 100 dwelling-houses were consumed. The steeple of the Brick Church, and the cupola of the Jail caught fire, but by the intrepidity of a sailor, and a prisoner on the limits, the fire was extinguished, and the buildings saved: they were liberally rewarded by the Corporation and the Trustees of the Church.

\$3500 per acre paid by the Corporation for land at Kip's Bay, on which to erect the new Alms House, on the banks of the East River: 6 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches, and 87 square feet, for \$22,494.50, and \$100 paid to Alderman Hagerman for an approved plan of the intended edifice.

Third Avenue ordered to be opened and regulated.

Tammany Hall built.

July 4. Corporation met at the new City Hall, in the Mayor's room, for the first time; and on the second Monday in August, the offices of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner were removed.

July 29. Corner stone of the new Alms House laid under the S. E. corner of the chapel wing, with an inscription, and the names of the members of the Common Council.

Sept. 23. Lots No. 102 and 103 Chatham-street leased for \$265 per year each for 21 years.

Oct. 7. Sickness and mortality in Bridewell, and some of the invalids were removed to the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, while the prison was purified. (The same disaster has occurred since, owing to the limited size of the apartments, and the great number and crowded state of the inmates awaiting trial.)

Oct. 21. The frequent alarms of fire about this time induced a reward of \$300 to be offered to discover the perpetrators.

Dec. 2. *P. C. Van Wyck*, Recorder.

Dec. 6. A Discourse delivered by the Honourable De Witt Clinton, before the New-York Historical Society, in the old City Hall.

1812.—The Corporation wishing to make extensive improvements, and to build a new market on the west side of the city, purchased of Col. Richard Varick, formerly mayor of the city, all his property between Dey and Fulton-street, west of the middle of Washington-street, for the sum of \$42,000.

March 2. After a protracted contest on the subject by the Corporation, it was finally decided to reduce the size of the *Grand Parade Ground*, as laid out by the commissioners on a *large* scale, and also to abolish the intended square, called *Union Place*, which was laid out at the junction of Broadway and the Bowery. This will probably be a subject of deep regret by posterity, as the property might then

have been obtained for a trifling sum, and would have been a decided improvement to that quarter of the city.

The old City Hall in Wall-street, and the lots adjacent belonging to the city, ordered to be sold on the 15th April. Also the lot corner of Pearl and State-street, the Collect lots, and 2 at Peck-slip and Brooklyn.

From 26th July, 1734, to 1st January, 1803, there were 216 grants of water lots issued by the Corporation, the rents of which amounted to \$2271 50.

Presbyterian Church in Murray-street built.

Bedlow-street changed to Bancker.

The City Hall finished.

The Bank of America incorporated.

The City Bank incorporated.

The Franklin Bank incorporated.

New-York Manufacturing Company, now Phenix Bank, incorporated.

April 6. *De Witt Clinton*, Mayor.

April 24. George Clinton, Vice President of the United States, died. A funeral procession, both civil and military, took place, and the Hon. Gouverneur Morris delivered an eulogy on the deceased in the Presbyterian Church in Wall-street, on the 19th May.

Two hundred dollars voted to enable Charles Gobert to make experiments with a machine to blow up ships.

The city debts funded in stock to the amount of \$900,000, at 7 per cent. per annum.

June. Riot in James-street, and precautions taken by the Corporation to preserve the peace.

The firemen volunteered their services in a body, and 100 citizens from each ward were selected as special constables. In case of alarm, a signal was to be given, the drums beat to arms, and the citizens to assemble in the Park.

June 20. War was declared by the United States against Great Britain. A large number of privateers were let loose, who made many valuable captures of British property.

July 20. A market ordered to be erected in Grand-street, between Orange and Rhynder-street.

A person by the name of *Robert Boston*, informed the Corporation that he had discovered a *seam of coal* (on Staten Island) in the vicinity of the city, and asked the loan of the boring machine to make further investigations.

July 30. A day of fasting and prayer in this state by order of the Executive.

Aug. 10. Freedom of the city voted to Robert Fulton, Esq.

The new double boat, propelled by steam, began to run across the Powles Hook Ferry, and excited great admiration from crowds of citizens. The Corporation were invited to a dinner at Powles Hook on the occasion.

At the annual commencement of Columbia College, held in Trinity Church, a riot took place among some of the students, and others, acting in opposition to the Provost, Dr. Mason, and several persons were indicted and tried before the Court of Sessions.

Government house and grounds, south of the Bowling Green, offered to be sold by the state to the Corporation, for \$50,000.

Aug. 14. The old hulk provided by Gov. Tomp-

kins, and moored at a suitable distance in the harbour from the Battery, was fired at with balls, both cold and hot, by the forts, and the brigade of artillery.

Aug. 20. Day of the national fast, recommended by the President of the United States.

Sept. 7. Freedom of the city voted to Commodore Hull, and his portrait requested, and thanks given to his officers and crew, for capturing the British frigate *Guerriere*.

October. The old Alms House in Chambers-street was ordered, when evacuated by the paupers, to be appropriated to scientific and literary purposes, rent free, and rooms were appropriated for Scudder's American Museum, the Academy of Arts, the New-York Historical Society, the Lyceum, the Deaf and Dumb, Professor Griscom's Chemical Lectures, &c. and the whole to be called the *New-York Institution*, and leases given to the occupants for ten years.

November. Thanks of the city voted to Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford, for gratuitous services as Commissioners, in laying out the island into streets and avenues.

Nov. 15. Dr. Kemp, Professor in Columbia College, died, and the Corporation attended his funeral.

Nov. 23. Salary of the Chief Engineer, \$800.

Nov. 30. Brooklyn Ferry leased to Robert Fulton for \$4000 per annum, for 7 years, on condition of establishing the new steam-boats.

The freedom of the city, and an elegant sword, voted to Captain Jacob Jones, and thanks to his officers and crew, for capturing the British sloop of war *Frolic*.

Dec. 4. The Corporation loan of \$100,000. at 6 per cent., subscribed for in five minutes.

Dec. 17. The frigate United States arrived with her prize the Macedonian, and the citizens gave Commodores Decatur, Hull, and Jones, a public dinner at the City Hotel; and the next day, the crew were feasted at the same place, at the expense of the city. Salutes were fired on the arrival of the prize, colours hoisted, bells rung, and the citizens were with difficulty prevented from illuminating the city.

Street manure sold for \$4170.

1813.—Abuses detected in the City Bridewell, caused by cruel and unnecessary arrests and imprisonments.

Jan. 5. Fire in Ferry and Beekman streets.

Jan. 28. Sale of the public property in Wall-street, site of the old City Hall, viz. Lot No. 2, T. Kirk, \$9350; No. 3, G. Storm, \$8200; No. 4, G. Griswold, \$7950; in Greenwich-street, Lot No. 1, A. Hunt, \$8250; No. 2, do. \$4550; No. 3, J. Graham, \$3700; No. 4, J. Van Orden, \$4450; No. 5, J. Berry, \$3850; No. 6, W. Roe, \$4200; No. 7, \$5050; in Chambers-street, No. 1, E. Anderson, \$4000; No. 2, W. Alburtis, \$3500; No. 3, E. Anderson, \$1850; No. 4, A. Thompson, \$2450; No. 5, in Duane-street, W. Alburtis, \$2000; and 12 lots at Brooklyn Ferry, leased for 21 years, for \$935 per annum.

The slips foot of Grand-street, Walnut-street, Gouverneur-street, Rutgers-street, Charlotte-street and pier, Georges-street, Catharine-street, New-slip, Peck-slip, Beekman's-slip, Burling's-slip, Fly-market-slip, Coffee-House-slip, Old-slip, Coenties-slip, old Albany Basin, Whitehall-slip, Albany Basin on

Hudson River, Corporation Basin, foot of Dey-street, and the basin lately purchased of Richard Varick, Esq. are all enumerated as public property.

March. Freedom of the city, in a gold box, voted to Commodore Bainbridge, and his portrait solicited, and thanks given to the officers and crew, for capturing and destroying the British frigate Java.

March 8. Thomas R. Mercein appointed Comptroller, vice G. N. Bleecker.

Public slips and docks rented for \$19,000 for one year to James Jones.

March 29. Spring-street ferry leased for \$25 a year, for 4 years.

Street manure sold for \$5429.

The freedom of the city, and a piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription, voted to Captain Lawrence, for capturing and destroying the Peacock, a British sloop of war, and a dinner ordered for the crew.

\$100,000 borrowed for the defence of the city.

April 12. *J. O. Hoffman*, Recorder.

April 19. Col. Rutgers petitioned for the permanent line to be surveyed on East River, along Front-street, from Montgomery to Catharine-street.

May. Ground voted to the Mechanics' Society, for a school-house, in Elm-street.

The defence of the city continued to receive unremitted attention.

Fifteen Gun-boats were manned, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the city, and put under the command of Commodore Lewis.

July. A sinking fund established.

July 12. John McComb appointed Street Commissioner.

August. An experiment made with gas-lights in the Park.

Steamboat Fulton built to run in Long Island Sound.

Sept. 14. The bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow brought from Halifax, and their remains interred with distinguished military and naval honours, in Trinity Church-yard. \$1000 voted to each of the two children of Capt. Lawrence.

Sept. 20. The following alterations took place in the names of streets—Robinson-street to Park Place; Charlotte-street to Pike-street; Columbia-street to Burrows-street; Georges-street to Market-street; Henry-street, in Greenwich, to Perry-street.

The City Hall was brilliantly illuminated in honour of Perry's victory on Lake Erie; the Corporation voted him the usual honours of a portrait, and the freedom of the city in a gold box.

October. The amount of the Canal-street assessment stated to be one-seventh of the whole city debt.

Col. Jonathan Williams, U. S. Engineer, for his services in fortifying the city, received the thanks of the Corporation, and was requested to sit for his portrait.

December. First Avenue opened.

Chimney fines in 1813, \$1073.

1814.—Salaries of the Comptroller and Superintendent of the Alms House raised to \$2000.

The expenditures of the city the past year were \$508,000, including the money appropriated for defence of the city, building Alms House, &c.

Application having been made to the Corporation to relieve the people on the Niagara frontier,

who had suffered from the ravages of war, the sum of	\$3000 was voted.
Raised by private subscription	3023
Episcopal Churches, &c.	1285 91

Total, \$7308 94

March 25. Ursuline Convent incorporated.

A census of the city was taken in December, the result of which showed a total population of 92,448, which was less by 2312 than in 1810. Freeholders, 3212; owners of personal estate over 150 dollars, 5612; tenants, 13,804; jurors, 4138; aliens, 3495; slaves, 976.

The direct tax of the United States, levied in this city, amounted to a sum equal to the city tax.

The street manure of the city disposed of for \$6600.

Public wharves, piers, and slips, for \$17000.

Fair-street, now Fulton-street, ordered to be opened from Cliff-street to Pearl-street, and the ferry to Brooklyn removed to the foot of Fulton-street. This was one of the most valuable improvements ever made in the city, and opened a new avenue and thoroughfare from the Hudson to the East River. Cliff-street was widened and regulated to its present form.

The *Literary and Philosophical Society* of New-York incorporated, and their first meeting was opened on the 4th of *May*, by a discourse from the Honourable De Witt Clinton.

The old Hanover Square buildings, between Pearl, Stone, and William streets, at the head of Old slip, ordered to be pulled down.

Battery of twelve guns constructed at Hallett's

Point, near Hurl Gate, for the defence of the city.

June 20. Keel of the steam frigate laid.

July. Secret intelligence received of an intended attack on the city by the enemy. At this time, the city was in a defenceless state for want of men, the resources of the country having been devoted to the northern frontier.

Aug. 29. The general government made a requisition for 20,000 militia, from the states of New-York and New-Jersey, to be concentrated in and around the city, and the Corporation raised the funds to meet the necessary expenses, under a pledge of reimbursement by the national government. It was determined to erect fortified camps at the heights of Brooklyn and Harlaem; a public meeting of citizens was held in the Park on the 10th of August; a spirited address was made to the citizens by the Committee of Defence, when offers of voluntary service from all classes of people poured in upon them; and the militia officers under General Mapes, and a company of artillery under Capt. Brenner, had the honour of breaking ground at Brooklyn; the example was followed with enthusiasm for several weeks in parties of citizens from 500 to 1000 each day, and the works progressed rapidly. A proud feeling of national pride and self-respect was engendered, and of confidence in our strength and unanimity, which was of itself a host: the country troops began to pour in; 400 heavy cannon were mounted in the various forts, and the following supplies of ammunition were provided:—41,131 round shot, for 18 pounders and upwards: 1037 shot and shells, for the columbiads; 5241 shells; 12,572 round shot, for 12 pounders and under; 610 case shot; 3133 strapped caunister and grape; 12,293 filled cartridges, for heavy guns; 105,135 lbs. of powder, for cannon and muskets; 766,734 musket cartridges; 104,394 flints; 2600 muskets.

Commodore Decatur, and a body of brave seamen, were stationed to defend the city, by land or water, as the occasion might require. A strong flotilla was ready in the harbour, a military spirit pervaded all ranks, and a perfect readiness, and even desire, to face the foe; every post was fully manned, and furnished with all the munitions of war.

Aug. 31. The scarcity of specie, and the drains made on the Banks, induced a *suspension of specie payments*, which continued until the first Monday in July, 1817.

The want of specie and small change for a circulating medium, induced the Corporation to cause to be issued a substitute, in the shape of paper money, in $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 25, and 50 cent bills, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, signed by John Pintard, Thomas Franklin, and William McNeal—

which bills, being endowed with the public confidence, passed current in all payments, and facilitated business.

September. On the receipt of the news of Mc Donough's victory on Lake Champlain, and capture of the British fleet, and of Gen. Macomb's brave repulse of the forces under Sir George Prevost, in their advance on Plattsburgh, the greatest joy prevailed, and the usual honours were voted to the heroes in command, viz. the freedom of the city, and their portraits, to be painted to ornament the gallery of the public room in the City Hall. Soon after, the ceremony of presentation took place, when addresses were made by the mayor, and replies returned, as in all preceding instances.

Similar honours were soon after awarded to Maj. Gen. Brown, of the U. S. Army, for his gallantry on the Niagara frontier, and in Canada.

Oct. 29. Steam frigate launched.

On the expiration of the term of service of the militia, a grand muster and review of all the troops that could be spared off duty, took place in this city on the 30th of November, and presented the finest military spectacle that had been witnessed since the American Revolution. The line was formed in Broadway, the right on Franklin-street, and reached out beyond the junction of the Bowery. The column marched through the principal streets, headed by Gov. Tompkins, the commander-in-chief, and a numerous staff.

In the beginning of December, the Corporation advanced \$140,000 to pay the militia, on a pledge of treasury notes.

Robert Fulton died.

The interments this year amounted to 1974.

1815.—Feb. 12. News of peace arrived, and diffused great joy. The Common Council addressed the citizens, and appointed a day of prayer and thanksgiving, to be observed in the various

churches; and a general illumination of the City Hall, and all inhabited dwellings, which took place with great splendour on the evening of Monday, the 19th of February, together with a most brilliant and expensive display of fireworks, in and around the Bowling Green: the whole far exceeded in effect any thing ever witnessed in the city. Numerous and elegant transparencies and ornamental devices were exhibited from both public and private dwellings, and the whole pageant passed off without any accident.

March 20. *John Ferguson*, Mayor.

Public docks, slips, and wharves, sold for one year for \$22,800.

April 3. *Richard Riker*, Recorder.

April 18. Fulton Steamboat Company incorporated.

May. Roman Catholic Cathedral consecrated with great ceremony, and the Corporation attended by invitation.

Steam frigate finished, and put in operation.

May 8. A further issue of small paper change to the amount of \$20,000.

June 5. An important sale of the land near the Battery, fronting the Bowling Green, State-street, and Bridge-street, formerly the site of the old Dutch and English forts, revolutionary works, and subsequently of the Governor's house and gardens, which latter, and all other incumbrances, were ordered to be removed.

No. 1, the lot corner of Whitehall-street and the Bowling Green, bought by John Hone, for 10,250 dollars; No. 2, the next lot facing Broadway, by James T. Leonard, and Peter Remsen, 9,500; No. 3, James Byers, 9,750; No. 4, Elbert Anderson, 11,000; No. 5, Abijah Weston, 10,000; No. 6, Dominick Lynch, 11,150; No. 7, Noah Brown, corner of Bowling Green and State-street, since built upon, and now owned by Stephen Whitney, Esq. 16,600 dollars; on State-street, No. 8, A. Weston, 8,150; No. 9, Thos. R. Mercein, 8,250; No. 10, Robert Lenox, 8,250; No. 11, Joseph Blodgett, 2,800; No. 12, corner of State and Bridge-street, John Swartwout, 20,000; in Bridge-street, No. 13, A. Weston, 5,000; No. 14, Ferdinand Suydam, 5,000; No. 15, Edmund Smith, 5,200; No. 16, John Sharpe, 3,700; No. 17, do. 6,100 dollars. The old Custom-House sold for 5,050 dollars; the other buildings for 1533 dollars. Total amount of sales,

104,735 dollars, which, after deducting the sums paid to the State, and the United States, for their claims, left a final *net gain* to the city of 20,370 dollars, which was mainly attributed to the sagacity and good management of the Comptroller, Mr. Mercein.

The exploit of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Commodore Stewart, in capturing the British frigates *Cyane* and *Levant*, caused the Corporation to pass a vote of thanks to the Commodore, his officers, and crew, and to offer him the freedom of the city in a gold box.

June 13. Final grant of the large edifice in Chambers-street, (built for an Alms House, and occupied as such for years,) to the following purposes : the end next to Broadway, to J. Scudder, for a Museum of Natural History, &c. ; the adjoining rooms in the second and third stories, to the Academy of Arts ; in rooms beneath, the New-York Historical Society, the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Lyceum ; in the eastern wing rooms, for the Deaf and Dumb School, and Board of Health.

July 3. A further issue of \$30,000 in small change bills, called for by the public exigencies, in the absence of all specie.

July 10. *Jacob Radcliff*, Mayor, vice Ferguson, appointed naval officer by the U. States.

July 31. The cost of the new Alms House, and other buildings at Bellevue, on the East River, estimated to amount to \$380,000.

October. A large fire in Mott-street. Zion Church destroyed.

The Comptroller of the state, at Albany, advertises a *large part of this city* for sale, on account of quit rents, reserved under the old colonial grants, and which were merely nominal ; but a commutation for the same was now finally made by the city

for the sum of \$1797, and paid in U. S. 3 per cent. stock, bought at 61.

Female Society for the Promotion of Industry founded by Mrs. Isabella Graham, and other ladies, and patronized by the Corporation, and a donation made.

Hudson-street ordered to be opened into Chambers-street.

Washington Market finished.

Nov. 6. Report of the Committee of Defence to the Corporation, stating the nature and extent of their duties, and the labour of the citizens on the lines at Harlaem and Brooklyn. The line from the Wallaboght to Gowanus, was composed of Forts Green, Cummings, Fireman, Masonic, and Lawrence, and also of Fort Swift, in the rear, and commanding Governor's Island, of all of which the remains of the embankments are still perfect. On Manhattan, or York Island, from Hurlgate on the east to the Hudson on the northwest, there was the following chain of works—Forts Clinton, Fish, Nutten's battery, near McGowan's pass, Towers or Block Houses 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the ridge of land, Forts Light and Horn, near the Bloomingdale road, Benson's point, the Mill Rock Block House and Fort, in the middle of Hurlgate, Hallett's Point Fort, and Castle Bogardus, on the hill in the rear. The whole line was well furnished with artillery, men, and ammunition, and was capable and prepared to make a brave defence; and when viewed in connection with the regular fortifications around the harbour, the Narrows, Sandy Hook, and the naval armament, was considered as rendering the city completely impregnable, except by an overwhelming force. The number of days' labour performed by the citizens voluntarily on the various works, was computed at *one hundred thousand*, and was duly appreciated by the nation at large in its moral and physical effect. The whole was under the immediate direction of Gen. Jos. G. Swift, of the U. States Engineers, who was particularly noticed by the Committee, and the Corporation voted him their thanks, and requested his portrait for the gallery. As a final close to the transaction, soon after, the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States remitted to the Comptroller of the city, in full for the *one million* of dollars advanced during the war, by the Corporation, for the defence of this port, stock of the 6 per cents. at the market value, \$1,100,000 27; which, after adding other claims, in all \$1,204,326 25, of the city to the principal loan, which the government did not immediately allow, still left a *gain* to the city treasury of about *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, in the advanced price of the stock afterwards. Several years afterwards, the debt was fully liquidated.

Dec. 18. The *smallpox* reappeared in the city, after having been extirpated for a number of years; but active measures were immediately taken to vaccinate gratuitously with the kine pock, all those ex-

posed to the former disease, which soon checked the contagion effectually.

The whole number of interments this year was 2507.

1816.—This year will be ever memorable with commercial men in this city, for the prodigious importation of merchandise, of every description, from Europe, which gave an impulse to business that was felt by all classes. The revenue of the U. States rose from the depression of 1814, \$4,415,362, to \$37,695,625 in 1815, of which \$16,000,000 was paid in New-York.

New-York and Liverpool Line of Packets established.

January. A fire in Front and Fulton-street, and the Fulton Market was projected in lieu of the old Fly Market, ordered to be demolished.

Sugar-loaf-street altered to Franklin-street.

Feb. 12. A meeting of citizens at the City Hotel, and a memorial addressed to the Common Council, relative to the *Erie Canal*, which was acted upon, a favourable report made, and sent to the State Legislature.

\$400,000 received from the Treasury Department, Washington, for the same amount loaned Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New-York, on 23d Dec. last, by the Comptroller.

The old Watch-house, corner of Broad and Wall streets, sold for \$11,300, to Mr. P. Burtzell.

Two lots corner of William and Pearl streets, leased for 21 years, one at \$200, and 1 at \$680 per annum.

Twenty-six cellars under Washington Market for \$1365.

The Hay Scales at Duane Market for \$825 per annum.

Hay Scales at Whitehall for \$250 per annum.

The street manure sold for \$9035.

New-York Sunday School Union Society formed February 26th.

April 22. The Alms House and Penitentiary completed ; and on the 29th, the Board met there, the Chapel was dedicated, and a sermon preached by the Rev. John Stanford.

This year, the houses were extending rapidly up Broadway, near Broome and Spring streets.

May. The *American Bible Society* was formed at a meeting convened in the City Hall, and numerous attended.

The new United States Bank chartered with a capital of 35 millions of dollars, and a *Branch* established in this city, in Broadway, next to Grace Church.

May 13. A general *turn-out* of city-appointed office-holders. G. N. Bleecker reappointed Comptroller, Ogden Edwards, Counsel, and Alpheus Sherman, Attorney of the Board.

June 18 and Nov. 18. A long, learned, and favourable report on the subject of gas-light, made by a Committee of the Corporation.

July 22. Hoboken and Newark Meadows under the experiment of draining and embankment, by the Messrs. Swartwouts ; and to aid them, they applied to the Corporation for a loan of 100,000 dollars.

Aug. 6. A court-martial under authority of the United States, to try Maj. Gen. Gaines, assembled in the District Court room, in the City Hall. The

General was honourably acquitted of the charges against him.

Fuel Savings Society established.

Fair-street and Partition-street changed to *Fulton-street*.

Oct. 24. First exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, in their room in the New-York Institution.

The Corporation printing cost \$1400 per annum, viz. 6 offices at \$150 each, and extras to the amount of \$500.

The *Auction Duties* which accrued in this city hitherto, yearly, were devoted to the support of foreign poor, arriving in this port, and amounted to the following sums since the commencement of the same, viz.:

In 1798,	\$2,593 52	In 1803,	\$26,803 14
1799,	15,155 42	1810,	30,096 19
1800,	15,872 44	1811,	43,480 22
1801,	26,141 93	1812,	36,699 12
1802,	22,711 62	1813,	52,022 32
1803,	18,822 80	1814,	33,336 87
1804,	16,515 69	1815,	32,455 84
1805,	14,819 48	1816,	7,706 89
1806,	17,116 52		
1807,	24,992 13	Total,	\$226,252 49
1808,	23,906 33		

The increased amount of the last year over any other, at once excited the cupidity of the Legislature, and drew their attention to the subject; and they passed a law to withdraw this branch of revenue from the city, and to devote it to other objects; and the next year, and ever since, it has gone on increasing in amount, and been devoted to the "Canal Fund"—the sum of \$10,000 of it only being now devoted to the city poor, and \$22,000 to the New-York Hospital, and Asylum for the Insane, at Bloomingdale. A strong remonstrance was sent to the Assembly, at Albany, against the measure of withdrawing the auction duties from the city, in which it was mentioned that the sum of \$1,469,161 had been appropriated by the city for the support of paupers since 1793; and at that time, out of nearly 2000 persons in the Alms House, 905 were foreigners.

Auction Duties in 1825, \$295,954 83; 1826, \$253,401 75; 1827, \$238,000.

Dec. 30. Society for converting the Jews formed.

Deaths this year 2739; and of these 35 of small-pox.

Chimney fines \$1231. These fines are devoted

to the charity fund of the Fire Department, for the support of widows and children, or of disabled members.

\$500 were voted to the House of Industry.

1817.—Jan. 6. A quantity of gunpowder, belonging to the U. States, which was carted through the streets, and was not guarded or packed according to law, was seized by the high constable, and sold, for violation of the city law. The government officers claiming it, prosecuted for the same, and recovered the amount; but the Corporation, to establish finally their right to enforce their own laws, appealed to the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Jan 27. Another detailed report in favour of lighting the city with gas, from the trial made under the inspection of Dr. Hare, which cost \$5927 25, (including \$1400 for 7 months of his salary). The experiments were made in an old building, near the east corner of the City Hall, and temporary tin pipes were laid through Chatham-street and Broadway, as far as Dey-street, and a few store windows lighted up. The light was admired, but the city authorities shrunk from the expense of laying the requisite iron pipes, &c. which was estimated would cost for the whole city several hundred thousand dollars.

The Mayor made a report of the income and estate belonging to Capt. Randall's legacy, and called the *Sailor's Snug Harbour*, as follows:

Rents.

95 Lots, - - -	\$1285 50
Mansion House, - -	750 00
No. 93 Front-street, -	387 50
Do. Cooper's Shop, -	150 00
No. 89 Water-street, -	500 00
Lot and Wharf, South street, -	450 00
	<hr/> \$3523 00

Interest.

On \$1000 of 7 per cent. stock, -	\$ 70 00
On \$6635 36 of old six per cent. stock, -	530 83
On \$1430 81 Deferred stock, -	114 46
On \$728 47 of 3 per cent. stock, -	21 68
On \$15397 16 six per cent. new loan, -	923 95
	<hr/> \$1660 92

Dividends.

On 222 shares of Manhattan Bank Stock, -	\$1017 00
On 78 shares of Mechanics' Bank Stock, -	175 50
On 33 shares Eagle Fire Company Stock, -	148 50
On 30 shares Mutual Insurance Company Stock, -	135 00
	<hr/> \$1476 00
Total, -	<hr/> \$6659 92

The value of the real estate has since been very much enhanced, and promises, in a short time, to be productive of much good to the honest tars for whom its generous donor designed it.

The total amount of *small change bills*, issued under authority of the Corporation, was \$245,356.

The city divided into *Ten Wards*.

Gov. Tompkins having purchased a considerable tract of land on Staten Island, facing the harbour and city, and adjacent to the Quarantine ground, and also leased the ferry, and largely improved the wharves and landing, a new steamboat was established to run from Whitehall to Staten Island, which was of the highest utility to the public.

March 17. The triangular spot of ground at the intersection of Pearl and Cherry streets, name altered from St. George's to *Franklin Square*; and the streets east of the Bowery, from First to Sixth streets, received the names of *Chrystie, Forsyth, Eldridge, Allen, Ludlow*, after the names of military and naval heroes of the late war.

Rent of the public docks, wharves, piers, and slips, this year, \$26,500.

A Panoramic Rotunda, erected by permission on

the ground east of the old Alms House : size, 52 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high, on a lease for 9 years, free of rent, the building at the expiration of that period to revert to the Corporation.

\$300 given to Hays, the high constable, for discovering the incendiaries who caused the late fires in Mott and Water streets.

Canal-street assessment, \$159,237 17.

May. A general reduction of the salaries of the city officers took place from the elevated *war prices*; and the pressure of the great overtrading of the last year began to be felt severely by the mercantile community.

June 11. The President of the U. States, James Monroe, arrived in this city on his general tour through the country, and was received with the greatest respect, and the highest naval and military honours. An address was made to him by the mayor, he was requested to permit his portrait to be taken, and to accept of a public dinner; quarters were assigned to him in Gibson's Hotel, in Wall-street, (the Buchanan House, where the Exchange now stands.)

The City Hall was most brilliantly illuminated on the evening of his arrival; the steam frigate, *Fulton the First*, at the Navy Yard, was manned, and made an excursion down the harbour and bay towards Sandy Hook, with the Corporation and a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board.

It being the only visit officially made by the chief officer of the government to this city for nearly twenty years, there was a general and cordial welcome given to him by all classes of citizens. The President proceeded to West Point, to visit the Military Academy. The New-York Historical Society admitted him as an honorary member, when he was addressed on that occasion by De Witt Clinton.

July 4. Erie Canal began, near Utica.

United Foreign Missionary Society, and Marine Bible Society formed.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Lyceum of Natural History incorporated.

A marble pedestal, or monument, was inserted in the ground on the Battery, designating the point of the S. W. bastion of Fort George, nearly opposite

to Bridge-street, with the latitude and longitude, as observed by David Rittenhouse, in 1769, marked on the stone.

During this year, the public feelings of the citizens were excessively irritated by an attempt on the part of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, the U. S. officer in command of this military district, whose head quarters were at *Castle Clinton*, the stone circular fort in front of the Battery, to erect two small offices on the Battery, one on each side, leading to the bridge, in violation, as supposed, of the rights of the city, and of the spirit of the grant made to the government. A correspondence passed on the subject between the Mayor and Gen. Scott, and an appeal was eventually made to the President of the United States, who ordered a suspension of the proceedings on the part of Gen. Scott, and it was abandoned. Great fears were at one time entertained, that it would produce a violent struggle between the civil and military power.

Deaths the past year, 2527.

George-street changed to Spruce-street.

1818.—On the 2d of February, a calm day, experiments were made to test the variation in the level of the Hudson and East Rivers, at the foot of Roosevelt-street and Canal-street, at different times of tide, and it was ascertained to be very trifling, from a quarter of an inch to 1 and 2 inches, by slight gradations, and at one moment 8 inches.

The entire cost of the Bellevue Alms House and Penitentiary, at Kip's Bay, ascertained to be \$421,109.

March 2. A sale of lots belonging to the city, in Collect, Leonard, and Anthony streets, to the amount of 25,325 dollars—average about 900 dollars a lot.

Cadwallader D. Colden, Mayor. On the retirement of Mr. Radcliff, the thanks of the Aldermen were voted to him, unanimously, for his zeal and ability in the performance of his official duties.

The street manure was sold for the increased price of 13.700 dollars for the current year.

First Universalist Church, in Duane-street, built.

The *Asylum for the Insane* commenced at Manhattanville. This is an appendage to, and under the government of the Managers of the New-York Hospital, and is endowed with funds by the state, viz. ten thousand dollars per annum for 44 years.

This was a year of great commercial distress, and trade suffered an extreme depression.

March 9. Public wharves, piers, docks, and slips, let for 42,750 dollars, for one year, to D. M. Hitchcock. (The largest sum yet received from that source.)

\$600 voted to the New-York Dispensary, to promote vaccination, and for other purposes.

Society established for the prevention of pauperism.

April 20. Return of the Butchers in the different markets, viz. Fly, 72 ; Washington, 56 ; Catharine, 48 ; Centre, 14 ; Duane, 2 ; Spring, 6.

A Mr. John Kenrick, the inventor of a machine for sub-marine ploughing, offered to the Corporation to *plough* and harrow a channel on the bar, outside of Sandy Hook. 10 rods wide, and 4 fathoms deep, for the modest sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*.

July 4. The remains of Gen. Montgomery, which had been disinterred at Quebec, by order of the Legislature of this state, in "an act of honour to the memory of Gen. Montgomery," were brought to this city with great pomp, a funeral procession made, and the bones deposited beneath his monument in the portico of St. Paul's Church.

Iron railing made round the Park, fronting Chambers-street and Broadway.

October 12. Report of the sale of Corporation lots, at the new Albany Basin, in Greenwich-street.

No. 3,	on Greenwich-street,	to Robert R. Hunter,	\$4600
4,	do.	to Curtis Belton,	5000
5,	do.	to John Turner,	5100
6,	do.	to N. & H. Weed,	5750
7,	on Cedar-street,	to R. R. Hunter,	2450
8,	on Washington-street,	to James T. Leonard,	4100
9,	do.	to do.	3500
10,	do.	to C. C. Funis,	3300
11,	do.	to W. H. Ireland,	3200
12,	do.	to do.	3250
13,	on Albany-street,	to R. R. Hunter,	4300
14,	do.	to do.	3250
			<hr/>
			\$47,800

Dec. 5. A heavy gale of wind occurred from the S. W., which tore up and demolished the front of the Battery, and did considerable damage to the shipping. On the 21st, a committee of the Corporation recommended an immediate appropriation, to purchase stone to secure the remainder of the earth from being washed away; and other incipient measures were adopted preparatory to its more perfect enlargement and security. Entire length of the Battery, from the corner of Marketfield-street and Washington-street, to Whitehall dock, stated to be 1295 feet.

Deaths the past year, 3265.

1819.—In a detailed report of the committee appointed to consider of the propriety of repairing, enlarging, and embellishing the Battery, and for other purposes, it is stated as follows: "A line drawn from the Hudson to the East River, and running through the Hospital yard, will contain, on the southern side of that line, 40,000 inhabitants. The area of the island south of the Parade Ground is about 2750 acres, which, when built upon compactly, will contain 250,000 inhabitants, supposing the same average to each house as at present. The increase of inhabitants will probably be 40,000 every ten years; and in ten years from 1819, there will no doubt be *two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants!*" (The actual increase thus far has not confirmed this calculation.) "In 1785 and 1786, the annual tax of the city was \$2500, in 1792 and 1793 the taxes were \$40,000 per year; in 1799 and 1800, the tax exceeded \$100,000; in 1807, \$129,000; in 1813, \$174,000; in 1817, including the state tax, to \$274,311.71; and in 1818, owing to the reduction of the state tax to 1 instead of 2 mills on the dollar, to only \$340,934.23. The revenue of the city in 1808, was

\$57,880; in 1817, it was \$72,814.60. The Committee, with these views before them, recommended a reservation of public land, and of land under water at Corlaer's Hook, south of Grand-street, and east of Corlaer's-street, and at Fort Gansevoort, west of Tenth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, 1200 feet in length, for a public walk; and the cost of these lands being estimated at \$250,000, they recommended an appropriation of \$62,500 per year for four years; and they justly remark, that with three such noble promenades, and the prospects attached to each spot, the city of New-York would be unrivalled in this respect by any in the world." (This noble project was temporarily laid aside, from the pressure of a heavy city debt, but will no doubt be resumed at a favourable opportunity.)

Jan. 21. Sale of lots, at auction, between Dey and Fulton streets, and Washington and West streets, belonging to the Corporation, and formerly bought of Richard Varick.

No. 1,	on Dey-street, sold to Leonard Kip,	\$6100
2,	do. do.	5160
3,	do. Philip Brasher,	4800
4,	do. do.	4260
5,	do. Philip Hone,	3600
6,	do. Wm. H. Ireland,	3760
7,	do. Wm. Howard,	3660
8,	on West-street, to John Suydam,	6540
9,	do. do.	4280
10,	do. John Van Bussum,	4780
11,	do. George Lorillard,	4300
12,	do. Isaac Conalin,	5700
13,	do. do.	11,000
14,	on Fulton-street, reserved.	
15,	do. Philip Hone,	7200
16,	do. Joseph Newton,	6700
17,	do. Charles Dennison,	6600
18,	do. Abraham Valentine,	7100
19,	do. Peter Embury,	7000
20,	do. Garritt Storm,	7100
21,	do. Philip Brasher,	7100
22,	do. do.	10,400
Total,		\$127,140

A project was entertained by the Corporation of establishing an insurance office.

Feb. 19. *General Jackson* arrived in the city. An extra meeting of the Com. Council was called, and they voted him the customary honours of the freedom of the city in a gold box, and requested that he would let his full length portrait be painted for the gallery. An offer was made him of a steam-

boat to go to West Point, and a ball was given him by the citizens and military, at the City Hotel.

Public docks, wharves, and slips, let for 42,500 dollars.

842 vaccinated at the Dispensary.

March 5. *Cadwallader D. Colden*, Mayor.

April 19. *P. A. Jay*, Recorder.

John Fleming, Chamberlain.

Savings Bank instituted.

Mariners' Church built in Roosevelt-street.

Dutch Church built in Market-street, and Friends' Meeting House in Hester-street.

Swartwouts ask the Corporation to loan money on Hoboken and Newark Meadows, consisting of 4000 acres of deep alluvial soil, having $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of embankment, and 120 miles of ditch, and on which 150,000 dollars have been expended with success thus far.

Sept. 13. The yellow fever appeared at Old slip, and was supposed to have been brought from Baltimore ; 23 deaths occurred with it during the season. The citizens generally removed from the vicinity, and the infected district was fenced up. (This was the first appearance of the fever since 1805.)

A well of fine water mentioned by old Mr. Grim, as formerly existing on the corner of Wall and William streets.

Nov. 15. Population 119,657.

1820.—Jan. 27. Meeting of citizens at the City Hotel, to concert measures to relieve the sufferers by the late dreadful fire at Savannah. The Corporation declined making any appropriation from the city treasury, for want of power ; but a committee

of citizens was appointed, and 12,000 dollars collected and remitted to the Mayor of Savannah, who took offence at a part of the resolution voted in New-York to be sent, and he returned the whole amount back to this city in disgust, and it was all refunded to subscribers.

Feb. 7. Gen. Morton went to Washington, and succeeded in procuring the balance of 37,000 dollars due the city on account of lands occupied for fortifications, damages, &c. during the late war; and 1000 dollars were voted him for his trouble, besides his expenses.

Feb. 28. Salaries of city officers reduced about 16 per cent. ; the Mayor's from 7000 to 5500.

First Congregational, or Unitarian Church, built in Chambers-street.

New-York Infirmary, for curing diseases of the Eye, founded.

Robert Macomb received a special grant for 40 years, of a water privilege, at the dam across Harlem River.

A deficiency ascertained in the accounts of the late Chamberlain, W. Fish, of 9000 dollars.

April 26. Public docks, wharves, and slips, sold for one year to Ed. Hitchcock, for 34,760 dollars.

May 25. Park Theatre burnt.

1596 tavern licenses.

May 30. The 120 gun ship *Ohio*, launched at the Navy Yard.

July 10. S. Price offered 1500 dollars per year for a lot of ground in Chambers-street, east of the Alms House, 70 feet by 150, to erect a Theatre of marble. A remonstrance, with numerous signa-

tures, opposed the same, and the Corporation refused the grant.

July 30. 6277 dollars collected for sufferers by a fire at Troy.

Aug. 21. Public property appraised by Jonathan Thompson, John Tar-gee, and W. Smith:—

1. Houses and lots productive,	\$405,200
2. Houses and buildings used for public purposes,	1,769,536
3. Productive property at Brooklyn,	62,150
4. Not productive do., at do.	1,950
5. Ferries, including the necessary wharves, piers, and slips,	122,000
6. Common lands, productive,	119,150
7. Do. unproductive,	37,800
8. Do. rent in wheat,	2,650
9. Do. payable in corn,	1,260
10. Public wharves, piers, and slips,	342,257
11. City lots, rents in wheat,	5,200
12. Personal property,	65,564

\$3,434,707

A proposition was brought before the Board by Alderman Swartwout, to enlarge the Park, from Anne, to Beekman and Nassau streets, to make the same nearly square. Cost, 334,000 dollars.

In the summer, Monsieur Guille ascended from Vauxhall, in a parachute attached to a balloon, and descended at Newtown, on Long Island, being the first ascension of the kind ever made in America.

Interments this year, 3515.

1821.—Mr. John Randall, jr. finished his surveys and maps of the island, having been engaged in the business under the commissioners, for ten years past, in laying out all the avenues and cross streets N. of North-street and Greenwich-lane. The total expense was \$32,484.98.

Jan. For the first time since 1780, the Hudson River and harbour was entirely closed by ice, in the severe cold weather of this month. The citizens

crossed in great numbers on the ice to Powles Hook and back, and some to Staten Island. Measurements of distance were made upon the ice across the Narrows, and from Courtlandt-street to the Jersey shore, and ascertained to be one mile and a few feet. Thermometer of Fahrenheit 14° below zero at the coldest, and for three days not more than 10° above zero.

A fire took place in Fulton-street, Front-street, and Crane wharf, which destroyed all the unsightly wooden buildings which occupied the site of the present Fulton Market, and the Corporation decided at once the market should be built on that spot.

City debt, \$1,192,209.

Feb. The iron railing ordered to be continued all round the Park, at an expense of \$15,622. The principal gateway at the southern extremity, contains a cavity in the pillar, filled with coins and articles to interest future generations ; and Dr. Mitchill made an address to the spectators on the occasion of their being deposited.

The Battery tax was assessed as follows, on the different wards, viz. the sum of \$25,000 a year, for six years, in the following ratio :—First ward, \$6666 ; Second and Third wards, each \$5000 ; Fourth ward, \$2334 ; Fifth ward, \$1666 ; Sixth ward, \$1334 ; Seventh and Eighth wards, \$1000 each.

The Savings Bank received in one year, from 5073 persons, the amount of \$342,085.23.

March 12. The premium of \$100 awarded to O'Donnell, the architect, for his plan, which was adopted for the new market in Fulton-street.

Lot in Chambers-street leased to the Mechanics'

Society for a school-house, &c. for the term of 80 years, at \$125 per annum.

March 19. *Stephen Allen*, Mayor.

Richard Riker, Recorder.

The salary of the Mayor was fixed at \$3000 per annum, and his duties were defined and altered principally to those of police and finance. The Mayor's Court was abolished, or rather his presence not required upon the bench, as always heretofore, and the Recorder has since presided in the Criminal Court.

Court of Common Pleas established, and John T. Irving appointed First Judge.

Public wharves, piers, and slips, let for \$25,370.

10 markets, containing 206 stalls, and the aggregate rent \$9909.

A premium of \$4630 given for \$150,000 of new city stock.

436 acres of land in the (old) Ninth ward, belonging to the Corporation property.

May 28. State convention at Albany, to alter the Constitution, and the Council of Appointment abolished; the appointment of most of the officers being now given to the people.

Col. Manley, of the 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade N. Y. State Artillery, presented to the Corporation, on the 25th of June, the national standard which was displayed at Washington's first inauguration as President of the United States, in this city, in front of the old City Hall, Wall-street, in the balcony facing Broad-street.

July. A meeting of citizens called in the Park, relative to violating the Sabbath, which produced considerable excitement, from an overheated zeal on

the part of some of the persons originating the meeting.

The following churches were erected this year : St. Luke's, in Hudson-street, and the Presbyterian Churches in Vandewater, Broome, and Christopher streets.

North River Bank chartered, and a bonus of \$60,000 paid, on a compromise with the Swartwouts, to assist them in reclaiming the Jersey meadows.

New-York Mechanic and Scientific Institution chartered, and edifice erected in Chambers-street.

Sept. 5. Great hurricane, which began from S. E. about 3 P. M., and lasted six hours; it was the tide of ebb when the storm commenced, but the water rose rapidly above high water mark, and did great injury to the wharves and shipping, and to buildings, chimneys, &c. It hauled round to S. and S. W. and soon finished the destruction of the Battery, which the former December gale had injured; many vessels were driven ashore at the Quarantine dock and other places, but the U. S. ship of war Franklin rode out the gale in safety in the Hudson River. Had the gale occurred during high water, incalculable injury would have been suffered, as all Greenwich, South, Front, Water, and part of Pearl and other streets, would have been overflowed to a depth of 6 or 8 feet. A similar storm happened in this city more than a century before, as recorded.

October. A. Burtis appointed superintendent of the Alms House.

R. Graves, Street Commissioner, and George B. Smith, Assistant.

Nov. 27. Beekman-street ordered to be opened through Pearl, Water, and Front streets, to the river.

Interments this year 3542.

1822.—March 30. Castle Clinton, at the Battery, ceded by Congress to the Corporation.

Statue of Washington contemplated by the citizens, to cost \$50,000.

Maiden-lane ordered to be widened on the east side, from Pearl to William streets.

April. Attempts made to explore supplies of pure and wholesome water, from Rye pond and other sources.

Public docks, wharves, and slips, let for \$30,650.

June 24. Franklin Market began.

The stepping-mill ordered to be finished.

July. The yellow fever appeared in Rector-street, near the river, about the middle of July, and spread gradually into the neighbouring streets, and into Broadway. About the 20th of August, the Custom-House, Banks, Insurance Offices, and merchants, and auctioneers, removed to Greenwich. The ferries from Powles Hook, Hoboken, and Brooklyn, also were moved. The Butchers' shambles were in Hudson-street, at the Square, and in Chatham Square. The infected district was fenced in, and lime sprinkled in the streets and gutters; a general panic prevailed, and business was totally interrupted. Numerous temporary houses were erected in the upper wards, and particularly in Greenwich; hardly any residents were left south of the City Hall. 388 died of the fever. Early in November, the citizens returned to their homes.

Oct. 11. A day of fasting and prayer recommended by the Clergy and City Authorities.

Watch House built corner of Prince and Mercer streets.

The stepping-mill in the Penitentiary was finished 7th September, and went into active operation. It was built of stone, 30 by 60 feet, 2 stories high, each wheel employing 32 persons, 16 at a time: a bell strikes every half minute, when one steps off and another goes on, leaving every eight minutes for rest. It grinds 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, and is capable of doing 60 or 70. The consumption of the Alms House, Penitentiary, and Bridewell, is 50 bushels of grain, ground into meal, per day, which costs from \$1600 to \$2200 per year. Average, \$1900, which this mill saves to the public; and the cost of the mill and machinery was \$3050.09.

Nov. 25. Fever Hospital, at Bellevue, recommended by the Mayor to be erected.

Burying in Trinity Church yard discontinued.

The interments this year were 3231, being 311 *less* than the last year! For nine months in the year the city was crowded, yet 176 deaths *less* occurred than in the same months the year previous.

Bowery Presbyterian Church, and St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-street, built.

Apprentices' Library, and the Mercantile Library founded.

Tradesmen's Bank incorporated.

United Domestic Missionary Society established.

St. Thomas's Church built, in Broadway, corner of Houston-street.

Universalist Church, in Prince-street, erected.

1823.—Jan. 6. Mayor appointed by the Common Council, under the new Constitution, and Stephen Allen, Esq. re-elected.

Jan. 20. Distance from New-York to Albany, by the post road, ascertained to be $149\frac{7}{8}\frac{2}{9}$ miles. Postage supposed from 7 to 8000 dollars per annum.

The celebrated *Interment* law passed, forbidding burials south of Canal-street.

Maiden-lane opened, and great improvements made near Pearl-street.

Sharon Canal Company incorporated. \$560,000 capital, to supply the city with water.

The new law taxing bank stock in the city, passed the Legislature ; and a great meeting of citizens was held in the Sessions room, City Hall, to remonstrate against it.

New burying-ground laid out, between 40th and 42d streets, on the 4th and 5th Avenues, containing 10 acres, cost \$3449 ; and the old Potter's Field levelled, and a beautiful square called "*Washington Square*" formed on its site.

Christ Church, in Anthony-street, built.

Fulton Bank incorporated.

The New-York Gas-Light Company incorporated.

Hudson River steam-boat monopoly dissolved by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

April. Corporation granted to the N. Y. Gas Company the exclusive privilege, for 30 years, of laying cast iron gas pipes in the streets *south of Grand-street*, and reserved the privilege of using the gas for the street lamps, on the same terms and cost as oil.

Salaries—of the District Attorney, \$2500 ; Special Justices, \$1600 ; Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, \$1500 ; Clerk of Police, \$1250 ; Assistant Clerk of Police, \$1000.

June 16. Castle Clinton given up as a military post, and relinquished to the city.

Corporation relinquished to the Mechanic Society

the annual rent for the ground in Chambers-street, of 125 dollars, the same to be devoted to the purchase of books for the Library.

Oct. 13. The Mayor made a long and able report on the financial concerns of the city, developing new sources of revenue, and suggesting measures of retrenchment and economy. These reports were made annually during the mayoralty of Mr. Allen, and the city remains deeply indebted to the sagacity, integrity, talents, and perseverance, displayed by this worthy and estimable magistrate during the time of his holding this important and honourable office.

Ground purchased for the *Fever Hospital*, at Kip's Bay, for 300 dollars per lot of 2500 feet.

Attempts made to alter the form of the city government, by establishing two boards, or councils, as a check upon each other. The question being submitted to the people at the polls, and not exciting much attention, was rejected by a small majority.

Dec. 18. Annual Thanksgiving day.

Interments this year, 3444.

1824.—Jan. 26. *William Paulling*, Mayor.

Feb. News arrived from Liverpool of a great rise in the price of cotton. Expresses and pilot-boats were immediately despatched to all the southern cities and ports, to purchase up that staple commodity, which rose instantly from 15 to 30 cents per pound; vast sums were lost and won, and the speculating mania extended to all kinds of merchandise. Business received a strong impulse for a short time; but when the reaction came, and prices fell below the former standard, the ruin became wide spread, and prostrated many respectable and estab-

lished houses, and gave the mercantile community a shock that was not recovered from for many months.

During this year, there were erected in this city, and principally in the upper wards, viz. the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, more than 1600 houses, by actual enumeration and inspection:—720 of brick or stone, 503 brick fronts, 401 of wood: 49 were one story, 1298 two stories, 228 three stories, 49 four stories or upwards. A corresponding and great increase took place in the value of real estate, especially in the northern parts of the city, and in the environs, particularly at Brooklyn. Also, a great enlargement of population.

Grand ball given at the Park Theatre for the benefit of the Greeks, under the management of a committee of military and other gentlemen. The house was superbly fitted up for the occasion, the pit floored over, and the whole, with the stage, thrown into one saloon for cotillions and promenading. About three thousand persons were admitted, and the spectacle was imposing and gratifying in the highest degree. The ticket, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, was five dollars. The fund that was realized, after paying all expenses, was 2000 dollars.

March. The *House of Refuge* for the reformation of *Juvenile Delinquents* established, and a subscription of 15 to 20,000 dollars procured among the citizens to begin the operations of the institution, which was judiciously located at the junction of the old Bloomingdale and Boston post roads; and the arsenal buildings and yard being already enclosed

with a high stone rampart, was purchased for the purpose.

Public docks, wharves, and slips, let for \$38,350, in districts.

May. Castle Clinton, now called *Castle Garden*, was leased for five years for 1400 dollars per annum, and fitted up as a promenade and place of entertainment.

June 21. The celebrated and popular resolutions brought forward in Common Council by the Recorder, to receive *Gen. La Fayette*, on his expected arrival in this city from France, as the *Guest of the Nation*; and a committee appointed to wait upon him on his arrival, and welcome him to the American shore.

August 15. *La Fayette* arrived on Sunday, in the ship *Cadmus*, Captain Francis Allyn, and repaired to the residence of Vice President Tompkins, on the heights of Staten Island. On Monday, he was escorted by a naval procession of steam-boats, merchant vessels, and ships of war, up the harbour, and landed at *Castle Garden*, under a most enthusiastic welcome from an immense population, assembled to receive him. The Common Council were in readiness on his arrival at the City Hall, and the Mayor made him a congratulatory address. The Society of the Cincinnati were also with him.

Free quarters were assigned him and his suite at the City Hotel, in Broadway, and his portrait solicited to be painted at full length for the gallery. The citizens generally waited upon him at the City Hall, in the Governor's room; and the Clergy, and Members of the Bar, in a body. In short, here commenced that scene of national feeling, which followed him like a continual triumph in his progress through the United States.

On his return to this city in September, after having made a visit to Boston, the splendid *Fete and Gala* was given to him at *Castle Garden*, on the 14th Sept., which, for grandeur, expense, and entire effect, was never before witnessed in this country. About 6000 persons were assembled in that immense area, and the evening being clear and calm, the whole passed off happily, owing to the excellent arrangements of the Committee.

Dec. 6. Jameson Cox, Chief Engineer.

Dec. 13. Atheneum opened by an address from H. Wheaton, Esq.

Chamber of Commerce and merchants resolved to adopt the new measure of buying and selling by the quintal of 100 lb. instead of 112, as heretofore, after the first of January.

The following public buildings were erected this year, viz. the *La Fayette Theatre*, in Laurens-street;

the *Gas Works*, in Rhynder-street ; and the House of Refuge.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank, and the Chemical Bank, were incorporated.

Anthracite coal, from Pennsylvania, began to be introduced into the city.

Interments the past year, 4341.

1825.—*Merchants' Exchange* commenced in Wall-street.

New State Prison commenced at Sing Sing.

March. *High School*, for boys, in Crosby-street, commenced under the tuition of Professors Griscom and D. H. Barnes.

Society formed for the *improvement* of the *character* and *condition* of *Domestic Servants*, and a room allotted to them in the New-York Institution.

New building for the *Savings Bank* erected in Chambers-street.

American Tract Society formed, and a large edifice erected for their accommodation by subscription.

Presbyterian Church built in Bleecker-street.

Great fire in Sullivan, Spring, and Thompson streets. 70 houses consumed.

New-York Lombard Association.

Pearl-street widened at Coenties-lane, site of old City Hall

Division of the city and island into twelve wards.

Old Jail, and lots in its vicinity, ordered to be sold and improved.

Boundaries between New-York and New-Jersey again agitated.

Jail fever broke out in Bridewell, owing to its crowded and filthy state.

May 11. Gas pipes laid in Broadway, from Canal-street to the Battery, on both sides of the street.

July 4. Corporation dinner to La Fayette.

Oct. 26. The completion of the Erie Canal was announced by the sound of cannon from one end of the canal at Buffaloe, to Albany, and down the Hudson River to the ocean, and back, in 12 hours; and on the 4th of November, the first canal boat arrived in the morning, and a grand aquatic and civil display was made in the city and harbour, an illumination in the evening of the public and many private buildings, fireworks at the City Hall, &c.

Peale's Museum opened in the Parthenon building in Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Italian Opera commenced in the Park Theatre, by Signor Garcia and his troupe of accomplished artists, forming a new era in the science of music in this country. Their performances continued about one year, with tolerable success, when, to the great regret of a large portion of the fashionable public and amateurs, the company broke up. Since that, Signorina Garcia has frequently gratified the public by her unrivalled talents, on the stage of the New-York Theatre, and at Oratorios, Concerts, &c.

Powles Hook Ferry let for \$1500 per annum, for 12 years, to Mr. Colden and others.

Oct. 21. President Adams arrived in town, and received the visits of the citizens at the City Hall, in the Governor's room. A committee were appointed to receive and address him on the occasion.

New arrangements made in the Free School system in this city, by making them Public Schools, and receiving pay from each scholar, from 25 cents to \$1 per quarter.

Interments this year, 5018.

1826.—Jan. 3. *Philip Hone* elected Mayor of the city.

Feb. 20. Savings Bank deposits, remaining, 1,367,689 dollars. Value of real estate, 22,286 dollars. Cash not invested, 30,250 dollars.

March. The *State Prison* and appendages, covering about six acres of ground, and which cost the state of New-York to erect about 230,000 dollars, was purchased of the state by the Corporation for 100,000 dollars.

This was a year of great commercial embarrassment and distress, caused by the failure of several spurious banks, chartered by the state of New-Jersey, and located at Powles Hook, but circulating their paper principally in the city of New-York. Their failure caused a temporary panic for the fate of all banking institutions in the city: they all, however, sustained their reputation at that time. But soon after, a scene of iniquity was unfolded by the crash of several Insurance Companies, and other events that transpired, and in the building of several large ships of war for foreign governments, which, in its effects abroad, shook the commercial character of this city to its deepest foundations. A run was made on the Tradesmen's, and Fulton Banks, the former of which was put under an injunction, and its doors closed, until an investigation was made into its affairs, which resulted in a loss of one-third of its capital. It reopened soon afterwards, under a different management.

Bills of indictment were found by the grand jury against a large number of persons, of hitherto respectable standing in the community, and trials took place of a most protracted and tedious nature, which resulted in the conviction of some of the persons indicted. Several were sent to the Penitentiary, but others appealed from the decision of the court, and subsequently escaped in the Court of Errors, by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

The *New-York Theatre*, in the Bowery, was began on the site formerly occupied by the Bull's Head Tavern. The corner stone was laid in May, by the Mayor, and the building was finished and opened in October, of the same year.

Second Unitarian Church erected in Mercer, corner of Prince-street.

Episcopal Theological Seminary erected on the

banks of the Hudson River, between the 9th and 10th avenues, and 20th and 21st streets.

Marine Railways built by the Dry Dock Company, at Burnt Mill Point, near Avenue D. and 10th street.

Mount Pitt Circus built in Grand-street, opposite Harman-street.

Rutgers Medical College, in Duane-street, founded, and Lectures commenced in November, by the former Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay-street.

La Fayette Place opened, 100 feet wide, through Vauxhall Garden.

Iron railing made round the Battery, facing State-street, Whitehall-street, and Marketfield-street.

Roman Catholic Asylum, for *Orphans*, built in Prince-street.

Delaware and Hudson Canal navigable.

Dry Dock Bank established.

Interments this year, 4973.

1827.—Jan. 2. *William Paulding*, Mayor.

Jan. 6. Meeting of citizens at the City Hotel, to concert measures to relieve the suffering Greeks. Subsequently large sums were subscribed in all parts of the country, and several vessels were despatched with supplies of provisions.

Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, completed, and occupied on the 1st of May.

Numerous valuable stores and offices were erected in Garden-street and Exchange-street, and the names of Sloat-lane and Garden-street abolished.

New-York Arcade, in Maiden-lane, opened in February.

Arcade Baths built in Chambers-street, and

second exhibition of the Society of Artists, in the gallery over the same, was opened to the public.

Jacob's Well, so called, a mineral spring, found at the depth of 128 feet, in boring for pure water in Jacob-street, formerly the site of a swamp or pond.

The old watch-house and lot at Chatham-square, were sold for the sum of 8025 dollars. Dimensions of the lot—on Chatham-street, 26 feet 4 inches; fronting the Bowery, 14 feet 2 inches; on Catharine-street, 20 feet 1 inch; and on the rear, 31 feet 11 inches.

City lamps and gas-lights, 1st May, 3262.

City Watch.

	Men.	Captains.	Assistants.
1st District,	204	2	4
2d do.	132	2	4
3d do.	132	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	468	6	12

1828.—Jan. 1. *William Paulding*, Mayor.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

THE City of New-York* is situated between $40^{\circ} 42'$ and $40''$ north lat. and W. long. $72^{\circ} 59' 46''$ from Greenwich, England, and $3^{\circ} 1' 13''$ E. long. from Washington, the seat of the national government. It stands on the island of Manhattan, now called New-York island, which measures in length, from north to south, about 15 miles, and in breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half. The river Hudson, called also the North river, separates the island from New-Jersey; the river Haerlem from the continental part of the state of New-York; the East river, which is a branch of the sound, from Long Island; and the Bay or Harbour from Staten Island. The soil and climate of New-York are greatly altered since its first discovery. The surface of the island presented, at that time, a very irregular appearance. In some places it was hilly ground and craggy rocks; in others low valleys and marshy swamps. By great la-

* When we use the phrase of the *City of New-York*, we include the *County* also, for their limits are the same. By an act of the legislature, dated March 26th, 1813, the extent of New-York county is thus described: "The county of New-York to contain the islands called Manhattan's island, Great Barn island, Little Barn island, Manning's island, and the Oyster islands; and all the land under the water within the following bounds: beginning at Spyten Duyvell creek, where the same empties itself into the Hudson river, on the Westchester side thereof, at low water mark, wherever the same now is or hereafter may be, and so running along the said creek, at low water mark as aforesaid, on the Westchester side thereof, unto the East river or Sound, and from thence to cross over to Nassau island, to low water mark there as aforesaid, including Great Barn island, Little Barn island, and Manning's island, and from thence along Nassau island shore, at low water mark as aforesaid, into the south side of the Redhook, and from thence across the North river so as to include Nutten island, Bedlow's island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands to low water mark on the west side of Hudson's river, or so far as the bounds of this state extend there, and so up along the west side of Hudson's river at low water mark, or along the limits of this state until it comes directly opposite the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place where the said boundaries first began."

bour and expense, that part of the island in particular which is built, has been levelled, and the marshes filled up.* The ground laid out as gardens, and occupied as orchards, is remarkable for its fertility, producing a succession of fine crops with little labour, and almost without any manure.

This alteration in the surface of the earth, has greatly tended to render the climate mild and healthy. The heat, it is remarked, is not so intense, nor the cold so severe, as formerly. Diseases are less frequent, and it has been calculated that fewer persons die in the city of New-York, in proportion to its population, than in most of the large cities and towns in England, the climate of which is justly held to be so salubrious. It is certain that New-York is built in as healthy a situation as any other city of the United States: Encircled with water, and open to the sea breeze, the air is almost always clear.† In winter, the earth is stripped of every thing having the appearance of vegetation. But the frost seldom holds possession of the ground beyond two months, and on the return of spring, nature makes ample amends for this, by wantoning in all that luxuriance of which she is capable, and in producing crops so abundant as to leave little or nothing of this description to be desired by the inhabitants. Dews are very prevailing during the nights of the summer season. Their pernicious effects, however, can be easily prevented by avoiding improper exposure.‡

* Only a few years ago there was a lake of fresh water, called the Collect, near the middle of the city, of which there is not a vestige remaining: and, towards the East river, there was a hill, rising to a considerable height, called Bayard's mount, which is now cleared away, and the ground laid out in level streets.

† We have more rain, more evaporation, more sunshine, and a greater number of clear days than in Europe. Our atmosphere, it is supposed, contains more electrical fluid, and we are exposed to greater extremes of heat and cold. We have no season corresponding with the European spring; but the greater part of our autumn is unparalleled for beauty, pleasantness, and salubrity.

‡ Censuses have been taken of this city and state, and of the United States, at various times, and with unquestionable accuracy. Bills of mortality have been kept here, and in Philadelphia, Boston, and some other towns: and tables of the number of births have also been collected in a few places. On comparing the births with the whole population, the deaths with the whole population, the number of births with the number

PLAN AND EXTENT OF THE CITY.

THE original settlers do not appear to have had any fixed plan of building or laying out streets when they took possession of the island, nor even for many years afterwards. Hence the irregular appearance of the streets and houses towards the docks and harbour. In Knickerbocker's history there is an engraving representing a view of the city as it appeared, about the year 1640, under the Dutch government. The dwelling houses were then few, low, and straggling. The most prominent buildings were the *Fort*, the *Church of St. Nicholas*, the *Jail*, the *Governor's house*, the *Gallows*, the *Pillory*, the *West India stores*, and the *City Tavern*, of which there are now no remains. In 1673 another view was taken, and has lately been re-engraved for Moulton's pamphlet, and is very curious: the city had then begun to assume its present form; and in 1729, an enlarged plan was published by James Lynes, Surveyor. In 1766 another map or plan of the city was published, and in 1774, one of New-York generally. The English parliament, in 1766, caused a map of New-York and the adjoining waters to be engraved and published in London. Since that period, other plans have appeared in this city; one in 1803 by Goerck and Mangin; one, by Bridges, in 1811, and another by Randall, and by Prior and Dunning, and one by Goodrich in 1827. That by Bridges was executed under Commissioners appointed by the State, in April 1807, for the purpose of laying out a greater part of the island for building, according to a regular and uniform system. In the plan annexed

of deaths, and considering our rapid augmentation of inhabitants, doubling in some states in 13 or 14 years, and upon a general average in every 20 or 23 years, there can be no doubt but that the United States have a decided advantage over the healthiest parts of Europe. While in Paris, London, and Amsterdam, there are more deaths than births, it is ascertained that, in our great cities, there are at least two births to one death. The charges which have been brought against the supposed deleterious effects of our climate upon the human body, have been thus refuted with the certainty of demonstration. *Trans. of Lit. & Phil. Society of New-York, Vol. I. p. 43 & 44.*

to this work, we have given an accurate delineation of the city and island as it now appears.

In extent, New-York city measures, in length, from the Battery to Thirteenth-street, about 3 miles; and in breadth about one and a half miles. Its circuit is 8 miles. The whole of this space is nearly covered with buildings, and it is probable, as new houses are rapidly appearing, that the plan of the city will be filled up in the course of a few years.

From the Battery, which forms the southwestern extremity of the city and island, and which was the original spot where the first buildings were erected, several of the principal streets emanate in radiating lines, to the farthest limits of the settled parts of the town. Towards the N. and N. E. is West-street,* skirting the Hudson River; and parallel to it is Washington-street, Greenwich-street, and Broadway, the latter runs on the highest land through the city, equidistant from both rivers; and on the S. and E. proceeds South-street, Front-street, Water-street, and Pearl-street, nearly on a parallel line with the shore of the East River, till Pearl-street diverges at Franklin Square, and returns by a circuitous course to Broadway, opposite the Hospital. The foregoing streets are on average 2 to 3 miles in length. Between Broadway and Pearl-street is Broad-street, leading from South-street to Wall-street, up the valley anciently formed by an inlet that extended to Garden-street; from the termination of Broad-street, a street of inferior width, called Nassau-street, extends parallel to Broadway, to Chatham-street, opposite the Park; and William-street, another important central street, extending from Pearl-street, at the head of Old-slip, and between Broad-street and Nassau-street on the W. and Pearl-street on the S. The foregoing forms the oldest division of the city, and was principally built up before 1750, and includes the 1st, 2d, and part of the 4th wards, and 140 blocks of buildings.

From Broadway, through Chatham and Pearl, to Dover-street, includes the most wealthy and commercial

* West-street does not at present extend farther south than the Albany Basin: but from thence north is the exterior street

part of the city, the principal wharves, and seats of wholesale trade, and moneyed operations.

From the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets, another grand division of the city extends to the N. and E. with all the streets running on lines parallel with the East River, including Front, Water, Cherry, Lombardy, Madison, Henry, Harman, and Division streets, all of which terminate at, or lead near to, Corlaer's Hook, containing all the 7th, and part of the 4th ward, and 94 blocks of buildings.

Another very large division of squares and streets, including a dense population, from Division to North-street, east of the Bowery to the river, includes 22 streets parallel to the Bowery, and 10 streets at right angles, and 135 blocks of buildings.

Another division in the centre of the city, between Broadway, the Bowery, and Chatham-street, is laid out with reference to the ground having 4 streets parallel to the Bowery, and 3 to Broadway, and including the whole of the 6th, and 14th, and part of the 9th ward, and 120 blocks of ground, including Bond-street, La Fayette Place, Broome-street in part, and other cross streets.

The next, which may be called the *western* division, containing about 300 blocks, and the 3d, 5th, 8th, and 9th wards, includes all W. of Broadway, as far N. as Sixth-street, thence up Greenwich-lane to Thirteenth-street, and the Hudson River. Nine of the streets run parallel with Broadway, and five with the Hudson River. That part of the city called Greenwich was planned and built up anterior to the supposed probability of its connexion with the rest of the town, and constitutes, therefore, a blot upon the general regularity of the map, which it will be impossible to eradicate.

From the foregoing divisions, viz. N. of North-street and Greenwich-lane, the whole island is regularly laid out into 11 principal avenues, of the width of 100 feet, and intersected by cross streets to the number of 156, generally of 60 feet width. Of these avenues, the Third, extending from the Bowery, at Vauxhall Garden, to Harlaem, a distance of 6 miles, is completed, and forms the principal thoroughfare on the road to the eastern

states. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, are opened and finished in part only. The old roads are yet used, but are closed up as fast as the main avenues are made.

A law was passed by the Legislature, in 1807, investing certain commissioners with the important power of laying out the island, north of North-street, into permanent streets, that future improvements of every description might be arranged with reference to the plan. The commissioners, finding that Broadway and some other principal streets, if extended, would soon strike the water, formed a new base line, from which they projected the main avenues, longitudinally, to the whole extent of the island, 6 to 12 miles, without regarding any opposing obstacle whatever; thus giving a tiresome uniformity to the aspect of the modern part of the city, and causing an immense expense to be incurred in counteracting the uncommon asperities and rugged inequalities of the surface. The system, however, has been fully carried into effect, and the island has already received that impress from it which will continue to the latest posterity. Monumental stones are planted at every corner, by which every avenue and cross street is clearly seen.

The avenues are all 100 feet wide, with a course N. $28^{\circ} 50' 30''$ E.—variation in 1820, $4^{\circ} 39' 30''$ W.

The following streets, at right angles with the avenues, are also of the width of 100 feet, viz. 14th, 23d, 34th 42d, 57th, 72d, 79th, 86th, 96th 106th, 116th, 125th, 135th, 145th, 155th. The remainder are 60 feet.

The settled and compact part of the city, exclusive of the above, contains 256 streets, comprised within the watch and lamp district, and may be computed to measure over 100 miles of pave.

On the island, from First-street up to 155th street, at Macomb's bridge, there is 98,660 city lots, of 25 by 100 feet each, as laid out by the commissioners, of which 4032 lots are reserved for public purposes, such as squares, parade ground, &c. leaving but 94,628 good and bad, of which 4778 are marsh, leaving but 89,850 lots, of which 20,000 at least are low or very rough, leaving

69,850 lots, on which are now erected 3000 buildings, at least, leaving but 66,850 *good lots*, which, at 6 for each lot, or house, will accommodate 401,105 inhabitants. If the remainder of the island should also be laid out to Kingsbridge, which, from the face of the country, can hardly be practicable, if ever needed, there would be but 19,250 more lots.

Before the increase of population will require such an extent of ground, however, to be covered with buildings, the vacant land at Powles Hook, Hoboken, and Harsimus, on the opposite Jersey shore, and Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Flatbush, on Long Island, will engross a due share of public attention; and from the present comparatively small price demanded for land at the latter places, and their many local* advantages, it must necessarily be occupied, before the citizens will consent to establish their dwellings many *miles* farther out on this island than the present compact part of the city extends.

Lands may be purchased on this island from 2 to 6 miles N. of the City Hall, at prices from 5 or 700 down to 80 or 60 dollars per lot, diminishing as you recede from the city; but the assessments for opening avenues and streets, and filling or regulating the ground, are extremely burdensome, and serve to subtract largely from the apparent value of the property.

There are about 73 blocks of *made ground* on the East River side, from Whitehall to the Dry Dock, and about 50 on the west side of the city, from the Battery to State Prison. The area of the Battery is entirely *made ground* from State-street; at least, the loose rocks and reefs that originally projected out at this spot, have been deeply buried beneath the earth; and when to the foregoing is added the vast quantity of earth that has been thrown into the Collect, and the adjacent low and marshy grounds, it is apparent that no inconsiderable portion of the city has been redeemed from the water by the persevering industry of man.

Whether the health of the city will be permanently injured by this extensive inroad upon the surrounding

* See the description of the environs.

waters, is another question, and one which the unerring test of time and experience must determine, and if an error has been committed, it is now irremediable.

One important improvement remains yet to be adopted and carried into effect, and that is, that the exterior and permanent line, facing the water, around the city, and the piers, should be constructed of solid masonry, similar to the face of the Battery, in lieu of the present unsightly constructions of wood.

Length of the principal Streets.

	Feet.
Broadway, from the Battery to the Sailor's Snug Harbour,	11,500
Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Bank-street,	11,600
Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Ninth Avenue,	9,500
South-street, from Whitehall-street to Market-street,	6,000
Front-street, do. Walnut-street,	10,000
Water-street, do. Corlaer's Hook,	11,000
Pearl-street, from the Battery to Cherry-street,	4500
Do. from Cherry-street to Broadway,	2800
Cherry-street, from Franklin Square to Corlaer's Hook,	7,000
The Bowery, from Division street to Sixteenth-street,	9,500
Grand-street, from East River to Varick-street,	9,000
Broome-street. do. Hudson-street,	10,000
Tenth-street, from Avenue D. to Greenwich-lane,	8,250
Thirteenth-street. do. Hudson River,	11,125
Canal-street, from Collect-street to do.	4,300
The exterior face of the Battery, from Whitehall to Marketfield-street, is	1,625
No. of acres is ten and three-quarters.	
*First Avenue, from North-street to the Alms House, is	6,500
Do. the Alms House to Harlaem River, 125th street,	25,000
Second Avenue, from North-street to Harlaem River, 128th street,	32,750
*Third Avenue, from Sixth-street to do. 130th street,	31,250
Fourth Avenue, from Sixteenth-street to do. 136th street,	30,365
*Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to the Parade Square, Twenty-third-street,	4,250
Do. Parade Square to Harlaem River, 145th street,	23,300
*Sixth Avenue, from Carmine-street to do. 151st street,	36,850
Seventh Avenue, do. do. 155th street,	36,500
*Eighth Avenue, from Thirteenth street to do. 156th street,	36,500
Ninth Avenue, from Twelfth-street to do. 156th street,	37,125
Tenth Avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Kingsbridge,	52,000
Eleventh Avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Spuyten Devil,	40,825

* These avenues are opened, and some of the others in part.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE ISLAND.

THE island of New-York is essentially primitive, except in one solitary instance: no transition or secondary rocks are found in it. We may say that it consists of one formation, granite, which in some few places, is overlaid or penetrated by other rock. At the southern extremity from the Battery, reaching along the East River nearly as far as Coenties-slip, and on the Hudson as far as Thames-street, in the remembrance of many persons now living, there was a range of sharp and rugged rocks of shistose mica, precisely similar to those which are on the banks of the river, 4 miles from the city. These contained great quantities of garnets, which it was the amusement of the children of those days to collect from the debris at their feet. If we draw a line from a point about 3 miles from the Battery, nearly where the Penitentiary now stands, to the Hudson River, inclining more to the north than west, we shall cut off that portion of the city which may be called alluvial. It is a great and capacious basin, to the bottom of which our deepest wells do not reach, filled with sand of different appearances, and of different natures, enveloping an immense variety of fragments of almost every kind of rock, primitive, transition, and secondary; many of them unlike any thing at present found in the neighbourhood, or within fifty miles. It is in this immense collection of extraneous matter, that many of the minerals reckoned as belonging to us have been found, such as apatite, different varieties of asbestos, and serpentine basanite, actynolite, and organic remains in sand stone.

The first rocks that make their appearance at the line that we have supposed drawn across from one river to the other, are true granite and shistose mica; this last gradually decreases in quantity, until at last, in the most elevated parts, we meet with nothing but granite, of the most decided character, in which, on that part forming the ridge near Harlaem, are sometimes found imbedded black tourmaline, indicolite, beryl, in very small crys-

tales, garnets, epidote, and actynolite. In this same tract, near the village of Manhattenville, is a rock of hornblende, of some extent; and this same mineral occurs again among the almost perpendicular rocks on the northern side of Kingsbridge creek. Near its mouth, at the distance of about 12 miles from the city, the granite suddenly disappears, and is succeeded by marble, of which the remainder of the island is formed; the granite, at some depths, shoots into the limestone, and is even found in separate masses, unconnected with the range we lately left, and imbedded in the calcareous matter. This range of marble extends, with some partial interruptions, into the neighbouring country, as far as Verplanck's Point, and is probably a continuation of the same range that skirts at Kent and Dover, in Connecticut, to the east, and on the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, to the west.

This marble forms the most valuable building-stone, and as it lies so convenient to the river, and can be obtained of any size and form, it is a matter of surprise that it has not long ago superseded the unsightly red sand stone we are so fond of using. It only requires to be a little more used, and it will become fashionable. Habits of long standing are difficult to eradicate; but it will not be long before the good sense of our fellow-citizens will discard the brick and sand stone, and build all their houses of this material, which cannot be surpassed in beauty or durability. We have also in it an inexhaustible supply of lime, of the best quality, far superior to any that is brought to us from abroad. Hereafter, when the bounty of Nature comes to be properly appreciated, it will be a matter of surprise, that this important material was so long disregarded. The labours of the workmen in opening quarries, have discovered in this part of our country, imbedded in the marble, white augite, in large crystals, reddish brown tourmaline, rubellite, tremolite, pyrites, galæna, in small quantities, red oxyd of tetanium, in crystals, sometimes two inches in length, and one-fifth of an inch in diameter.

The only transition rock to be found is one of a com-

compact, close-grained black magnesian stone, with radiated spots of white asbestos. This is found on the shore of the Hudson, four and a half miles from the city, apparently springing from the granitic rocks which surround it, and unconnected with any thing of a similar nature; indeed, it may be doubted if a similar mineral has been found any where in America. When partially decomposed, as it is near the surface, it loses its compact and close-grained appearance, and becomes a stellated asbestos, of the finest kind, the fibres long, silky, and close.

On the eastern and western sides of the island, north of the line before mentioned, the rocks still oppose to the tides a naked, rough, and impassable barrier; and the face of the island is still strongly marked by the abruptness of crags and valleys, hills and dales, insulated rocks and marshy inlets, which characterize a maritime country where granite prevails.

The gneiss, or slaty granite, is now almost exclusively used for the foundation of buildings, and also in the construction of some of the most important edifices in the city, such as the New-York Hospital, several churches, the Alms House, &c., and being found in great abundance on this island, and in many places in the vicinity, it affords a valuable and inexhaustible material for the future use of the city.

The range of palisadoes on the Jersey shore, opposite this island, in its whole extent, composed of trap rocks, and forming perpendicular bluffs of 200 to 400 feet in height, also constitutes another valuable resource for building materials, convenient to the city.

Porcelain clay has been found on this island in small quantities.

HENRY HUDSON.

Little is known of the eventful life of the celebrated navigator, Henry Hudson, except that he was an Englishman, born in 1569, of good education, and an experienced and bold seaman. He early entered into a maritime life, and soon attained a distinguished rank in his profession. He resided in London, and had a family,

and his only son, a youth of great promise, shared with him in all his perils. His first voyage of discovery was in 1607, when he sailed from Gravesend to the coast of Greenland, and made important discoveries, and returned in safety. The next year he made a voyage to the northern regions. Both of the foregoing voyages were made by him in the employment of a company of merchants at London; but they not wishing his services any longer, Hudson went to Holland, and entered into the service of the Dutch East India Company, who provided him with a small ship called the *Half Moon*, and a crew of 20 men. He left Amsterdam on the 4th of April, 1609, and after sailing along the coast of America, and touching in different places, he entered the bay inside of Sandy Hook, on the 3d of September, and devoted one month to the exploring of the coast in the vicinity, and in ascending the river that bears his name. His narrative is full of interest, and his voyage and adventures up the river, and his intercourse with the natives, are told in a faithful and descriptive manner, but our limits will not admit of any minute details. The reader that is desirous of farther information on this subject, is referred to the eloquent description in Moulton's *History of this State*, which does full justice to it.

The island of Manhattan, at that period, presented a wild and rough aspect; a thick forest covered those parts of it where vegetation could find support; its beach was broken and rocky, and had several inlets; the interior was hilly, with occasional rocks, swamps, and ponds. All traces of this roughness have long since disappeared from the southern part of the island, where the city is now built, and great inroads have been made on all sides into the waters of the harbour; but to the curious, a lively idea may still be given of what was formerly the appearance on the city's site, by examining the interior of the island, 5 or 6 miles north, on the middle road, or the 3d and 8th Avenues, especially the latter, and also on the banks of the Hudson and East Rivers, by which may be discovered the immense labour and expense that have been bestowed by preceding generations, in altering the natural appearance of this island.

Hudson, on his return, was forced to put into England by his crew, of whom a part were natives of that country; and he subsequently perished on a voyage to the great bay that bears his name, by the mutiny of some of his sailors.

A portrait of this distinguished navigator is in the City Hall, painted in 1592, when he was 23 years of age. He is represented with a frill round his neck, and holding a compass in his hand; he has a youthful and very interesting appearance. It was deposited by an ancient Dutch family, and is of undoubted originality.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The sources of this river are in 44° N. latitude, in a series of lakes in Essex and Hamilton counties, that lie in the mountainous and unfrequented region between Lake Champlain, the Mohawk River, St. Lawrence River, and Lake Ontario. The main, or north branch, rises 30 miles N. W. from Crown Point; the Sacondaga, or west branch, rises 30 to 40 miles W. of Lake George, and both branches unite on the eastern side of Saratoga county, in the town of Hadley, near the celebrated falls of that name. From thence, the course is southerly for a few miles, and then east, to Glenn's Falls, beyond which it turns south, and pursues a course varying but little from N. to S. nearly all the distance to the ocean, from which circumstance it derives its usual, but incorrect appellation of the North River.

In many points of view, it may be considered one of the most important streams in the world for its extent, and only, if at all, inferior in usefulness to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, but superior to them for steam-boat navigation, viz. in the most remarkable circumstance and exclusively characteristic of the Hudson River from every other stream in this country; its penetrating through the chain of highlands, and being affected by the tides as far as Troy, 160 miles north, thus carrying the oceanic influence far into the interior, and yielding the greatest facilities to commerce.

The depth of water is sufficient for ship navigation

as far as Hudson; and beyond that, for sloops and steam-boats, to Albany and Troy. It is closed by ice from the 10th or 20th of December, to about the 10th of March, with occasional exceptions; but the harbour and bay of New-York are always open, so that vessels can enter and depart at any period of the winter, while the harbours of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are entirely closed for weeks. This is one of the principal causes of the preference given to New-York, as a sea-port, beyond any other on this coast, except Newport. Ships, with a fair wind and tide, can get to sea in one hour and thirty minutes after leaving the wharf; the distance from the city by ship channel to Sandy Hook light-house being only 18 miles.

The width of the river for 25 miles N. from New-York, is about one mile, bounded on the west by precipices of trap or green stone, from 200, and rising gradually to 500 feet in height. Beyond these, there is an expansion of the river to the width of 4 miles, called Tappan and Haverstraw bays, with the mountains on the western shore rising boldly to 700 feet in height.

The traveller then enters into the romantic region of the highlands, where the river is contracted into narrower limits, but is of greater depth, and the mountains rise on both sides with abruptness from nine to sixteen hundred feet in height. At West Point, the river turns suddenly, at right angles, to its previous course, and soon displays an opening between the mountains on the north, beyond which the country subsides into a fertile, but hilly region, which continues for a hundred miles, with a noble view of the Catskill, or spur of the Allegany Mountains, at the distance of 8 or 10 miles.

Such are the attractions possessed by this noble river, that it annually allures thousands of strangers; and this, in connection with the canal navigation, the summer visitors to the springs, the Lakes, and to the Falls of Niagara, causes the sum of one or more millions of dollars to be expended in this state every year, and forms a very considerable item in the prosperity and resources of the city and country.

The Hudson River, in connection with Lake Champlain, has always been the great highway to Canada, and the path or channel of military enterprise.

There are 15 to 20 steam-boats, of various sizes, plying from New-York to Albany, and other places on the river; their passage to Albany is now effected in 10 to 12 hours!

There are several falls on the river, viz.:—Baker's Falls, Glenn's Falls, Hadley Falls, and others of less note. The sources of the river have never been fully surveyed; but the granitic region thereabouts undoubtedly contains many fine landscapes and scenes that will soon be better known. Its entire length may be estimated at 300 miles. Its only tributary stream of any magnitude, is the Mohawk River, that falls in from the west, at Waterford, which rises 120 miles distant, in the county of Oneida. On this are the Cohoes Falls, and the Little Falls; and on West Canada Creek, emptying into the Mohawk, are the celebrated Trenton Falls, that deservedly rank high in public estimation.

As a navigable arm of the sea, and the chief cause of the prosperity of this great metropolis, the Hudson River cannot be too highly estimated; and when viewed as the connecting means of our great system of inland navigation, and with the Lakes, from Buffalo to Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Chicago, and we soon may be enabled to say, through the Illinois River to St. Louis and New-Orleans, and also by a canal round the Sault St. Mary with the distant shores of Lake Superior, we can hardly appreciate the extent of inland trade that may, at no distant day, visit this commercial metropolis of the United States.

Distances in the vicinity of the City.

From Norman's to Tubby Hook, 11 miles from the city of New York, the river is 1570 yards.

Point near Fort Washington to the opposite bank, is 1267 yards.

Fort Lee to the above point, is 1950 yards.

Do. to East Bank, is 1870 yards.

Do. to Harlaem Cove Mill, is 2840 yards.

Point Woolsey to do. is 1472 yards.

Bull's Ferry is 7-8ths of a mile wide.

Stevens's Point to Rapelyea's wharf, is 1421 yards.

Do. to Fort Gansevoort, is 1380 yards.

Do. to Castle Garden, is 3043 yards, or 2 27-100 miles.

Fort Gansevoort to Powles Hook, is 4107 yards, or 2 33-100 miles.

Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street, is 2746 yards, or 1 56-100 mile.

Ferry from Courtlandt street to Powles Hook, is 1797 yards.

Castle Clinton to Powles Hook, is 1948 yards.

Castle Williams to do. is 2738 yards.

Do. to Castle Garden, 1217 yards.

The Battery, to the nearest part of Governor's Island, is 1060 yards.

Pierpont's Distillery to the nearest wharf on Governor's Island, is 1155 yards.

Do. to Nautilus steam-boat wharf, is 1472 yards.

Brooklyn steam-boat Ferry, from Fulton-street, is 731 yards.

Do. from Catharine-street, is 736 yards.

Do. from Walnut-street, is 707 yards.

Williamsburgh Ferry is 397 yards.

Across Buttermilk Channel is 948 yards.

Castle Garden to Ellis's Island, is 2049 yards.

Do. to Bedlow's Island, is 2346 yards.

Do. to Staten Island, is 3916 yards, or 5 7-100 miles.

Do. to the Narrows, near Fort Tompkins, is 7 6-100 miles.

Whitehall, to Staten Island steam-boat dock, is 5 35-100 miles.

Across the Narrows, from Fort Richmond to Duryea's wharf, is 1760 yards.

Yellow Hook to Staten Island steam-boat dock, is 3419 yards, or 1 93-100 mile.

Telegraph, at the Narrows, to Sandy Hook light-house, is 10 miles.

New-York is distant from—

Boston.....	miles 220
Providence... ..	180
New-Haven.....	73
Philadelphia.....	96
Baltimore.....	191
Washington.....	228
Norfolk	329
Charleston.....	670
Savannah.....	760
St. Augustine.....	900
Havana.....	1385
N. Orleans (coastwise) ..	2047
Newburgh on the Hudson,	60
Poughkeepsie.....	75
Hudson.....	115

Albany.....	miles 144
Troy.....	150
Ballston Springs	175
Saratoga Springs.....	182
Lake George.....	219
Whitehall, on Lake Cham-	
plain.....	217
Berlington.....	292
Plattsburgh.....	309
Canada Line.....	329
Montreal.....	372
Quebec.....	513
Utica.....	259
Rochester.....	403
Buffalo	

MAYORS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1665. THOMAS WILLETT. | 1710. JACOBUS VAN CORT- |
| 1674. NICHOLAS DE MEYER. | LANDT. |
| 1675. WILLIAM DUVAL. | 1711. CALEB HEATHCOTE. |
| 1677. STEPHANUS VAN CORT- | 1714. JOHN JOHNSON. |
| LANDT. | 1719. JACOBUS VAN CORT- |
| 1678. THOMAS DELAVAL. | LANDT. |
| 1679. FRANCIS ROMBOLDT. | 1720. ROBERT WALTON. |
| 1680. WILLIAM BEEKMAN, | 1724. FRANCIS HARRISON, Re- |
| Deputy Mayor. | corder. |
| 1682. MR. STENEWICK. | 1725. JOHANNES JANSON. |
| 1687. N. BAYARD. | 1726. ROBERT LURTING. |
| 1688. STEPHANUS VAN CORT- | 1735. PAUL RICHARD. |
| LANDT. | GERARDUS STUYVE- |
| 1689. P. D. LE ROY. | SANT, Deputy. |
| 1691. JOHN LAWRENCE. | 1737. DANIEL HORSMANDER, |
| 1692. ABRAM DE PEYSTER. | Recorder. |
| 1694. CHARLES LODWIK. | 1739. JOHN CRUGER. |
| 1699. DAVID PROVOOST. | 1744. STEPHEN BAYARD. |
| 1700. ISAAC D. DROMER. | 1747. EDWARD HOLLAND. |
| 1701. THOMAS HOOD. | 1756. Nov. 12. JOHN CRUGER. |
| 1702. PHILIP FRENCH. | 1766. Oct. 14. WHITEHEAD |
| 1703. WILLIAM BASTROO. | HICKS, 10 years. |
| 1707. EBENEZER WILSON. | 1777 to 1783. D. MATTHEWS. |
- Thirty-one Mayors from 1675 to 1776.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1784. JAMES DUANE. | 1813. JOSIAH O. HOFFMAN, |
| 1789. RICH. VARICK, 12 years. | Recorder. |
| 1801. EDWARD LIVINGSTON. | 1815. Mch. 20. JOHN FERGUSON. |
| J. B. PREVOST, Rec'der. | RICHARD RIKER, Re- |
| 1803. Nov. 1. DE WITT CLINTON. | corder. |
| 1807. Mch. 7. MARINUS WILLETT. | July 10. JACOB RAD- |
| MATURIN LIVINGSTON, | CLIFF. |
| Recorder. | 1818. CADWALLADER D. COL- |
| 1808. DE WITT CLINTON. | DEN. |
| P. C. VAN WYCK, Re- | 1819. P. A. JAY, Recorder. |
| corder. | 1821. STEPHEN ALLEN. |
| 1810. JACOB RADCLIFF. | RICHARD RIKER, Re- |
| JOSIAH O. HOFFMAN, | corder. |
| Recorder. | 1824. WILLIAM PAULDING. |
| 1811. DE WITT CLINTON. | 1826. PHILIP HONE. |
| P. C. VAN WYCK, Re- | 1827. WILLIAM PAULDING. |
| corder. | 1828. WILLIAM PAULDING. |

Forty-two different Mayors since the foundation of the city.

Dwelling-Houses.—The number of dwelling-houses is estimated at 30,000.* The population exceeds 180,000, which gives about six inhabitants to each house. The houses were formerly built of wood, with shingle roofs; but these are fast disappearing, and substantial brick houses, with slated roofs, rising in their place. In the principal streets, they are generally 3 and 4 stories high, besides the attics, and ground floor, which is used as kitchens and cellars. In consequence of the many destructive fires which have happened in New-York, all houses erected within a certain district must be built of brick or stone, with party or fire walls, rising six inches at least above the roof, which must be covered with tile, slate, or other incombustible materials. Wooden houses may be repaired; but if they become totally decayed, they must be rebuilt conformable to the new regulations. This interference on the part of the Legislature has introduced much neatness and regularity in the general aspect of the dwelling-houses; and it is acknowledged by every traveller, that in their internal construction and conveniences, the dwelling-houses of New-York are not surpassed in any other country.

IMPROVEMENTS, ALTERATIONS, &c.

The moderate expectations of the founders of the city as to its future extent and influence, together with the European notions imbibed by them as to compactness and narrowness of streets, as in the continental cities, caused that closeness and irregularity in the ancient form and aspect of this city, which has devolved on their posterity a full measure of vexation and expense, in remedying the mistakes of their ancestors.

As early as 1614, we find that the first street mentioned, Pearl-street, was formed under or near the south walls of the fort, from State street to Whitehall, or under command of the guns, for protection from the savages; and it is probable, that other streets were soon after formed in the vicinity, under the same precautions.

* In 1816, there were 17,000 houses.

For 40 or 50 years subsequent to the settlement of the city, the same fears of the aborigines continued, and probably with augmented force, as in 1653 the *great wall* was erected across the island, which continued until 1699, when the pressure of population caused it to be demolished, as the houses within the walls were so numerous that there was not sufficient building room remaining.

Very early, the streets assumed the winding shape of the eastern shore of the island: thus Pearl-street, beginning at the Battery, then fronted on the water, and of course the other parallel streets assumed the same direction; the cross streets were laid out where the least obstruction of hill or valley presented itself, as they could not level and cut down, fill up and alter, the entire face of the island, as their descendants have done and are now doing. In 1656, when the first plan of the city was made, by order of the Governor and Council, and sent to Holland for the inspection of their high mightinesses the Directors of the West India Trading Company, they objected to the *width* of the streets as unnecessary, and that too much space was allotted to *gardens* and open grounds.

From the original form which was thus impressed on the city previous to the revolutionary war, in the *width* and *direction* of the *streets*, and the general outline of what is now considered as the ancient part of the town, much has been done by the present generation where it was practicable, to alter, improve, and modify, and this has principally been effected within 30 or 40 years, and even less, as the war of 1776 to 1783 totally prevented any improvement whatever, and a part of the city which had been destroyed by fire during that time, lay in ruins as late as 1787-9. After that time, the alterations and increase of the city were rapid, and have progressed steadily to the present time.

Among the most prominent alterations have been the enlargement of the Battery from time to time, the huge rocks that formerly covered the southern extremity of the island, and which came up to State-street, being now entirely buried or concealed; the fort, which under

various names and masters, had occupied a large space of ground between Whitehall-street, the Battery, and the Bowling Green, and which stood until 1791, then gave way to a splendid building erected by the state for the mansion of the Governor, which in its turn has been demolished, and the present mass of spacious and neat private buildings, erected on that famous spot.

The widening of the old streets has caused the greatest alteration in the external aspect of the city, particularly in Maiden-lane, at the corner of Broadway, where the Oswego Market and a group of old wooden buildings stood, on the south side; and also at the intersection of Pearl-street on the east side, where, until 1823, it was hardly wide enough for two carts to pass. When we recollect the former narrowness and gloomy appearance of this spot, the old and decayed buildings, and the dark and mean appearance of the houses, contrasted with the present width and cheerful appearance of the street, the difference is so striking as to cause both astonishment and pleasure at the wonderful change.

Another improvement of great importance was the cutting and widening of Fair-street, now Fulton-street, from Cliff-street through to Pearl-street, and thus creating a new thoroughfare from the Hudson to the East River; also the entire demolition of a *triangular* block of unsightly old brick buildings, called *Hanover Square*, and occupying the space between Pearl-street, Old-slip, or William-street, and Stone-street, which then extended to Slote-lane, (now Exchange Place.) So many other parts of the city have been subjected to the same magic and rapid change, that any person who has not visited the city for ten, or even five years past, would not be able, in some places, to recognise his situation.

The most tedious and expensive undertaking of a public nature has been the filling up of the great ponds and bodies of fresh water, that formerly covered many acres of what is now the very centre of the city, from Orange-street to Elm-street, and Pearl-street to Grand-street, and on the west side of Broadway, in the rear of St. John's Church, and several blocks on each side of Canal-

street, leading from Collect-street to the Hudson River; all this large space was formerly covered with water, which in some places was of very considerable depth, and communicated with the East River through Roosevelt-street, and by the present Canal-street with the Hudson, draining a surface of 400 acres of land. Several large hills or mounds of earth that environed this pond, under various names, such as *Bayard's Mount*, which elevated itself on the site of Grand and Rhynder streets, have all been levelled, and the ground thrown into the ponds at their base. The expenses of these proceedings have fallen very heavily on the adjacent property. The matters connected with this great operation were a subject of debate with the city authorities for 20 or 30 years.

It was recommended by the first street commissioner, Mr. Brown, and also by Mr. Fulton and Mr. Whitney, more recently, who were appointed to view, consider, and report on the subject, that the ponds should be preserved in their original extent, and the banks faced with stones, walks formed on the margins, trees planted, and the access of the tide-water permitted, and a market erected on its borders; but these suggestions were overruled, from a fear that the constant filling up with putrid matter would render it useless, and a source of disease. In winter, during the skating season, the Collect was formerly a scene of amusement and activity to many of the citizens.

Great labour has also been bestowed in reducing to a proper level that portion of the island near Corlaer's Hook, and in the filling in of a large tract of low land and water lots in that vicinity, and near the ship yards at Manhattan Island.

The utmost limit of the city has already been attained in docking out into the Hudson River on the west, and also into the East River. Near, or quite 100 blocks, covered with several thousand houses and stores, have been thus recovered from the water surrounding the city, as marked out on the plan of the same, thus forcing the future increase of population out into the northern suburbs.

Since the erection of the Exchange, in Wall-street,

the most extensive alterations have been effected in the immediate vicinity, particularly in Garden-street, which has been widened from Broad-street, on the south side, and extended east of William-street, beyond the Exchange, and the whole is now called *Exchange Place*. In Slote-lane, (now Exchange-street,) which has also been widened and extended east, and thence by an angle to meet Pearl-street, ranges of the most capacious four story buildings have been erected.

The style of architecture, and the taste of the public, has evidently improved of late years; and the materials now introduced into buildings, such as the eastern white granite, and the marble of West Chester, (of the latter, the Exchange and the U. S. Branch Bank are constructed,) have conduced much to improve the aspect of the city. The brown sand stone of New-Jersey is quite neglected in domestic architecture, compared with its former exclusive use.

Numerous churches, of an elegant style of architecture, have been built within a few years; and two spacious public squares, Hudson Square and Washington Square, laid out, planted with choice trees and shrubbery, and surrounded with expensive private mansions. It is much to be regretted there are not more open spaces left in the lower wards, to promote the health of the inhabitants; but that invaluable public walk the *Battery*, and the noble river environing the city, are redeeming qualities that render the city as healthy and pleasant as any other in the United States.

Besides the alterations before stated that have occurred on this island, and in the city, during the present generation, others of minor importance have also taken place, the aggregate of which has caused a total change in the architectural appearance of various parts of the town.

Whole streets, such as Wall-street, Pearl-street, Water-street, Broad-street, Garden-street, and many others in the First Ward, that were formerly filled with private dwellings, have changed their character, and are now occupied by warehouses, and places of business

of various descriptions, or as Banks, Insurance Offices, Brokers, &c.

Since the beginning of the present century, there have been erected in this city the Fulton and Washington Markets, the City Hall, the Alms House, Fever Hospital and Penitentiary, the new Cemetery, and many other works of utility and splendour. The various fortifications on the island, and in the harbour, under the management of the general government, have been completed within the same period. The total expense of all these combined, has amounted to several millions of dollars.

EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE

AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The earliest authentic record extant of the population of this city, is of the date of 1656, when several new streets were laid out, and a plan of the town sent to the city of Amsterdam, for the examination and approval of the Directors of the West India Trading Company. At that time, the village called New-Amsterdam, now New-York, contained only 120 houses, of the humblest description, and 1600 inhabitants, including the garrison.

There is now extant a rough engraving, copied from the original which was published in 1673; from this it appears, at that period, Wall-street was the northern and eastern boundary of the town, and a wall of earth and palisadoes then extended across the island, with two gates, or poorts, viz. the land poort, in Broadway, corner of Wall-street, and the water poort, in Wall-street, corner of Pearl-street, then close to the water. Outside of the wall, only six houses and one windmill, on the highest land, appear to have existed, and been loosely scattered about. Broad-street, then called the Heeren Gracht, or gentlemen's canal, was filled with water, as high up as the present corner of Garden-street, where the public stores are now situated, and where the old ferry-house stood until recently demolished, and was an old fashioned, Dutch built, low two story house, with

gable to the street, and steep roof rising in front by steps, surmounted with a pointed ornament or weather-cock.

There were only ten houses between Wall-street and Broad-street, that stood between Pearl-street and the East River, and they were from Old-slip to Wall-street; of course, the northern side of Pearl-street was the Water-street, or South-street of that day.

Only one wharf and basin appears then to have existed between Broad-street and Whitehall, with ranges of warehouses of two and three stories in height on the *west*; and behind them, on the N. W., towered the huge stone walls of the original Fort Amsterdam, with ramparts and bastions bristling with heavy cannon, and displaying a flag on the top of a very high pole, with cross bars for climbing up. Within the walls of the fort were the governor's house, and the original church, with a small cupola, and a bell, the same that is now in the Garden-street church.

One hundred and eighty-eight houses are distinctly seen in the picture, which is in the worst kind of perspective; and the most prominent objects facing the East River, were three semi-circular bastions, mounted with cannon, projecting beyond the general line of the wharf, one from Wall-street, one from Old-slip, and one from Coenties-slip; and these bastions, and also the wharves, appear to have been constructed of *stone* and regular masonry, in which respect the citizens of that day were wiser than the present generation, who are contented with unsightly *wooden* piers, of a perishable and unwholesome appearance, that cannot be too soon discarded.

The town must about this time have experienced a rapid increase, from the influx of population following the English conquest under Gov. Nichols, as in 1677, it had 358 houses within the walls, and three years after, the revenue amounted to £2000, and in 1687, to £5000, and the city debt was £565. In 1683, there were belonging to this port only 3 barques, 3 brigantines, 26 sloops, and 48 open boats; and the various fears that prevailed among the colonists at this time, that the city would suffer in its trade from the recent separation of

New-Jersey, to be under a distinct government, with an anticipated rival city on its borders, indicates that the sources of internal commerce were then almost unknown, or extremely limited.

Soon after 1683, a law was passed by the colonial authorities, giving to the city the sole privilege of bolting and packing flour for exportation, which soon became the sole occupation of two-thirds of the inhabitants, and a source of emolument. The object intended by this law was to improve the quality of flour, by a rigid system of inspection; and as this was then, as now, the most valuable staple commodity of the land, it was thought highly important to cherish that business; and at this period, the New-York flour had a preference in all foreign markets, which it maintained for many years. With the assistance of this monopoly, a steady augmentation of population and resources ensued; and in 1697, seventy to eighty years after the commencement of the settlement, there was 4302 inhabitants; and in 1699, there were 6000, and the houses had increased to 983; but a temporary check was given to its prosperity by the repeal of the law giving the city the exclusive privilege of bolting, packing, and exporting the flour of the colony. This law had become odious and oppressive upon the country people, and their growing and important influence with the Governor and the Legislature, caused its repeal, but not without a long and strenuous resistance from the city authorities, who, from having enjoyed the sweets of a few years of lucrative monopoly, were extremely loth to have it withdrawn.

When the Dutch Church in Garden-street was erected in 1693, an objection was made to its location by some, as being too remote from the centre of the town; now, by a concurrence of circumstances at this time, such as the increase of warehouses, and consequent recent desertion of that vicinity by its former inhabitants, a house of worship in that street is rendered rather inconvenient to many of the citizens, as being too far towards the southern extremity of the city.

Trinity Church, which was first erected in Broadway, facing Wall-street, in 1696, was for a long time the

handsomest edifice in the city, and for those days was considered a really splendid building; the Governor and city authorities being then of the Episcopal character, gave it an impress and influence which has continued to be fully maintained. At the period of its erection, this church was in the outskirts of the town. The following year, the city began to be lighted at night by candles and lanterns, stuck out in a rude manner on poles, from every seventh house.

In 1691, the public authorities sold all the land fronting the water, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane, for 25s. per foot, from thence to Cliff-street for 18s. per foot, and thence to Beekman-street for 15s. per foot.

The next year, a lot of land at the end of Broad-street was valued at £80; and between 20 and 30 lots were sold on Fly Market at £20 to £30 per lot, and three wharves were built near Maiden-lane, and the town began to increase in that direction fast. In 1694, lots of ground in Wall-street were sold for 30s. per foot, about \$100 the lot of 25 feet, (since sold for 20 to 30,000 dollars,) and a lot in Pearl-street was given away to the Recorder.

A City Hall, head of Broad-street, was ordered to be built, the old one in Coenties-slip which was built in 1642, by Gov. Kieft, having gone to decay.

On the 9th of August of this year, the old City Hall, which stood in Pearl-street, facing to Coenties-slip, was sold by public sale to John Rodman, merchant, for £920, a large sum for those days; but being at that time in the centre of the principal trade of the city, it was a desirable spot. Burling's-slip was formerly called Rodman's-slip, probably from the gentleman above mentioned, who appears to have been a respectable merchant at that period.

The wall extending across the island was now demolished, and the stone used in building the new City Hall, which stood in Wall-street, facing Broad-street, and on the corner of Nassau-street. This edifice remained about one hundred and ten years, and was used by the colonial Legislature, and also by the Congress of 1786;

and in the balcony in Wall-street, General Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States.

1700 to 1704. J. De Peyster, His Majesty's Receiver-General, farmed the whole revenue and excise of King's County for £40 per annum; and the docks and slips of the city were let for £25 per annum.

The Corporation sent over to the Bishop of London for a school master! This was before Yale College had begun to send forth its annual supply of teachers, and previous to the establishment of any College in this city.

The city granted to the vestry of Trinity Church the burial-ground in Broadway, then called the old city burying-place, and considered as in the suburbs of the town.

The charter of the city was first printed in 1702.

Certain inhabitants living in Broadway, probably opposite Garden-street, began to demolish the fortifications, and to fence in the same fronting the Hudson River, and were ordered by the Council to desist, on pain of being prosecuted at law.

A petition was made to the authorities to prevent retail and wholesale vendues of goods within this city, (except by the *freemen* thereof,) "the same having drained not only *this city*, but the whole *province*, of current *cash*, to the very great grievance of the citizens." At this early date, it appears the *auction system* was severely felt as an evil of great magnitude, but it does not appear to have been put under legal restraint, or taxed in any manner whatever.

The city owned 3925 feet of land, between Mr. Beekman's and low water mark, which was ordered not to be sold at less than 3*d.* per foot!! and 60 acres of land were leased to T. Coddington for 6*d.* per acre.

Wall-street paved on the *south* side only, from William-street to Trinity Church.

1706. The first embargo laid, in consequence of an attack threatened by a French squadron.

1707. Broadway paved. Long Island Ferry let for £180.

In 1710, several hundred Palatines arrived, and in consequence, a great scarcity of food was feared.

In 1711, Broad-street, from Wall-street to Garden-street, ordered to be a public market-place.

1718. A rope-walk established in Broadway, extending from about Vesey-street to the northward.

The first Presbyterian Church was built in Wall-street in 1719.

A tax of 2 per cent. laid on European goods, being the first regular tariff of goods mentioned in the early history of this city.

1726. A corn market at the foot of Wall-street.

The income of the city in 1727 was £285 15s. 7d., which contrasts remarkably with the present year 1828, when the gross income of the city tax is over \$350,000.

In 1728, the Jews had a piece of ground for a burial-place granted, *far out of town*, near the present corner of Chatham and Oliver streets.

The great Middle Dutch Church was built in 1729, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets; and this year, a valuable Library of Books, consisting of 1642 volumes, was given to the city by Dr. Milbington, of London, which is quite an epoch in our literary annals; a room was fitted up, and a Librarian appointed, who let out the books to read at 6d. a-piece.

1730 to 1732. Charter renewed, and new privileges granted by Gov. Montgomerie, which were confirmed by the Legislature.

Seven lots of ground, near the Custom-House, at Whitehall-street, sold for £1344. (Eighty years after, ground in the same vicinity, where the old fort and government house stood, was sold at auction for 8 to 10,000 dollars a lot, and the present elegant range of private edifices erected, facing the Bowling Green.)

A singular fact on record shows the little value that was attached to land at that time in certain situations: Rip Van Dam petitioned the Corporation for a gore of ground, on the corner, or point of Liberty-street and Maiden-lane, which was granted for 10s. ! as being of little or no value to any one else.

Population in 1731, 8622, (and 1400 houses,) only two thousand more than in 1699.

The slow growth of the city from 1700 to 1732, is at-

tributable to the absence of any peculiar or exclusive branches of trade, and the simultaneous progress of cities in several neighbouring colonies, especially Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Table of the growth of the City.

	Houses in 1738.	1749.	Differ- ence.
South ward, west side of Broad-street, up Wall-street, and down New-street, and through Whitehall to the East River.....	222	213	9 less.
West ward, Broadway and all west.....	173	290	17 inc.
Montgomery ward, between John, William, Chatham, and Roosevelt streets and the East River.....	150	350	200
East ward, up Old-slip and William-street, and down John-street to the East River.....	336	356	20
Dock ward, up east side of Broad-street, through Wall-street to William-street and the East River.....	228	233	5
North ward, all between William, Nassau, and Wall streets, and the Collect.....	196	261	65
Out ward, all east of Roosevelt-street and the Collect..	111	131	20
	1416	1834	418

This table indicates very satisfactorily in what quarter the city was extending at this period, which was between Nassau-street and the East River, from John-street to Roosevelt-street, wherein 265 houses were erected: and on the western side of the city, from the Battery towards the Commons or Park, 117 houses were erected: while in the *oldest* parts of the city, viz. up Broad-street, through Wall-street to William-street, and down John-street to the East River, there were only 25 houses built in 11 years! and in the south ward there were 9 houses *less* in 1749 than in 1738, owing probably to a loss by the fire of 1741, or some other calamity.

Courtlandt-street was opened in 1732, and the city was gradually extending northward. The first newspaper was commenced in New-York, but the press was put under severe restraint.

In 1734, the charter was printed for £7, and sold at 3s. a copy. A House of Correction, or Bridewell, began.

In 1736, Water-street is first mentioned as extending from Maiden-lane to Countess' Key, or Coenties-slip, and east to Rodman's-slip.

A market was established in Broadway, opposite Crown-street, now Liberty-street. This was afterwards removed to the corner of Maiden-lane, and went by the name of the Oswego Market until 1810, when it was demolished.

Quarantine laws were first established in 1738, to prevent the importation of the smallpox and the yellow fever. At this time, there were 1416 houses, only 16 more than existed 7 years before; and none north of the present Fulton-street, in Broadway, or the vicinity.

The City Library was founded in 1740.

In 1749, there were 1834 houses, being an increase of 418 in 11 years.

1750. A Theatre established.

A Moravian Church built in Fulton-street, in the year 1751; and in 1752, St. George's Church in Beekman-street, and the Baptist Church in Gold-street were erected, from which it is probable the city was rapidly increasing in that direction.

Columbia College founded in 1754.

1755 and 1756. Batteaux built in Broadway, corner of Dey-street, for the French war in Canada.

1765. St. Paul's Church built in Broadway, and a Baptist Church in Nassau-street; and in 1767, the Brick Presbyterian Church in Beekman-street, and the Lutheran Church in Frankfort-street, corner of William-street; and in 1769, the North Dutch Church in William-street. The New-York Hospital was also founded by subscription.

From the building of so many new churches in what was then considered the outer parts of the city, it may be inferred that the city was rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and importance, which continued until the Revolution, when a check was given to its prosperity, and it did not advance much in population for nearly ten years.

During the occupation of this city by the British troops, the head-quarters of Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief, were in the house No. 1 Broadway, now owned by N. Prime, Esq.; and those of Gen. Washington, when the American army were in posses-

sion, were at No. 1 Cherry-street, now altered to the Franklin Bank.

1776. On the 2d July, the enemy landed in great force at Staten Island, and on the 8th, the equestrian statue of King George. in the Bowling Green, was destroyed, and independence declared. On the 20th August, the decisive battle of Long Island took place, the American army was defeated, and the city of New-York fell into the hands of our foes.

Fortifications were thrown up by the enemy on every commanding situation in the environs of New-York, and at Brooklyn. At Corlaer's Hook, Kip's Bay, and across the island to the Hudson River, there were strong military works, many of which were visible until within a few years; but the progress of improvement has caused them to be demolished.

A great fire broke out on the 21st September. in Whitehall, which being impelled by a strong southerly wind, spread with great rapidity, and destroyed all the western part of the city, including Trinity Church.

The first Constitution of the state was adopted at Kingston in 1777.

On the 25th November. 1783, the city was evacuated by the British troops and Tories, and Gen. Washington entered at the head of the American army.

At this time, a line passing from the Hudson River up Murray-street, across the Park, through Frankfort-street to the East River, would have included nearly all the compact part of the city, besides many vacant lots and houses.

Soon after, the inhabitants who had left their homes began to return, and the city slowly recovered from the shock of the revolution. The city authorities resumed their charter powers, and from that time to the present, the city has progressed with astonishing rapidity.

The Congress of the United States met in this city for the first time in 1785, and the old City Hall, in Wall-street, was fitted up for their accommodation, at considerable expense to the city, and also with the aid of several wealthy and influential citizens. who were aware of the great benefit that would result from making this

place the seat of the national government; but in 1792, the Congress was removed to Philadelphia, and in 1800, to Washington. The next remove will probably place it west of the Alleghany Mountains.

After the revolutionary war, when the nation began to enjoy the benefits of a constitutional and well organized system of government, a census was taken, which gave this city in 1790 a population of 33,000, which exhibits an increase of about 10,000 in 7 years, caused by the influx of adventurers from abroad, and natives, commencing business; and from this period, we may date the rise of that unexampled course of commercial prosperity, which continued almost uninterrupted for seventeen years; which nearly doubled the number of inhabitants in ten years, and raised the city at once to a state of opulence; the average increase of inhabitants was 3000 per annum for the next twenty years; our ships and commerce were seen in all parts of the globe, competing successfully with foreign nations. The only serious drawbacks that occurred during this memorable period, were made by the scourges of pestilence at intervals, and the insidious attacks of various European nations on our unprotected foreign trade; which at length, soon after the commencement of the present century, began to assume a more definite and alarming aspect, and resulted in that series of commercial restrictions that began with the embargo in 1807, and ended in the war of 1812 to 1815.

During this calamitous season, however, the city continued steadily to be enlarged, and its inhabitants increased gradually to 100,000 in 1816, the first year after the peace; and the ensuing four years witnessed the astonishing accession of 24,000 to our population, or 6000 per year; and the next five years, the still greater number of 45,000! were added, as was proved in each instance by the censuses taken in those years. The subsequent enlargement of the population has continued to be very considerable, (probably to near 200,000,) but it will remain unknown until the census of 1830.

Sales of public property in the vicinity of Dey-street, were made in 1785, which produced from £300 to £350

per lot. (See 1813 in Chronological Chapter, and also 1818 and 1819, when large sales were made in that neighbourhood.) The proceeds of these sales were applied to reduce the city debt, which began to increase with the corresponding enlargement of the city, which required wharves to be built, and streets opened, regulated, and paved, at the public expense.

The Mayor's salary this year was £250, (but in a few years it amounted to £600, and in 1810, to 12 or 15,000 dollars per annum. In 1821, under the mayoralty of Mr. Allen, it was reduced and fixed at \$3000 per year.)

The city was not yet entirely rebuilt from the ruins of the fire which took place during the war. The city expenses, which this year were £10,308 4s. have since progressed to the sum of \$300,000 per year; and the tavern or excise licenses have increased from 364 to 2000 in the same period.

Ninety-one acres of the common land were sold for £2409; and in 1789, a house and lot corner of Broad and Wall streets, was bought by the city for £450, which, in 1813, was sold for \$11,300.

The exports of this city in 1791 were \$2,505,465; and the first equalization of the city was made into seven wards, named in rotation, and the old names abolished.

Nothing can exhibit, in a more striking light, the great change in the value of real estate on this island, within a few years, than the extinguishment of the Rutgers' claim to the fresh water pond, or Collect, 1791, for £150, which covered a large tract of ground to the extent of 20 or 30 acres, which is now in the centre of the city, and of inestimable value.

A check of a most serious nature was this year suffered in the appearance of yellow fever, for the first time in 50 years.

A large number of new streets were laid out in 1792.

In 1793, the income from tavern licenses and market fees was £2064 15s.; and the water lots in Front and South streets were filling in.

The building in Chambers-street, called then the new Alms House, was erected in 1794, and the funds raised

by lottery. The old colonial names of streets were altered to present names.

In the year 1798, the yellow fever prevailed ; and this year, the Park Theatre was completed, and the auction duties levied by the state were granted to the city for the support of foreign poor arriving here. Tavern licenses this year, 1071.

In 1801, the hills around the Collect were ordered to be levelled, and the pond filled up, which at this time was far beyond the thickly settled part of the city. Total valuation of real and personal estate in the city and county, \$21,964,037; (in 1827, \$111,000,000.)

Steam-boat navigation began in 1806 on the Hudson River, and the first boat ran 4 miles an hour, and excited great astonishment. Now, the best boats effect the passage to Albany in 10 or 12 hours, and go 13 to 15 miles an hour.

The new City Hall was now progressing, and was finished and occupied in 1812.

The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, caused the city to retrograde for a time in population and wealth ; but soon after the peace, commerce and trade of every description revived, and invigorated the country for a time with its influence. The year 1816 was remarkable for an enormous importation of goods from Europe, which, in the subsequent years, caused much mercantile embarrassment and distress to the community at large.

The mammoth U. S. Bank was chartered in 1816, with a capital of 35 millions of dollars, and gave some relief to the national government.

Nothing can evince more distinctly the growing importance of the commerce of this city, than the advance of the auction duties from \$2533 in 1798, to the sum of \$72,705 in 1816, and to \$298,000 in 1826 !—the duty is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

For information as to the general progress of public buildings, incorporations, &c. for the corresponding series of years, the reader is referred to the Chronological Chapter for minute particulars ; and also as to the pro-

gressive value of real estate, from the origin of the city to the present time.

Public property of the city, which in 1820 was estimated by appraisers at \$3,434,718, has since nearly doubled in value.

POPULATION.

A general census of the population of the United States is taken every ten years by the general government, and a state census in the intermediate five years. By that of 1800, it appears that New-York city and county contained 60,489 inhabitants. In 1805, immediately after the disappearance of the epidemic disease which had previously ravaged the city, an enumeration was made by the Common Council, when it was found that the population had increased to 75,770; of which 35,384 males, and 36,378 females, were whites; 864 males, and 1096 females, were people of colour and free negroes; and 818 males, and 1230 females, were slaves.

In 1810, under the general census, the population was ascertained to have increased to 96,373, being only 392 persons short of the entire population of the whole province or state of New-York in the year 1756. The inhabitants were again enumerated by the Common Council in 1816, when the number was found to be 100,619; of which 51,878 were females, and 48,741 males, giving an excess of 3137 females on the whole population. In this return was included 6985 aliens, 7774 people of colour and free negroes, and 617 slaves.

The following is the official census of the whole population, taken during the year 1816, under the authority of the Common Council. It contains also a return of the official number of jurors in each ward of the city, and the number of tenants renting houses at £5 per annum, together with those possessing freeholds of £30 and under, and of £100 and upwards.—

*Return of the Inhabitants in the City and County of
New-York.—1816.*

	Total num- ber of Ju- vorns.	White In- habitants.		Aliens.		Coloured Inhabit- ants not Slaves.		Slaves.		Freeholds of 100l. and upw'd.	Freeholds of 20l. and under 100l.	Tenants renting Sl. per annum.	Total num- ber of Inha- bitants.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1st Ward	466	3610	3344	119		358	553	66	98	471		720	8529
2d	650	3888	3776	147	47	162	392	25	56			1424	8299
3d	433	3478	3658	134		299	529	24	46			860	8034
4th	560	4630	4831	515	234	342	469	15	38	365	1	1560	11029
5th	359	5912	6006	351	275	674	879	8	19	590		3204	14724
6th	243	4624	4898	854	816	637	819	15	23	209		2165	12686
7th	180	3715	4127	413	464	179	238	5	7	154		1986	9088
8th	239	4694	5243	553	501	196	254	6	13	422		1854	11568
State Prison		520	110										630
9th	126	1078	1163	237	160	132	161	55	69	183		228	3250
Alms House		80	117										
10th	537	5195	5446	568	657	219	282	9	20	314		2184	12396
	3793	41424	43319	3891	3054	1198	14576	228	389			6197	100619

A Table of the Population of the City of New-York, from 1656 to 1828; and also of the State of New-York, and of the United States, from 1750 to the present time.

Years.	City of N. York.	State of N. York.	United States.	No. of houses in N.Y.	White.		Black.	
					Male.	Fem'e.	Male.	Fem.
1656	1,000			120				
1673	2,500			300				
1677				368				
1697	4,302							
1699	6,000							
1731	8,622	49,819		1,940	3,771	3,271	785	792
1750	10,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,900				
1756	13,040				5,700	5,068	1,172	1,100
1771	21,865	170,000	2,000,000					
1774	22,750	250,000	3,000,000					
1786	23,619							
1790	33,131	340,000	3,929,386					
1795								
1800	60,489	586,000	5,309,750					
1805	75,570				35,384	36,378		
1808	83,530							
1810	96,373	959,220	7,238,903					
1816	100,619			17,000	45,315	46,913	3,198	4,576
1819	119,657							
1820	123,706	1,372,812	9,638,226	20,000	55,312	57,508	4,194	6,174
1825	168,000							
1828	180,000			30,000				

In 1816, there were 6,985 aliens, 617 slaves, 3,300 freeholders, and 16,197 tenants.

In 1820, there were 5,084 aliens, 528 slaves, 6,331 acres of improved land, 3,142 merchants, 9,523 mechanics, 23,854 subject to military duty, 19,925 electors.

The relative proportion of the population of this city to that of the whole state, has generally been from *one-eighth* to *one-tenth*; and the *State of New-York* has borne the same relative proportion also to the whole *United States*.

Census of the City of New-York in 1825.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	5,191	4,738	9,929
Second	5,535	3,780	9,315
Third	5,302	5,499	10,801
Fourth	6,240	6,000	12,240
Fifth	6,777	8,316	15,093
Sixth	10,197	9,864	20,061
Seventh	6,960	7,222	14,192
Eighth	11,638	12,647	24,285
Ninth	5,647	5,309	10,956
Tenth	11,705	12,227	23,932
Eleventh	3,842	3,502	7,344
Twelfth	4,003	3,935	7,938
	83,037	83,049	166,086

The following separate items were obtained at the time of taking the census.—

Males, between 18 and 45, (except aliens)
subject to militia duty, 14,956

Electors, 18,283

(In the warmly contested election of 1827,
there were 21,000 votes taken.)

Male Aliens, 18,826

Persons of colour, 12,575

Married Females, under the age of 45 years, 22,430

Unmarried Females, between 16 and 40, 21,049

Females under 16, 30,445

Females over 45, 9,125

Acres of improved land, 5,786

Horses, 5,634

Hogs, 7,140

Neat Cattle, 3,569

Number of Paupers, 2,085

The coloured people now constitute one in every four-

teen of the population; a century ago, they amounted to one-sixth.

Agreeable to the census taken in the year 1825, by the official returns, there were 166,086

In the year 1819, the whole number was 119,657

Increase in 6 years, 46,429

Equal to 7,738 in one year; 21 in each day; and one in every hour and 9 minutes.

During the last 20 years, the population of the city has doubled itself; and if the same increase continues, in the year 1848, there will be 380,000;

1868, 760,000;

1888, 1,620,000;

and if the environs of the city, such as Brooklyn, and other places, grow in the same proportion, there will be in the city and a surrounding circle of five miles, two millions of inhabitants.

On the supposition that the population doubles every 25 years, the following would be the result:—

1800, there were 60,000;

1825, there would be 120,000;

1850, 240,000;

1875, 480,000;

1900, 960,000;

and by adapting this same calculation to the last census, it would be as follows:—

1825, 166,000;

1850, 332,000;

1875, 664,000;

1900, 1,328,000.

For every 100 males, there were females in	1790.	1800.	1810.
Boston.....	124.34	110.74	107.21
New-York.....	105.81	102.43	99.20
Philadelphia.....	106.71	98.42	103.82
Baltimore.....	87.24	85.05	82.58

There are about two births to one death in all our principal cities.

The following curious calculation is from a document published in the year 1806.

By the enumeration of the inhabitants of this city, recently published, the progress of population for the *last five years*, appears to be at the rate of *twenty-five per cent.* (5 per cent. per annum.) Should our city continue to increase in the same proportion during the present century, the aggregate number at its close will far exceed that of any other city in the world, Pekin not excepted, as will appear from the following table, computed at the rate of 25 per cent. in every 5 years.

1805,	75,700	1855,	705,650
1810,	94,715	1860,	882,062
1815,	110,390	1865,	1,103,577
1820,	147,987	1870,	1,378,221
1825,	184,903	1875,	1,722,776
1830,	231,223	1880,	2,153,470
1835,	289,035	1885,	2,691,837
1840,	361,293	1890,	3,364,796
1845,	451,816	1895,	4,205,995
1850,	564,520	1900,	5,257,493

From this table it appears that the population of this city, sixty years hence, will considerably exceed the reputed population of the cities of Paris and London. Cities and nations, however, like individuals, experience their rise, progress, and decline: it is hardly probable that New-York will be so highly favoured as to form an exception. Wars, pestilence, and political convulsions must be our lot, and be taken into calculation. With every allowance, however, for the numerous "ills which flesh is heir to," from our advantageous maritime situation, and the increase of agriculture and commerce, our numbers will, in all probability, at the end of this century, exceed those of any other city in the world, Pekin alone excepted.

From the data here furnished, the politician, financier, and above all, the speculator in town lots, (a subject which, to our shame be it spoken, absorbs every generous passion,) may draw various and interesting references.—J. P.

That which was only prophecy in 1806, has *thus far* been nearly confirmed by the actual progress of the city, as may be seen by reference to the census in each year. This ratio, however, will by no means continue in the same proportion as here given, from various causes, but especially from the want of adequate building room to accommodate suitably such an enormous increase *on this island*. It is barely possible, that the year 1850 may see this city have a population of 4 to 500,000; but beyond that number, the increase must be more limited yearly. London, which at the beginning of the last century, contained 674,000 inhabitants, and 900,000 in 1801, now numbers a million and a quarter, and has 152,752 houses, average 8 and a fraction to each. The increase has been entirely since 1758, and from 1801 it has been 2 per cent. per annum.

CLIMATE AND DISEASES.

The average temperature of our atmosphere throughout the year is 55° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that is also the temperature of the deepest wells. The greatest degree of cold ever experienced, is 6° or 10° below zero; but that is very rare, only one or two instances having occurred within a century, viz. in 1780 and 1820, when the bay and harbour were partially closed with ice for a few days. In winter, the thermometer rarely sinks lower than 10° or 20° below the freezing point, and in a few hours, the cold always moderates. The vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream produces a perceptible influence on our atmosphere, and conduces to ameliorate the rigour of the winter. The snow seldom continues longer than two or three weeks in January or February, and early in March the winter break up.

The highest temperature in summer is seldom more than 80° or 90° , and is never of long continuance. The sultriness is frequently relieved by refreshing showers, and winds from the north and west, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder.

From the middle of September to about the last of October, the atmosphere will generally vie with any in the world for serenity and beauty: indeed, that period is by far the pleasantest of any season of the year in this climate.

Winter usually sets in about Christmas, and continues for about two months. The first frosts appear about the middle of October, and the last are usually seen in April, and very rarely in May. Gardening in the vicinity begins in March, and the forests are in full leaf in the latter part of April, or the beginning of May.

Sudden change of temperature frequently occur in summer and winter, which, unless guarded against by care and prudence in clothing, will cause colds, and its concomitants consumption and other diseases; but New-York, generally speaking, is as healthy a spot as any city in the world. The accompanying Meteorological Table, and documents relative to the diseases and deaths, will give all the necessary information.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE OF OBSERVATIONS,

AT ERASMUS HALL, FLATRUSH, L. I. FOUR MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

Months.	Fahr's. THERMOMETER.				WINDS.				NO. OF DAYS.				WEATHER.				Rain Gauge.			
	Mean.	Warmest Day.	Coldest Day.	Range.	Lowest Degree.	Highest Degree.	N. E.	N. W.	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	Prevailing Winds.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Variable.		Rain.	Snow.	
January,	27.09	27th	20th	50	0	50	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3	7	8	N.W.	12	15	4	2	1	2.45
February,	35.24	28th	12th	55	8	47	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	14	10	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4.50
March,	41.05	26th	4th	70	20	50	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	N.W.	16	6	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2.05
April,	52.17	11th	1st	78	32	46	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	14	10	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5.65
May,	58.77	27th	1st	81	38	53	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	S.W.	18	8	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3.45
June,	65.80	27th	1st	86	45	41	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	S.W.	18	3	9	2	1	3.68
July,	72.10	2d	24th	94	57	37	4	1	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	N.W.	21	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3.58
August,	70.51	6th	28th	96	52	44	2	4	1	3	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	15	8	8	2	1	5.47
September,	64.12	3d	26th	84	46	38	3	10	0	2	4	4	6	N.E.	21	1	3	1	1	3.78
October,	55.02	9th	31st	72	32	40	3	7	1	1	8	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	17	10	4	2	1	4.10
November,	38.98	4th	26th	69	22	47	5	3	0	1	2	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	12	7	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6.05
December,	37.66	15th	23d	54	10	44	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2	4	7	N.E.	9	16	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3.51

Annual mean temperature, 51.63. Do. of 1826, 53.96. Annual Range, 96°. Warmest day in the year, August 6th; coldest, January 20th. Highest degree, 96; lowest, 0. Winds—N. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; N. E. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; E. 3; S. E. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; S. 14; S. W. 82; W. 41; N. W. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Prevailing Wind, N. W. Weather—fair, 187 days; cloudy, 103; variable, 75; rain, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; snow, 3. Amount of rain, 48.27 inches. Rain or snow, or both, fell on 106 days. Warmest month, July; coldest, January; wettest, November; driest, March. Mean temperature of January, 1828, 36.75. Highest, 55°; lowest, 9°. Mean temperature of January, 1827, 27.69. Highest, 50°; lowest, 0°.

The winter of 1827—8, was the mildest ever known in this climate, there being a great predominance of moist or rainy weather, with the wind from the S. and W. The whole season will stand recorded as very remarkable, for its exemption from severe cold and storms.

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Population.	Average.	
1805	2,352	75,570		Av'ge. No. of suicides for 5 years, 15 Average Pop'n. same time, 78,000.
1806	2,225			
1807	2,312			
1808	2,014	83,530		
1815	2,507	100,000	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	
1816	2,739	100,619		
1817	2,527			
1818	3,265			
1819	3,176	119,657		
1820	3,520	123,700	nearly 3 per cent.	
1821	3,542			
*1822	3,231			
1823	3,444			
1824	4,341			
1825	5,018	168,000	†3 per cent.	
1826	4,973			
1827	5,181			23

Returns of the interments were ordered by the Corporation to be made by the sextons, soon after the yellow fever of 1798, but they were not regularly published; at present. There is no accurate printed record of the deaths in this city previous to 1815. Now the returns are made weekly to the City Inspector, and published in the papers; and at the end of every year, a minute annual report is given, and we subjoin the last one for 1827.

Statement of the number of Deaths and Diseases in the City of New-York, for 1827.

Total number of deaths, 5181

Men 1536—Women 991—Boys 1457—Girls 1197.

* During the fever this year, a great number of inhabitants left the city, which accounts for the diminished number of deaths in the annual report.

† If the deaths of strangers while in the city should be deducted, the average would be considerably less, as the transient residents amount in some seasons of the year to 5 or 10,000, and occasionally much more.

The deaths in the separate months were as follows:—
 January 420—February 406—March 420—April 397
 —May 356—June 340—July 576—August 607—Sep-
 tember 426—October 426—November 392—December
 401.

Of whom were of the age of one year and under, 1336—between one and two, 546—two and five, 389—five and ten, 185—ten and twenty, 192—twenty and thirty, 682—thirty and forty, 657—forty and fifty, 501—fifty and sixty, 285—sixty and seventy, 221—seventy and eighty, 124—eighty and ninety, 50—ninety and one hundred, 12—and one of upwards of one hundred.

Diseases and Casualties.

Abscess, 1; aneurism, 1; apoplexy, 117; asphyxia, 3; asthma, 6; burned or scalded, 29; carbuncle, 1; cancer, 6; caries, 1; casualty, 42; catarrh, 3; childbed, 43; cholera morbus, 24; colic, 8; compression of the brain, 4; consumption, 829; convulsions, 328; cramp in the stomach, 19; diarrhoea, 94; drinking cold water, 21; dropsy, 126; dropsy in the chest, 40; dropsy in the head, 235; drowned, 68; dysentery, 199; dyspepsia, 7; epilepsy, 10; erysipelas, 12; fever, 132; fever, bilious, 16; fever, bilious remittent, 18; fever, inflammatory, 1; fever, intermittent, 20; fever, puerperal, 5; fever, putrid, 2; fever, remittent, 43; fever, scarlet, 4; fever, typhus, 96; flux, infantile, 238; fracture, 6; gout, 1; gravel, 1; hæmorrhage, 12; hæmoptysis, 4; herpes, 1; hives or croup, 171; hysteria, 1; jaundice, 10; inflammation of the bowels, 114; inflammation of the brain, 77; inflammation of the chest, 195; inflammation of the liver, 57; inflammation of the stomach, 4; influenza, 1; insanity, 20; intemperance, 73; killed, 7; locked jaw, 9; lumbar abscess, 4; manslaughter, 1; marasmus, 41; measles, 172; mortification, 17; nervous disease, 8; old age, 202; palsy, 34; peripneumony, 33; pleurisy, 34; quinsy, 8; rheumatism, 9; rickets, 2; rupture, 4; St. Anthony's fire, 3; schirrous of the liver, 3; scrofula or king's evil, 15; smallpox, 149; sore throat, 31; spasms, 9; sprue, 27; still born, 291; stone, 1; stran-

gury, 2; sudden death, 9; suicides, 23; syphilis, 26; tabes mesenterica, 146; teething, 45; tumour, 1; ulcer, 7; unknown, 153; white swelling, 1; whooping cough, 61; worms, 13.

The *daily* average amounts to *fourteen* deaths; and the total number, yearly, when compared with the supposed population of the city, is *one* for every *forty* inhabitants.

The total number of *coloured* persons that died were 718, and are included in the statement, and 100 of them were of consumption, composing about one-seventh part of the whole number of deaths, but not corresponding to the proportion they bear to the white population.

Of the diseases and deaths of 1826 and 1827, the latter year furnishes an excess beyond the former as follows: apoplexy, 48; consumption, 9; convulsions, 46; diarrhœa, 19; dropsy, 10. dropsy in the head, 46; dysentery, 9; fever, 4; flux, infantile, 16; hives, 17; intemperance, 18; measles, 141; old age, 1; smallpox, 91—and a *less number* of the following, viz.: inflammation of the bowels, brain, chest, liver, &c. 4; influenza, 68; still born, 11; whooping cough, 65. The total increase of deaths in 1827, over 1826, was 208.

There is no official record of the births in this city.

DIVISION OF THE CITY.

The city is now divided into fourteen wards, as follows:—

The *First* comprises all south of Liberty-street and Maiden-lane.

The *Second*, from the East River, through Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, Broadway, Chatham-street, Spruce-street, and Ferry-street, and Peck-slip.

The *Third*, from the Hudson River, up Liberty-street and Broadway to Reed-street, and westward to the river.

The *Fourth*, from Ferry and Spruce streets, through Chatham-street to Catharine-street, and S. to the river.

The *Fifth*, up Reed-street, Broadway, and Canal-street, to the Hudson River.

The *Sixth*, from Canal-street, through Broadway,

around the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery, down Pump-street to Collect-street, and through Canal-street to Broadway. This forms one of the central wards of the city, and includes the large area of the Park, together with the *City Hall*, and other public buildings.

The *Seventh*, from the river, up Catharine-street, through Division-street and Grand-street to the East River.

The *Eighth*, from the Hudson River, up Canal-street and Broadway to Houston-street, and through Houston and Hammersley streets to the river.

The *Ninth*, through Hammersley and Houston streets, through the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, and thence to the Hudson.

The *Tenth*, from Division-street, through the Bowery to Rivington-street, and through Rivington, Norfolk, and Division streets. This is another of the central wards, similar to the 6th and 14th, neither of which touch the water, as do all the remaining divisions.

The *Eleventh*, from the East River, up through Fourteenth-street to the Bowery, through the Bowery and Rivington-street to the river.

The *Twelfth*, comprises all the island north of Fourteenth-street.

The *Thirteenth*, from the East River, through Grand, Division, Norfolk, and Rivington streets.

The *Fourteenth* is in the centre of the city, between Broadway and the Bowery, Houston and Pump streets.

The rapid growth of the city will soon require a further division of the present wards, and an increase of the number to twenty or twenty-four, unless the size of the old wards should be altered and increased.

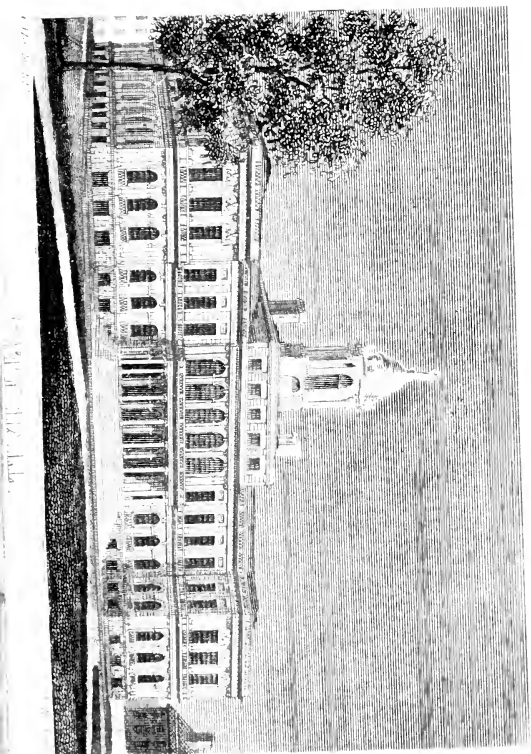
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Ancient and Modern City Halls.

Soon after the foundation of the city, our forefathers were impressed with the necessity of having a building, wherein the citizens might assemble on all public occasions: accordingly in 1642, under the reign of Governor Kieft, and when the town was yet in its infancy, (as in fourteen years after it had only 120 houses, and 1000 inhabitants, including the garrison,) a "Stadt-Huys," State House, or City Hall, also called the Stadt-herberg, or City Tavern, was built on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-alley, fronting the Slip, where Brinckerhoff's buildings now stand. It was built at the expense of the West-India Company, and called the Company's *Tavern*, as it was partly devoted to the entertainment of strangers, who, on arriving in the city, were usually received under the hospitable roof of the Governor, which had probably been found inconvenient to him.

The building was of stone, three stories high—and some remains of the original edifice are yet to be discovered in vaults, or dungeons, in the cellar.

In this celebrated building, the most important affairs of the city and colony were transacted; courts were held; the transfers of sovereignty were made in 1664 and 1674; the first school was held in it 1652, and some time afterwards; the first court of admiralty in 1665, organized by Governor Nichols, was convened, and held their sessions there; and during the difficulties between Leisler and Bayard, in 1689, one party held possession of the fort, and the other of the City Hall; and the jail of the city was kept here for many years. In front of this building the militia paraded, and the stocks, whipping-post, and ducking-stool were placed; and also the wooden horse for riding criminals: and one of the redoubts, or half moon batteries, was placed a little distance in advance, on the water's edge, to defend the city; and a stone-wall was erected, to connect it with other works of the same kind, at the foot of Wall and





Whitehall streets, and also to protect the town from the inroads of the water. That this building was existing, but in a decayed and dangerous state, in 1697, is evident from a record, that "at a session of the supreme court in New-York, where a number of criminals were tried, it was feared the *City Hall* would not support the concourse of people that attended, and six studs, and a plank, were ordered to be purchased, to secure the same."

It was disposed of at public sale, to John Rodman, merchant, in 1699, on the 17th August, for 920*l.*; and at the same time a new and more commodious edifice, under the same name, was ordered to be erected: and "A committee was appointed to view the *Block House*, near the *Governor's garden*, to see if it can be fitted into a prison:" until the new Hall and Court House could be finished, which was done about the year 1700, and was situated on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, where the Custom House now stands: it cost 115*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* (less than the furniture of a single room in the present City Hall,) and of course was a modest, plain, substantial edifice, sufficient for those days of primitive simplicity, and is correctly represented on a plan of this city in MS., drawn by Mr. David Grim, deceased, and now deposited in the New-York Historical Society. This building continued, with occasional repairs and alterations, until after the war of the revolution, and the assembling of the Congress of the United States in this city in 1787 and 1789, preceding which, the building was altered, and very much enlarged, for their accommodation, by the corporation of the city, at a heavy expense for that period, and continued to remain until demolished in 1811. It had a spacious portico projecting into Wall-street several feet, and resting on arches, with arcades underneath, and extending round into Nassau-street. From the portico of the second story, and facing Broad-street, General Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States.

When this *second* City Hall was erected in 1700, it was located at what was then termed the *north end* of one of the principal streets, Broad-street, which has now

become quite the southern extremity of the city, by the revolution of a single century; and it is not improbable, that another century may find the present *third* and last City Hall, quite as far removed from the centre of this metropolis.

The present *City Hall* is the most prominent and important building in New-York. Situated in the Park, with a spacious and noble area around, it is seen to great advantage in every direction, and forms to the eye of a stranger one of the handsomest structures in the United States; and, perhaps, of its size, in the world.

The building is of a square form, two stories in height, besides a basement story. It has a wing at each end, projecting from the front, and in the centre the roof is elevated to form an attic story. The whole length of the building is 216 feet, the breadth 105, and the height 51 feet. Including the attic story, it is 65 feet in height. The front and both ends, above the basement story, are built of native white marble, from Stockbridge, Massachusetts; and the rest of the building is constructed of brown free stone. The roof is covered with copper, and there is a balustrade of marble entirely round the top. Rising from the middle of the roof, is a cupola, on which is placed a colossal figure of JUSTICE, holding in her right hand, which rests on her forehead, a balance, and in her left, a sword pointing to the ground. Justice is not blindfold as she is represented in Europe.

There are four entrances to the building: one in front, one in the rear, and one in each end. The front, which is the principal, is on the first story, to which there is access by a flight of 12 marble steps, rising from which there are 16 columns supporting a portico immediately over the entrance, also composed of marble. In the centre of the rear of the building, there is a projecting pediment. The entrance in this quarter is also on the first story, by a flight of free stone steps. The first story, including the portico, is of the Ionic, the second of the Corinthian, the attic of the Fancy, and the Cupola of the Composite orders.

At the front entrance there are 5 doors leading into the lobby, the roof of which is supported by 20 square

piers of marble. To the right and left, there is a gallery stretching to both ends of the building: the floor is also of marble. —In this story apartments are allotted to the first Judge, Recorder's office, Mayor's office, Clerk to the Council, County Clerk, Street Commissioner, Sheriff, Register, Clerk of Sessions, Surrogate, Clerk of Supreme Court, Committee rooms, and house-keeper's room; in all 14 apartments.

Three staircases lead from the first to the second story. The principal of these is in the centre, of the geometrical construction, with marble steps; the other two are in the gallery, one towards each of the ends, of a plain form, and the steps of the same materials. Round the top of the centre staircase there is a circular gallery, railed in, likewise floored with marble; from which ten marble columns ascend to the ceiling, which here opens and displays a handsome pannelled dome, ornamented in great taste, with stucco, and giving light from the top to the interior of the building. Another gallery runs in the centre from one end to the other. On this story are the Common Council room, the Governor's room, Comptroller's office, Court of Sessions, District court, Circuit court, Supreme court, and United States District court.

The entrances at the ends lead to the basement story, through the middle of which there is an arched passage or gallery, stretching from one end to the other. Opening into this passage are the Marine, or Justice's court, Police office, City Inspector's, Jury, and Watch room.

The foundation stone of this noble building was laid on 26th Sept. 1803, during the mayoralty of Edward Livingston, Esq., and at a time when the yellow fever prevailed in the city. It was finished in 1812, and the expense, exclusive of the furniture, amounted to half a million of dollars.

The City Hall was originally intended for, and is now applied to, the use of the Common Council, in their different meetings respecting the affairs of the city,* and

* It has been remarked, that there is no apartment in the City Hall sufficiently large to contain the citizens at any general meeting. This is

for the judges of the courts of law to hold their sittings, as well as for the various offices connected with these departments. Of these we shall give a short sketch, beginning with the *Council room*. This apartment measures 42 feet by 30.—It is fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner for the meetings of the corporation, which are open at all times to the citizens. The chair for the mayor is the same that was used by General Washington when he presided at the first Congress, which was held in this city. It is elevated by a few steps on the south side of the room, and surmounted by a canopy. The aldermen sit in a circular form in the body of the room; and at the upper end, immediately beneath the chair, there is a table for the clerk of the council. Neither the mayor nor aldermen wear any distinguishing dress or insignia of office. In the Council room there are full length pictures of *General Washington*; of *George Clinton*, the first Governor of the state of New-York; of Governor *John Jay*, Chief Justice of the United States, and envoy extraordinary to Great Britain; and of *Alexander Hamilton*, Esq. aide-de-camp to General Washington, and first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. These pictures were painted by Trumbull; are well executed, and do honour to the talents of the artist. That of General Washington is considered the best likeness of him, during the prime of life, in all the Union.

The *Common Council* of the city and county of New-York, consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 14 Aldermen, and 14 Assistant Aldermen, who choose a Chamberlain or Treasurer, and a Clerk. The city is divided into 14 wards. The citizens resident in these, elect the Aldermen and assistants, two assessors, one collector, and two constables, annually. All citizens of the United States, who have resided six months in this city next previous to the elections, and who have paid taxes, or done militia duty, or worked on the highways, or paid an equiva-

considered a defect, which, however, may be easily remedied by erecting another building connected with it, for which there is ample space of ground in the rear.

lent therefor, are qualified to vote at these elections. The Register and Clerk of the city and county, Sheriff, and Coroner, are appointed by the people.

Besides the power belonging to the corporation, of enacting all *municipal laws*, and of enforcing their observance under proper penalties, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, are by virtue of their office, justices of the peace, having power to hold courts of general sessions, and to decide as to all offences coming under the cognizance of the regular justices of the peace. They are likewise included in the commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of capital offences; and hold a court of common pleas, in which civil actions are tried of every description.

It belongs to the Mayor and Aldermen, who are supervisors of taxes, to regulate all levies of public money, previously authorized by the legislature, for supporting the poor and other necessary purposes; and on the first week in January, annually, the city *comptroller* exhibits to the finance Board, composed of members of the common council, a particular statement of all the money received, and the sums paid, for the use of the city. This is afterwards published for the information of the citizens. In the other counties of the state, the supervisors of their own power levy taxes. All taxes in the city and county of New-York are raised by laws, specially enacted for the purpose by the legislature.

The following *official* statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending 31st December 1827, will show the magnitude of the financial concerns of this city.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of New-York, for the year 1827, and an Account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the same period.

Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1826, . . . \$	39,999 02
Received do. to December 31, 1827, . . .	1,144,631 39
	<hr/>
	1,184,630 41
Paid out on 2003 Warrants,	1,179,634 65
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1827, . . .	<u>4,995 76</u>

CITY DEBT.

Total amount of Six per Cents., \$	900,000 00
Do. Five per Cents. of 1820,	200,000 00
Do. Five per Cents. of 1821,	200,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,300,000 00
Bonds,	183,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,483,800 00
Purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to December 31, 1827,	
Six per Cents., \$481,200 00	
Five per Cents. of 1820, 81,500 00	
Five per Cents. of 1821, 48,200 00	
	<hr/>
	\$610,900 00
Cash to their Credit, 64,525 90	675,425 90
	<hr/>
Total amount of City Debt, December 31, 1827,	<u>\$808,374 10</u>
1826, December 31,	\$858,584 91
1827, December 31,	808,374 10
	<hr/>
Amount of City Debt, reduced in 1827,	<u>\$ 50,210 81</u>

January 1—For Balance in the Treasury this date, \$39,999 02
 For Receipts during the year under the following
 heads of Account, viz:—

<i>Bonds Receivable, George M'Kay's bond,</i>	1,270 95
<i>Tax for 1826, \$256,671 26; Tax of 1827,</i>	
<i>\$143,100,</i>	399,771 26
<i>Water Lot Rent,</i>	\$10,024 26
<i>Ground Rent,</i>	22,580 03
<i>House Rent,</i>	4,255 75
<i>Common Land Rent,</i>	1,171 39
<i>Ferry Rent,</i>	10,082 68
<i>Docks and Slips—for rent \$40,852 50, on as-</i>	
<i>essment for repairs &c. \$2,389 65, . . .</i>	43,242 15
<i>Interest Account, Interest on Bond, Assess-</i>	
<i>ments and Taxes,</i>	4,178 81
<i>Tavern and Excise Licenses,</i>	31,320 00
<i>Justices' Courts, Fees from the Five Courts, .</i>	13,071 51
<i>Commutation for Alien Passengers, . . .</i>	10,460 00
<i>Vendue Sales, from the State Treasurer, . .</i>	10,000 00
<i>Penalties, for violations of the Burial and other</i>	
<i>Laws,</i>	5,178 90
<i>Arrears of Taxes, of former years, collected</i>	
<i>and paid in,</i>	2,437 67
<i>Intelligence Office Licenses,</i>	425 00
<i>Mayoralty Fees,</i>	3,091 82
<i>Bonds Payable, amount borrowed on Bonds,</i>	226,400 00
<i>Streets, on Assessments, Opening, Widening,</i>	
<i>Regulating and Paving, &c. Sewers included,</i>	322,144 93
<i>Lamps, sales of empty Casks, and lighting pri-</i>	
<i>ivate Lamps,</i>	102 91
<i>Fire Department, sale of old Engine, . . .</i>	400 00
<i>Police, fees and sales of unclaimed Property,</i>	3,805 80
<i>Courts, fines and forfeitures from Sheriff, and</i>	
<i>fees from District Attorney and Clerk of</i>	
<i>Sessions,</i>	2,802 83
<i>County Contingencies, sales of Street incum-</i>	
<i>brances, &c.,</i>	276 96
<i>Lien on Lots, amount of Expenditure refunded,</i>	2,200 88
<i>Wells and Pumps, digging Wells and making</i>	
<i>and setting Pumps,</i>	7,884 16
<i>Charges on Arrears of Assessments and</i>	
<i>Taxes, expenses attending the advertising and</i>	
<i>sale of Property,</i>	1,869 94
<i>Markets, sale of old Gouverneur Market, . .</i>	40 00

Amount carried over, \$1,180,489 41

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,180,489 41
<i>Lottery Office Licenses, received from the Mayor,</i>	3,875 00
<i>Washington Square, received on the Assessment,</i>	266 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,184,630 41

By amount of Payments during the year, under the following Heads of Account, viz.—

<i>Real Estate, for purchase of Lot No. 48 of Common Lands on Middle Road,</i>	3,000 00
<i>Alms-House, Bridewell, and Penitentiary, Sup. A. H. \$85,550. Sup. Repairs, \$1864.</i>	
<i>Pest-House, \$4521 21. Fever Hospital, \$764 67. Salaries, \$10,723 33,</i>	108,423 21
<i>Watch,</i>	84,205 21
<i>Salaries,</i>	28,587 68
<i>Repairs,</i>	12,633 00
<i>Roads,</i>	7,804 00
<i>Docks and Slips, Superintendents' Salary, building and repairs and expenses of Mud Machine,</i>	55,105 24
<i>Interest Account, Interest on Permanent Debt, \$74,000. On Temporary Debts, \$6576 59,</i>	80,576 59
<i>Tavern and Excise Licenses, Com'rs. \$1256. Clerks, 168. Marshall, \$52. Register, \$100,</i>	1,576 00
<i>Justices Courts, Salaries, \$10,575. Rent and Fixtures, \$670 29,</i>	11,245 29
<i>Commutation for Alien Passengers, for furnishing Lists,</i>	100 00
<i>Public Schools and Charities, Schools, \$13,274 69. Charities, \$4000,</i>	17,274 69
<i>Street Expenses, for improvements and repairs to Streets and Sewers not to be refunded,</i>	8,898 05
<i>Working Convicts, Warrants to Superintendent of Alms-House,</i>	4,000 00
<i>Printing and Stationary,</i>	6,771 52
<i>Mayoralty Fees, Clerk, Inspector and Marshal—issuing Cartmen's Licenses,</i>	78 75
<i>Coroner's Fees, from 1st October, 1826, to 31st December, 1827, inclusive,</i>	2,582 49
<i>Bonds Payable, amount of sundry Bonds paid, Streets, awards and expenses, opening, widening, regulating and paving,</i>	159,600 00
	364,083 97
<i>Amount carried over,</i>	<hr/>
	\$951,545 69

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$251,545 69
<i>Lamps, making and repairing and setting Lamps and Posts, \$7137 81. Lighting, \$14,240 64. Oil, \$18,910 13. Salary, \$650,</i>	40,938 58
<i>Fire Department, Chief Engineer, making and repairing Engines, Hose, &c. and Ground Rent,</i>	12,278 00
<i>Police, Salaries, \$7112 50. Officers extra services, \$1576 41. Sunday Duty, \$1161. Conveyance of Prisoners, \$762 50. Petty Charges, \$76 62,</i>	10,689 03
<i>Courts, Salaries of Recorder, District Attorney, Clerk and Crier, \$6700. Aldermen, \$2828. Witnesses, \$217 75. Refreshments for Court and Jury, \$424 37. Officers attending, \$8224 05. Serving Subpœnas, \$971 86. Extra Counsel, \$2712 48. Report of Trial, \$200. Jury Lists, \$650, and Conveyance of Prisoners, \$63,</i>	22,991 51
<i>County Contingencies,*</i>	20,913 53
<i>Amount carried over,</i>	\$1,059,356 34

* COUNTY CONTINGENCIES.

Flagging and Curbing at Battery, \$4839 14. Fuel for City Hall and Watch houses, \$1000,	\$5,839 14
Regulating Battery. Park and Washington Square, \$4936 91. Surveys and Maps, \$288 13,	5,225 04
Celebrations of 4th July, \$2407 65, and 25th November, \$278 47,	2,686 12
Portraits of Gov. Clinton, \$600—Gov. Yates, \$600—Mayor Hone, \$150, and bust of Assistant Alderman Van Wyck, \$250,	1,600 00
Furnishing Supreme Court Room \$798 52. Table furniture for Keeper's Rooms, \$202 63,	1,001 15
Expenses of Corporation at City Hall, \$1156 49. Coach hire, \$573 75,	1,750 24
To restore the Fund of the Heirs of Capt. Lawrence,	1,090 00
Drawing Laws and Ordinances, and costs in sundry suits,	893 69
Dr. Bancker for costs of suit against him while employed in Vaccinating,	548 88
Boring for water rear City Hall, \$125. Registering Deeds, \$31 12. Postages, \$12 20,	168 32
Auction fees sales, \$39—Arbitration fees, \$10—Posting Bills, \$3—Copy of State Law, \$1 50,	50
Water for jail, \$15—Copying vote of thanks to Chief Engineer, \$15,	30 00

Amount carried over,

\$20,866 03

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,059,356 34
<i>Lien on Lots, Expenses of filling in and fencing to abate Nuisances,</i>	1,530 95
<i>Wells and Pumps, digging Wells, and making, setting and repairing Pumps,</i>	11,732 51
<i>Charges on Arrears of Assessments and Taxes, Expenses attending the Advertising and Sale of Property,</i>	1,243 66
<i>Markets, Clerks and Sweepers, \$4814 74. Boring for Water, \$2088. Building Gouverneur Market and repairing others, &c. \$3743 98,</i>	10,646 72
<i>Lottery Office Licenses, paid to Treasurer of Public School Society,</i>	3,750 00
<i>Washington Square, Commissioner's and Counsel's Fees, and Expenses and Court Charges,</i>	2,546 42
<i>Eighth Avenue, Balance of appropriation for Working,</i>	1,600 00
<i>Board of Health, Salaries of Assistants, \$1466. Removing Nuisances, \$377 05,</i>	1,843 05
<i>Elections, Inspectors, Clerks and Officers attending,</i>	1,252 00
<i>Cleaning Streets, Warrants to Superintendent, \$3000. To Chairman of Finance Committee for intersections, \$4060 94. Salaries, \$2500,</i>	9,560 94
<i>Census of 1825, amount of additional Compensation granted to the Marshals,</i>	639 48
<i>Battery Fence, to Contractors, \$14,890 61. Inspector, \$348. Surveyor, \$79. Labour and Watching, \$102 75,</i>	15,420 36
<i>Potter's Field, Survey and calculation for filling in,</i>	11 00
<i>City Burying Ground, Work at Vaults, &c.,</i>	334 50
<i>Levying Tax, Assessors, \$3360. Supervisors, \$172. Preparing Books, \$300,</i>	3,832 00
<i>Amount carried over,</i>	\$1,125,300 00

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	\$20,866 00
Adjusting measures for Public Sealer, \$6— Expenses of Book	
Lithographic prints, \$7 95,	13 95
Expenses of Funeral Attendance, T. A. Emmet, and P. C. Van Wyck, Esqs.,	23 00
	\$20,913 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,125,300 02
<i>Errors and Delinquencies, amount of errors</i>	
<i>of Taxes refunded,</i>	13 57
<i>Bills of Credit, amount of Bills redeemed,</i>	42 68
<i>Canal-Street Market, for Property taken,</i>	
\$41,800. Expenses of Proceedings, \$259 72,	42,059 72
<i>Manhattan Market, regulating the Site,</i>	
\$1306 25. Building Market, \$1975,	3,281 25
<i>Gas Lights, Lamps, \$313 53. Glass for</i>	
<i>Lamps, \$72,</i>	385 53
<i>Canal Celebration, Warrants to Chairman of</i>	
<i>Committee, Balance in full,</i>	5,311 01
<i>Paulding Monument, Warrants to Chairman</i>	
<i>of Committee, \$1100. Printing, \$36 87,</i>	1,186 87
<i>Atlas of Public Property, amount paid on ac-</i>	
<i>count,</i>	2,054 00
<i>Balance in the Treasury this date to debit, 1st</i>	
<i>January, 1828,</i>	4,995 76
	<hr/>
	\$1,184,630 41

G. N. BLEECKER, *Comptroller.**New-York, December 31st, 1827.*

Amount of Receipts to the Credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the following heads of account, viz:—

Market Rents,	32,168 89
Market Fees,	16,760 83
Interest on City Stock,	28,087 00
Real Estate, for property sold,	22,812 66
Street Vaults,	7,020 86
Commutation of Water Lot Quit Rent,	4,564 00
Hack Licenses,	2,462 00
Pawn Brokers' Licenses,	1,910 00
Water Lot Rent,	1,281 32

Total of Receipts by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from its commencement, August 23d, 1813, to December 31st, 1827, inclusive viz:

For Interest on City Stock,	\$156,888 33
Market Rents,	146,282 51
Market Fees,	136,859 75
Real Estate Sold,	103,087 60
Street Vaults,	41,218 84
Commutation of Water Lot Quit Rent,	27,543 31

Amount carried over, \$611,880 34

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$611,880 34
Water Lot Rent, . . . . .	.	21,612 94
Interest on Balance in the Treasury, . . . . .	.	14,532 88
Hack Licenses, . . . . .	.	13,000 00
Pawn Brokers' Licenses, . . . . .	.	10,376 63
Commutation of Land Quit Rent, . . . . .	.	4,649 91
Interest on U. S. Stock, . . . . .	.	1,971 00
Profit, do., . . . . .	.	987 14
Interest on Defence Bonds, . . . . .	.	230 18
Do. New-York State Stock, . . . . .	.	158 00
		<hr/>
		\$679,399 02

New-York, December 31st, 1827.

In connexion with this statement, is given, on the next page, a full and official detail of the valuation of real and personal estate, (on which taxes are paid,) in the city of New-York, from the books of the assessors of the several wards, for the years 1826 and 1827.

The valuations of a similar description, made in previous years, are mentioned in the chronological record, in various places.

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York, from the Books of the Assessors of the several Wards.

W ^{ds}	ASSESSMENT OF 1826		ASSESSMENT OF 1827.		R. ESTATE.		PERSONAL ESTATE.		Total Incr.	Total Decr.
	Real Estate.	Personal.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	11,647,900	23,578,800	12,123,000	22,037,500	475,100	1,541,300			1,066,200	
2	7,537,000	4,437,725	7,217,600	3,200,512	410,650	1,237,413			826,763	
3	5,300,600	4,297,300	5,669,800	4,381,100	369,200		83,300		453,000	
4	5,243,200	3,182,140	5,420,450	2,803,394	177,200	378,752			201,552	
5	5,264,900	1,665,950	5,652,100	1,659,800	417,200	6,150			411,050	
6	4,742,590	2,128,160	4,976,750	1,963,300	234,160	164,860			69,300	
7	4,071,630	655,950	4,379,580	652,300	307,950	3,650			304,300	
8	6,197,050	1,147,400	7,689,950	1,001,850	1,492,900	145,550			1,347,350	
9	4,498,550	471,600	5,505,400	540,100	1,007,350		68,500		1,076,350	
10	4,314,400	530,000	5,622,700	511,600	708,300	18,400			689,900	
11	2,320,200	212,190	4,117,200	601,800	1,797,000		389,700		2,186,700	
12	3,664,980	227,080	4,082,190	241,100	417,210		15,300		430,510	
	64,803,050	12,534,931	72,617,770	39,594,156	7,530,320					

Increase of Real Estate, \$7,814,720
 Decrease of Personal Estate, 2,940,775
 Total Increase, 4,873,945

By act of the Legislature, the Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and five Assistants, are declared necessary to form a quorum for transacting any business. The salary of the Mayor is \$3000 per annum. Formerly it arose chiefly from perquisites of office. The Recorder's and Comptroller's annual salary is \$2000. No salary is attached to the Aldermen or Assistants.

Governor's Room. This apartment is appropriated to the use of the Governor of the state, when he visits the city. On the 15th April, 1814, the legislature granted 1000 dollars towards the furnishing of the Governor's room in a suitable manner. This sum not being adequate to the purpose, the common council supplied the further advances. It is a very handsome apartment, measuring 52 feet by 20. It is in the centre of the second story, and, from the windows there is a communication with the top of the portico in front of the Hall. This is surrounded by a balustrade, and commands a delightful view of the Park, and surrounding objects. The walls of the room are hung with pictures, among which are the Governors of the state, the Mayors of the city, since the revolution, some of the Dutch Governors, and the principal naval and military heroes, who distinguished themselves during the late struggle with Great Britain. The whole display great taste and judgment, and are held to be excellent likenesses.

Over the fire-place, at the east end of the room, is a full length of Governor *Tompkins*, and a portrait of Governor *Bayard*. On the right hand a full length of Commodore *Decatur*, and on the left, a full length of Commodore *Bainbridge*.

Decatur commanded the frigate *United States* when she fell in with and captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, on 25th October, 1812.

Bainbridge is celebrated for having captured the British frigate *Java*, of 38 guns, when commanding the *Constitution* of 44 guns, on 29th December, 1812.

On the north side of the room, and on the right of *Decatur*, there are portraits of General *Williams*, and Governor *Stuyvesant* the last Dutch governor, and a full length of General *Swift* of the Engineers, who laid out

and superintended the military works at Haerlem and Brooklyn heights during the last war. Next to these are portraits of *Jacob Radcliff*, Esq., and of Col. *Willet*, former Mayors; the latter held the rank of colonel during the revolutionary war; of the present Governor of the state, *De Witt Clinton*, also formerly Mayor; and of *Edward Livingston*, Esq., under whose Mayoralty the foundation of the City Hall was laid; one of *Richard Varick*, Esq., and of *James Duane*, both formerly Mayors of the city.

A full length of *General Brown* is the next in order. This veteran was originally a schoolmaster, and taught the children of the Friends in New-York. He signalized himself during the last war in so distinguished a manner, that he was made Commander in Chief of the armies of the Republic for the northern district.

On the west end of the room are placed, full length pictures of Governor *Lewis*, General *Macomb*, and Commodore *Hull*. Lewis occupies the centre, over the fire-place; Hull is on his right: and Macomb on his left.

The naval enterprise of Commodore Hull was most conspicuously displayed in his capturing the British frigate *Guerriere*, of 38 guns, being the first naval action of the late war.

General *Macomb* commanded the forces of the United States at Plattsburgh, on 11th September, 1813. A portrait of General *Jackson* and General *La Fayette*, and President *Monroe*, in full length, are also in the room.

The south side of the room, to the left of Commodore Bainbridge, is graced with full lengths of Captain *Macdonough* and Captain *Perry*, and a small picture of General *Monkton*.

Captain Perry, the hero of *Lake Erie*, has justly acquired that title by the gallant and skilful manner in which he captured the whole of the British fleet on that lake, on 10th September, 1813. The British squadron was commanded by Captain Barclay, and its force of metal amounted to 63 guns, while that of Perry's was only 54. The action continued 3 hours and 30 minutes. The British had 41 killed and 94 wounded, and the

Americans 27 killed and 96 wounded. Perry is exhibited in this picture at a very interesting period of the action. He is standing upright in the boat which conveyed him to the Niagara, after his own vessel, the *Lawrence*, had been disabled, and the greater part of his crew killed or wounded. The sailor in the stern of the boat, pulling him down as he was too much exposed to the enemy's shot, is a correct likeness from Mr. Jarvis the painter.

Captain *Macdonough* has acquired equal celebrity with Perry, by his engagement on *Lake Champlain*, 11th Sept. 1814, with the British fleet commanded by Commodore Downie. The American fleet was at anchor in a bay when the enemy made the attack. The British vessels carried 38 guns. Those under Macdonough 95 guns. On each side there were 13 row galleys, those of Downie carrying 18, and those of Macdonough 16 guns. The conflict continued for 2 hours, at the termination of which the whole of the British, except the row boats, remained trophies of victory in the hands of the Americans.

This room was occupied by Gen. La Fayette as a levee room during his visit to the city.

Court of Sessions. This is a spacious apartment, measuring 70 feet by 42. It is situated in the north-west end of the building, and is neatly and conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of the judges, the officers of Court, and for the public, who have access at all times during the sittings. In this room are held the *General Sessions of the Peace*, and the *Sessions of the State Court of Oyer and Terminer*. These being Courts of criminal jurisdiction, they excite much interest, and draw a large concourse of auditors. The largest room in the Hall is, therefore, appropriated to their use.

The *Court of Sessions* sits on the first Monday of every month. This Court consists of the Recorder, and Aldermen, one or more of the latter being always present. It determines in all cases of felony, and of offences committed within the city, and has power to appoint special Sessions of the peace for the same purposes. but these are never resorted to. The judges

composing the *Court of Oyer and Terminer*, consist of a judge of the Supreme Court, or the Circuit Judge, assisted by the Recorder and two Aldermen. This Court tries all cases of treason, felony, and other inferior crimes. Its periods of meeting are fixed by the Supreme Court. Courts of Oyer and Terminer were first established here in 1683.

The seats and furniture in this room are constructed in such a manner that they can be easily removed, to prepare for the corporation feasts that are held here on particular occasions.

The *Circuit Court*, consisting of Judge Edwards, sits on the third Mondays of March and June, and fourth Mondays of September and November.

Court of Common Pleas, formerly called the Mayor's Court. (This room measures 42 feet by 40. It is a plain neat apartment, filled up with benches for the accommodation of practitioners and the public.) Its sittings are held on the third Monday of every month. Judge Irving now presides.—In this, and the Circuit Court, a great number of important causes are tried by jury; yet the accumulation of business, within a few years, has been such, that much procrastination has ensued, and the law's delay has become a subject of just complaint in this city. A new organization of the Courts, in reference to the city alone, is esteemed very desirable.

Supreme Court. The room belonging to this Court is also very neat and convenient. It measures 42 feet by 30. This Court consists of a Chief Justice, and 2 puisne judges, appointed for the trial of civil causes, and determining questions of law arising out of the facts. The regular terms are four: on the third Monday of February and October, they hold two terms in Albany; and one in the city of New York, on the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of August, at Utica. Each of these terms continues about a fortnight. The decisions of the lower Courts are subject to the review of the Supreme Court, whose judgments may be reviewed by the *Court of Errors*.* The salary of each of the

* The Court for the trial of *Impeachments* and the *Correction of Errors*

judges is \$2000 per annum. This Court was first established in the year 1691, and has since received several modifications.

Court of Chancery. The apartment appropriated to this Court, is the Council room. The Chancellor alone presides, and appeals lie from his decisions to the Court of Errors. He holds a Court twice every year in the city of Albany, or in such other place as to him may seem meet; and twice a year, at least, in the city of New-York. The periods for holding these Courts are entirely at the discretion of the Chancellor. Salary \$2000 per annum. The Court of Chancery was first organized in March 1778.*

District Court of the United States.—The room in which this court meets is 42 feet by 34. It is a convenient, unornamented apartment, fitted up with benches. The jurisdiction of this court, which consists only of one judge, extends exclusively to all admiralty, maritime, and revenue cases. In criminal maritime cases, where the punishment to be inflicted is whipping not exceeding 30 stripes, a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or

is the court of the last resort, and holds its sittings in Albany, the seat of government. It consists of the President of the Senate for the time being, and Senators, the Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, or the majority of them.

* On the 1st Nov. 1683, the General Assembly of the colony passed a temporary act entitled "An Act to settle Courts of Justice," and thereby enacted "that there shall be a *Court of Chancery* within the province, which said Court shall have power to hear and determine all matters of equity, and shall be esteemed and accounted the Supreme Court of this colony." It was also thereby enacted, "that a *Chancellor* be appointed, to hold and keep the said Court, assisted with such persons, as by the Governor and his council shall be thought meet and convenient." The Governor and council returned the bill with an amendment, declaring "the Governor and council to be the Court of Chancery," with power to the Governor "to depute in his stead a *Chancellor*, &c." On 2d Sept. 1701, the Governor issued an ordinance establishing a *Court of Chancery*, and declaring himself *ex officio* Chancellor, &c.—On the 6th Nov. 1735, the general assembly resolved, "That a Court of Chancery in this province, in the hands, or under the exercise of a Governor, without consent in general assembly, is contrary to law, unwarrantable, and of dangerous consequence to the liberties and properties of the people." Several struggles were made by the colonial assembly to destroy this Court, without effect. Until the revolution, it was in the hands of the Governors of the colony, when, by the Constitution of the state, it was recognised as a Court, and a *Chancellor* directed to be appointed. *Revised Laws of New-York*

imprisonment, not extending beyond 6 months, it has jurisdiction exclusive of all other courts. Where an alien sues for redress in a case of violation of the laws, the matter in dispute not exceeding the value of 100 dollars; and in all actions against Consuls and Vice Consuls, it has a jurisdiction similar to these courts.

During the sitting of any of the Courts of Law, especially the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court of the State, or the U. S. District Court, we would recommend all strangers to attend occasionally, to hear the eloquent pleadings of the learned and eminent counselors that practice in the city.

Circuit Court of the United States holds its sittings in the apartment appropriated to the District Court. This court consists of one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Thompson, and the judge of the District Court, Judge Betts. Its jurisdiction extends not only to all civil cases, in which the United States are plaintiffs, where the matter in dispute exceeds 500 dollars, but also where an alien is a party, or where the plaintiff and defendant are citizens of different states. Except where otherwise provided, it has also an exclusive jurisdiction as to crimes and offences, and a concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with the District Court.

The Surrogate's Office is a small, though neat apartment on the first story. The duties and business of this office are multifarious, in all testamentary and intestate estates. This officer has, by a law of the state, concurrent power to appoint guardians to the persons and estates of infant children; and, in certain cases, to order the sale of real estate, where the personal property is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. He has also power to cite executors and administrators to render inventories, to account for the assets received by them, to enforce the payment of legacies, and the distribution of intestate estates, and a variety of other statutory and civil law powers. An appeal lies from his decision, in all cases, either to the Court of Chancery, or Court of Probates*, provided it is made in the time prescribed by law.

* The Court of Probates holds its sittings at Albany.

Previous to the year 1787, the Court of Probates had the supervision and approving of all the official acts of Surrogates in the different counties of the state. There were deputies (*Subrogatus*) of the *Prerogative Court*; and afterwards, under the Constitution, of the *Court of Probates*. The increase of population, and the necessity of having offices in each county, cause the officers of surrogates to be instituted in each county, with exclusive powers to prove wills, and grant letters of administration on the estates of persons having a domicile or residence there, although dying out of the county, &c.

This office contains the Books of Records of Wills from the years 1662 to 1787, of the whole state; and the original wills of the southern district to the last period, as it was then constituted. All wills after the institution of this office, are also recorded here; as are orders for the sale of real estates; letters of administration, of guardianship, and every proceeding had in relation to them, and other judicial decisions over which the law has given power to this officer.

There is a *Public Administrator* appointed by the Corporation of the city, under a law authorizing such an appointment; in virtue of which, and by the provisions of the law, he takes possession of the personal estate and effects of persons dying intestate, having no relatives, and where there is evidence or danger that the same may be wasted or embezzled. He gives 30 days notice to the widow or next of kin to the deceased, after which, if they do not apply to the Surrogate to administer, this devolves upon himself. This act directs the Public Administrator to exhibit his accounts annually to the Common Council, who are to publish them in the newspapers for the information of all concerned. A commission of 5 per cent. to be retained by the administrator on all sums administered by him till they amount to \$2500; when they exceed that sum, he is allowed only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the surplus. This is over and above the reasonable expenses attending the administration.

Register for the City and County.—Formerly the business of this department was transacted by the Clerk of the City. This having been found inconvenient, the

Legislature, on the 9th April, 1813, authorized the appointment of a person to be called "The Register in and for the city and county of New-York." His duty is to place upon record all mortgages, deeds, conveyances, and other writings, which by law are directed to be registered or recorded. A note of all incumbrances on real estate, must be delivered to the Register, to be entered in his books, and when the incumbrance is cleared, the evidence thereof must be exhibited to the Register, who enters a minute to that effect in the registry book. The Register's fee on both occasions is 25 cents. Free access is given at all times to inspect the books; and where a search is required to be made by the Register, he is entitled to charge for this service as provided by law.

Marine or Justices' Court — The apartments in the basement story allotted to this Court are convenient and suitable to all its purposes. It consists of three judges or justices, who are appointed by the Legislature of the State, two of which must always preside. They meet every lawful day at 10 o'clock, and are empowered to try actions for debt to the amount of \$100, to determine as to seamen's wages to any amount, and in actions of assault, battery, and false imprisonment, among seamen and passengers. It is distinct from all other courts of justice; has no power to hold sessions of the peace, but as to keeping the peace, it has the same power as other magistrates.

Besides the Marine Court, there are *Ward, or Justices' Courts*, in which one person presides, who is called an *Assistant Justice*. He tries questions of debt and trespass to the amount of \$50; also determines cases where penalties are sued for under the act for levying duties "on strong liquors, and for regulating Inns and Taverns;" and generally all actions competent to all other justices in the state, where the amount does not exceed fifty dollars.

A vast amount of petty business is transacted in these courts, which are held daily, Sundays excepted.

The justices in these courts are remunerated out of

fees, prescribed by law, on the proceedings of their respective courts, of which tables are printed.

Police Department.—The duties of the police are discharged by three justices, appointed for the purpose by the Common Council, and removable at pleasure. The Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Common Council, as conservators of the peace, may attend and assist the police justices. A court is held every day, except Sunday; at which one at least of the Justices, and the Police Clerk, must be in constant attendance at sunrise every morning, to take cognizance of offences committed against the good order and peace of the city. Besides the ordinary duties of examining persons brought up for breaches of the peace and other offences, and binding over the parties to prosecute at the sessions, where this appears necessary, the police magistrates possess powers in certain cases* similar to those exercised by the aldermen of the city out of the sessions. For these services, they receive the same fees as the aldermen; and for discharging the other duties of their office, they receive \$1600 per year, and the clerk an annual salary of \$1250, and the assistant clerk \$1000, which comes out of the funds of the city; besides fees of office. Recognizances taken in other counties for the appearance of parties or witnesses in the city courts; copies of those taken to keep the peace, before any other court in the city; and those from persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors, are all lodged in the police office, under the custody of the Clerk.

City Watch.—This department is under the immediate direction of the Corporation, who appoint, in the first instance, six householders, being citizens of the state, to act as "Captains of the Night Watch," and to have command over the other watchmen. It is the duty of the Captains, under the direction of the Watch Committee, to fix the rounds of the watchmen, prescribe their duties, and visit their stations. When a watch-

* These relate to bastards, apprentices, servants, vagrants, and vagabonds. The acceptance of special bail, the administering of oaths in causes before the Court of Common Pleas, and the taking of affidavits to be read there, come also within the powers of the magistrates of police.

man is guilty of misconduct, the captain of the district may suspend him till the pleasure of the Common Council is known. He must make a return, early in the morning, to the Justices of the Police, of the number and names of watchmen attending the preceding night, and the defaulters, if any. Each captain receives one dollar and fifty cents for every night's service in that capacity.

Watchmen are also appointed from among the citizens and householders, to perform the duties assigned them by the captains. They are divided into companies, and to each company is added 12 persons, denominated *substitutes*, to act in case of the absence of the regular watchmen. If found sleeping, or unnecessarily absent, or intoxicated while on duty, or guilty of disorderly behaviour, the watchmen are dismissed. Their duty is to receive offenders into custody, and to detain them until discharged. Their salary is 75 cents for every night's service.

Besides the particular duties allotted to them in their own district, the captains and watchmen, in case of a riot, disorder, or other needful occasion, must assist those in the other districts. Captains or watchmen who do not obey the orders of the members of the Corporation, or of the Justices of the Police, are removed from office.

Rooms are appropriated in the City Hall for the use of a keeper and his family, whose duty it is to keep the house clean and in good order; and after 3 o'clock P. M. on every day, except Sundays and Mondays, a person is ready to attend upon company that may choose to view the elegant apartments of the Governor's room, Council Chamber, &c., and occasionally to ascend to the dome, from whence there is a delightful panoramic view of the city and harbour, with the adjacent country, that are seen to great advantage from this elevation, which may be estimated at 100 feet. A small *douceur* is usually given to the person in attendance.

It may not be amiss here to mention, that from the spires of St. John's, St. Paul's, and Trinity Churches, to which easy access may be had, as also to the roof of

the City Hotel, the stranger will have a noble and extensive view, that will also give a correct idea of the shape and size of the city.

THE EXCHANGE.

In 1752, the first building for a public exchange was erected in Broad-street, at or near the intersection of Pearl-street; (the Corporation gave £100 towards it; the rest was raised by private subscription, by John Watts and other respectable merchants,) and was let for £50 a year. It is mentioned in those days as the place of frequent public meetings, when that quarter of the city was the chief seat of trade.

It remained until the 15th March, 1799, when it was ordered to be removed. A pier extended in front of it as far as Water-street, where another from the east and west side projected at right angles, only leaving sufficient space for the entry of vessels, and thus forming a spacious, safe, and secure dock.

During the war of the revolution in 1780, a *Coffee House* was opened by a Mr. Smith, and frequented by the British officers, in Wall-street. The Tontine Coffee House was erected in 1792, by the merchants, on the same spot, and continued to be the public exchange until May, 1827, when the new edifice, now called the **MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE**, in Wall-street, was opened.

The foundation stone was laid in April, 1825. The front on Wall-street is 114 feet, and the depth, running through to Garden-street, is 150 feet. The main body of the building is two stories high, besides the basement, and an attic story on the Wall-street front. Two-thirds of the S. E. portion of the basement story is occupied with the Post Office, and a large open saloon or corridor, with entrances into Exchange Place, formerly Garden-street, separates it from the refreshment rooms on the opposite side. The remaining rooms on the basement are occupied with the offices of Brokers, &c. An area, and a flight of steps, each side of the portico, separate it from the pavement fronting in Wall-street.

The entire front of the building is formed of pure

white marble, from West Chester county, 13 miles N. E. from the city.

The grand flight of nine marble steps, ascending from Wall-street, is $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, with pedestals at each end, in the Grecian style, projecting 8 feet; and 5 feet 6 inches in height, and 4 feet 6 inches wide, pannelled and moulded, on which are iron posts for gas-lights in ornamented lanterns at top.

The portico of the building is ornamented with four Ionic columns, 27 feet high, and 3 feet 4 inches in diameter, each of one single block of marble, and weighing about 13 tons. They were brought in a rough state to the street, and worked on the spot. They are surmounted with an entablature, on which rests the attic story, and the cupola; and behind the colonnade is a semi-elliptical recess, through which are the corridors leading to the various parts of the house, and to Insurance Offices, and the Office of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The colonnade extending across the front of the vestibule, and forming a massive screen, is a distinguishing and effective feature in this edifice, and is copied from the temple of Ilyssus.

From the vestibule, the ascent into the saloons of the second and attic story, is by a flight of winding steps, which is lighted by a skylight from the roof. There are two windows rising from the floor of the saloon, in the second story, which open into and command a bird's-eye view of the area below, frequented by the merchants; and there are also three windows in front, under the portico. Galleries lead out to the right and left, and to various offices occupied by auctioneers or produce brokers, engravers and artists; and also on the attic story, from which a grated door leads to a flight of steps, and to the telegraphic room in the cupola, where signals are made, and returned from the telegraph at the Narrows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant S. W. The diameter of the cupola is 24 feet, and its height above the attic story to the top of the dome is 60 feet, and 60 feet above the pavement of the street below. It has an exterior colonnade, with

pannel work, the whole forming a very imposing aspect, but is not seen to good advantage from the vicinity.

From the most elevated part of the dome, the eye commands an uncommonly fine and extensive view of the entire city, harbour, the Hudson and East Rivers, and the surrounding country, to a distance of 20 miles N. and W. ; on the east, the view is limited by the hills of Long Island, rising in the rear of Brooklyn and the Navy Yard. The stranger should endeavour to ascend to this height, as well as that of the cupola of the City Hall, and several steeples, to get various panoramic views of the city.

The vestibule in the first floor, behind the colonnade, is flagged with marble, laid in a diamond form, of 18 inches square ; and passing from that through the central doors, leads into the *principal room*, or the Merchant's Exchange, which is in the centre of the building, and is of an oval form, 85 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 45 feet high, with three lofty arched windows at each end, with four Ionic fluted columns and eight pilasters supporting a full sized entablature and antae, with an arch resting upon the two opposite columns at each angle. The arches support a screen, which forms the terminating line between the vaulted ceiling of the centre and the alcoves at the ends. The ceiling is divided into pannels, and ornamented ; those of the centre being an oblong square, and those of the ends radiating from a centre. On the north side of the room is a clock ; and on the south side a wind indicator, regulated by machinery on the roof above.

The coup-d'oeil of this magnificent room is grand and imposing, and reflects the utmost credit on the taste and skill of the architect of the building, M. E. Thompson.

The usual hours that the exchange room is frequented by merchants, are from 1 to 3 P. M. The sum of ten dollars per annum is charged for each person or firm habitually resorting to the public room.

There are various doors leading out of this room to offices adjacent, and three arched doorways to the vestibule in the rear, a room of 36 by 40 feet, with two columns and 8 pilasters of the Ionic order, which is de-

voted to auction sales of real estate, &c. and is frequented from 10 to 2 o'clock.

On the right of this apartment is an office and a reading-room, belonging to the editors of the New-York Statesman, and copiously furnished with newspapers from all parts of the United States. The terms and regulations are explained in another part of this work. The letter bags of all the regular packets are kept here till the hour of sailing arrives, and a charge of six cents is made for each letter deposited.

A flight of marble steps leads to the Post Office in the basement below, and also to the saloon in the second story, which is of the same size as that underneath, and is appropriated to wholesale auctions of dry goods and merchandise, and has two columns and eight pilasters of the Corinthian order.

On the right of this saloon, and over the reading-room, is the apartment occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, and by the Board of Brokers, which is elegantly furnished and carpeted. Several other rooms open into the saloon, one of which is occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Company.

The purchase of the ground occupied by this vast building, and the erection of the edifice, cost \$230,000, and it was completed in three years.

Great improvements and alterations have been made in the immediate neighbourhood, in consequence of the establishment of the Exchange on this spot. New streets have been opened, old ones widened, and numerous stores and offices, of the most elegant and spacious description, erected; and the value of the surrounding property has been much enhanced.

The rear of the Exchange, above the basement, is two stories only, and stuccoed. The stock is owned in 2300 shares, of \$100 each, which bears a premium in the market.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraphs is established from the Exchange in Wall-street to Sandy Hook. It consists of a pole,

rising from the cupola, with two arms, with which 12 different positions can be assumed, the first ten to represent the nine digits, and the cypher the eleventh, as a separator of words and sentences, and the twelfth to excite attention.

The marine or ship signals are thirteen in number, the first ten also standing for the digits and cypher, and the three others denominated first, second, and third repeaters. The object of the repeaters is to obviate the necessity of duplicates and triplicates of the same signal.

A dictionary of the signals is printed. It is divided into five parts,—the first embracing all the questions and replies requisite between vessels and telegraphic stations, together with the alphabet, and the points of the compass, and occupying the numbers from 1 to 1000 ; the second part contains sea phrases ; the third part consists of a vocabulary of all the words in the language essential to be used ; the fourth is a list of vessel's names ; and the fifth a list of countries, ports, cities, and harbours.

Much utility has been already derived from the marine signals, by enabling ships to communicate with each other at sea ; and on approaching the shore, with the land telegraphs.

CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Trinity Church.

The first place of worship in this city, used by the Episcopalians, was the small church built by the Dutch in 1640, within the fort, the site of which is now occupied by the range of buildings at the south side of the Bowling Green, between Whitehall and State streets, wherein the service of the Church of Holland had been performed until 1664, when the city having changed masters by the arrival of an English force under Col.

Nichols, the fort and its appurtenances were taken possession of by the English troops.

This ancient chapel was destroyed by fire in 1741. Previous to that, in 1696, an Episcopal Church was erected in Broadway, where the present Trinity Church now stands, and service was first performed in it on the 6th February, 1697, by the Rev. Mr. Vesey, Rector. It was originally a small edifice, but was enlarged in 1735 and 1737, when its size was 148 feet in length, and 72 feet in breadth—the steeple was 178 feet in height. The church was decorated with a fine organ, several paintings, and beautiful marble monuments.

During the fire which destroyed the southwest part of the city on the 21st September, 1776, while the British troops were in possession, this spacious and venerable edifice was entirely destroyed, and lay in ruins during the war, and for several years after.

The present edifice was rebuilt in 1788, and consecrated in 1791, by the Right Rev. Bishop Provost. It is inferior to the old church in size, and is 104 feet long, and 72 wide—the steeple is 198 feet in height. The building is of stone, and much after the manner of the old one, and in imitation of the Gothic style; and the roof and spire are bordered with pointed turrets and battlements to correspond. It contains a chime of bells, the only set in New-York. It has galleries on the two sides, and on the east end, a part of the last of which forms the organ loft, in which is placed a fine organ, built in London soon after the church was finished. The galleries are supported by square, paneled columns, directly over each of which rises a clustered Gothic column to the roof. The ceiling consists of three arches over the nave, and one over each gallery. From the centre arch are suspended three large and elegant cut glass chandeliers, and four smaller ones under each gallery. The windows are long, finished at the top with the pointed Gothic arch, and glazed with very small panes. The communion table is placed against the western wall of the church, and above it is one of the largest windows in the United States: it is Gothic, with three compartments, and contains one thousand and thirty-nine panes

of glass. The desk and pulpit are directly in front of the chancel, without the rails. The front view of the building, from Wall-street, is very generally admired.

Trinity Church is the parish church of the parish of that name, which contains also St. Paul's Chapel, erected in 1765, and St. John's, erected in 1807. St. George's Church was also formerly a chapel. Trinity parish is under the pastoral charge of a Rector, and three Assistant Ministers. The first of these offices is held by the Right Rev. John H. Hobart, D.D., and the last by the Rev. William Berrian, the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and the Rev. John F. Schroeder. Divine service is uniformly celebrated in Trinity Church and St. John's Chapel, not only at the usual hours on Sunday, but also on the morning of every Wednesday and Friday, and of every festival and holyday of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Notwithstanding the antiquity of the parish, the present Rector is only the seventh that has held that office. His predecessors were the Rev. William Vesey, from 1696 to 1746; the Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D. from 1746 to 1764; the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D. from 1764 to 1777; the Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia,) from 1777 to 1783; the Right Rev. Samuel Provost, D.D. from 1783 to 1800; the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D. from 1800 to 1816.

Of the above, all except Mr. Vesey, Mr. Barclay, and Bishop Provost, were previously Assistant Ministers; in addition to whom, besides the present incumbents, the following gentlemen have, at different times, held that office:—the Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D.; the Rev. John Bowden, D.D.; the Rev. Abraham Beach, D.D.; the Rev. John Bissett; the Rev. Cave Jones; the Rev. Thomas Y. How, D.D.; the Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D.D. L.L.D., now Bishop of Connecticut; the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D.

The cemetery surrounding it is one of the oldest in the city, and by actual records faithfully kept, it has received within its bosom more than one hundred and sixty thousand bodies, or nearly as many as the present population of the city, and this exclusive of the seven

years of the revolutionary war, when the record was omitted.

This ground was gratuitously ceded to the vestry by the Corporation of the city, in 1702, on condition that the ground should always be neatly fenced in, and burials granted in it to the citizens for ever, for the small fee of 3s. 6d. for grown persons, and 1s. 6d. for all under 12 years of age—and no other or greater duty whatever.

Many tombs and splendid monuments have here been erected to the illustrious dead, among which are those of Gen. Hamilton, and Capt. Lawrence, which convey to the mind impressive lessons of the uncertainty of all human greatness. The interior of the church is adorned with many beautiful tablets, and has one of the finest organs in the city.

Trinity Church, from being the oldest and most opulent Episcopal establishment in America, is considered by Episcopalians as their mother church. Her extensive possessions have been confirmed and secured to her in the most advantageous manner by the Legislature of this state. She has annually devoted large sums for the erection and support of churches in the city and state. The vestry is composed of gentlemen of great respectability, and of well-known liberality; and to this circumstance is the city indebted for much of that order and beauty, and the width of the streets, that pervades the western and northern parts of the city, and which satisfies every generous mind that such extensive possessions could not have fallen into better hands, or been more judiciously appropriated. Most of the property is still subject to long leases, but is daily increasing in value; which value it would be almost impossible to estimate with any certainty, but it cannot be stated at less than several millions of dollars.

With this immense sum in possession, or in constant reversion by the expiration of leases, and the consequent increase of the price of new ones, is it unreasonable to anticipate, that in due time, the city may be ornamented with a *Cathedral* worthy of the establishment, and of the wealth of her communion, and of the

extent and population of this metropolis? a *Cathedral* that shall vie with, if not surpass, any of those admirable and venerable structures that are so justly the boast of England, France, or Italy? Although she already has erected here the most splendid temples that this city contains for Christian worship, yet this one is wanting to seal and confirm her superiority, and to embellish the city.

St. Paul's Chapel

Is situated in Broadway, opposite the beginning of Chatham-street. and with the cemetery adjoining, occupies the whole of the square fronting Broadway, Vesey, Fulton, and Church streets, being 400 by 180 feet, which is enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Fronting on Broadway, but separated from the street by a handsome iron railing, is a portico of the Ionic order, consisting of four fluted pillars of brown stone, supporting a pediment, with a niche in the centre, containing a statue of St. Paul. Beneath the portico, and under the large window, is a handsome marble monument, erected by order of Congress to the memory of Gen. Montgomery, who was killed at the storming of Quebec, in 1775. and whose remains were brought to this city in 1820, by order of the Legislature of New-York, and reinterred with great pomp and military ceremony.

The spire of this church is one of the noblest ornaments of the city, and is, with the entire building, justly esteemed one of the best specimens of architecture. It rises from the western end of the house, to the height of 234 feet. Above the tower, which is 100 feet high, rises a quadrangular section of the Ionic order, with appropriate columns, pilasters, and pediments; the two next stories are octangular, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, supported by columns at the angles; the whole is crowned with a lofty spire and gilt vane.

The church, which is 90 by 70 feet, was erected in 1765, and the steeple in 1794. The interior is finished in the Corinthian style, with columns supporting an

arched ceiling; and the pulpit and altar are elegant, and appropriate to the rest of the interior. It has eight cut glass chandeliers suspended from the arch of the ceiling, and the desk and altar are hung with crimson silk damask; over the latter are the two tables of the law. It also contains a capital organ.

The cemetery is crowded with tomb-stones, among which is one to G. F. Cooke, the celebrated tragedian, erected at the expense of his successor, Edmund Kean.

In the rear of St. Paul's Church-yard, is a neat edifice, erected in 1826, of brick, as a vestry room, library, and safe depository for records.

Burials, both in this and in Trinity Church yards, are now prohibited by a law of the Corporation, under a penalty of 250 dollars, which has caused great excitement, and attempts have been made to repeal it, but without effect.

Trinity Church covers 7474 square feet; St. Paul's 3136 square feet; St. John's 3103 square feet.

St. John's Chapel.

This is a magnificent edifice, and was completed in 1810, and cost over 200,000 dollars. It is finely situated in Varick-street, opposite the centre of Hudson Square, which is the most admired, fashionable, and retired part of the city. The Bishop of this diocese has his residence in the house north of, and next adjacent to, this church.

From the spacious square in front, which is tastefully laid out, and richly ornamented with the choicest trees and shrubbery, and surrounded with costly and uniform private dwellings, this church appears to great advantage. It is ornamented in front with a portico, and four columns in the Corinthian style, which are based on a flight of steps above the street; and from the roof of the portico and church is built the lofty and splendid spire, to the height of 240 feet. The interior is ornamented with Corinthian pillars and arches, similar to

St. Paul's, and has a large and capital organ, that was constructed in Philadelphia, and is very much admired.

The church is constructed in the same manner as Trinity and St. Paul's, of stone, plastered and painted black outside, and pencilled. It is 111 feet long, and 73 wide.

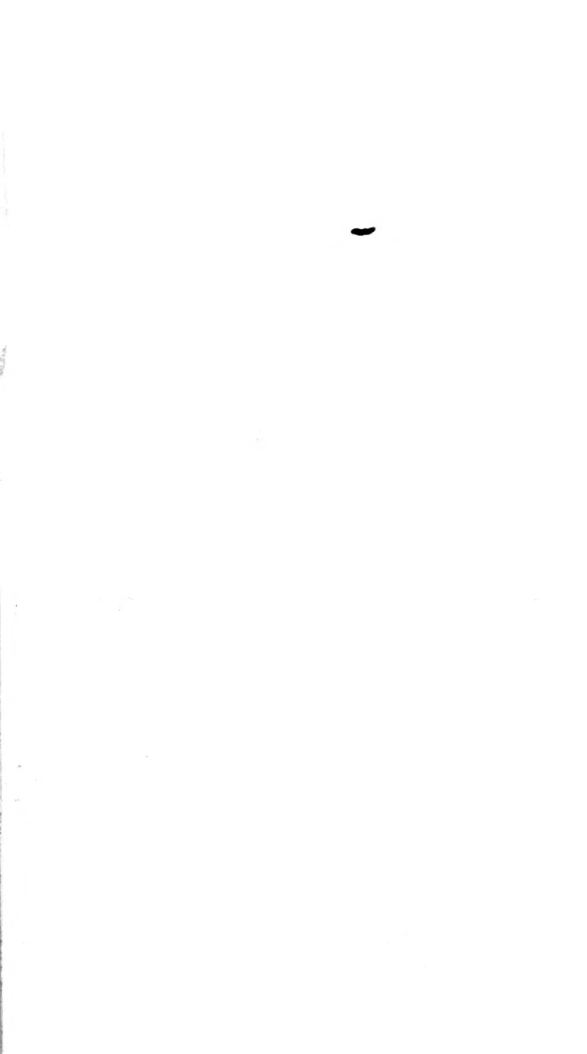
The Bishop and two Rectors officiate alternately in Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's. The other churches have their own separate Rectors.

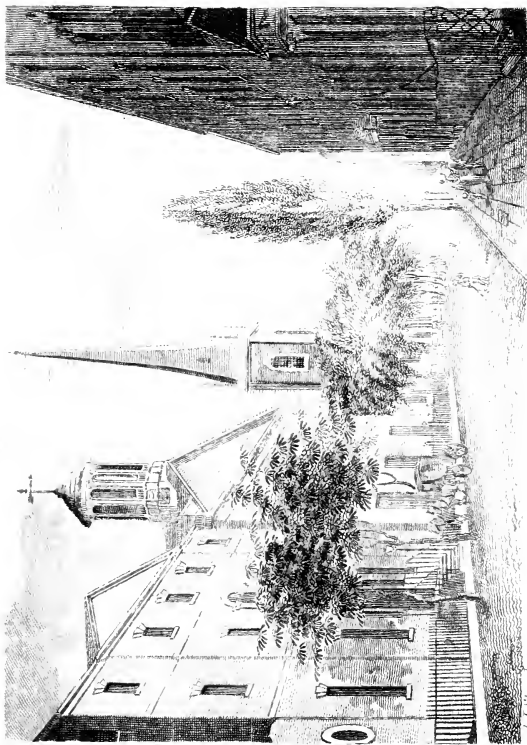
St. George's Church, in Beekman-street.

Next to Trinity, this is the oldest Episcopal Church in this city, and was first erected in 1752. It is built of stone, is 104 feet long, and 72 wide. By agreement, it separated from Trinity, and became a distinct parish in 1811. On the night of the 5th of January, 1814, it was destroyed by fire; but with the prompt aid of Trinity Church, it was again rebuilt, and consecrated in November, 1815. It is a plain edifice, and has a tower, with a railing on the top, but no spire: it also has a clock, and an organ.

St. Thomas's Church, in Broadway, corner of Houston-street.

Since the rapid extension of the city to the northward, in a few years, and the great number of genteel families that have removed to the vicinity, it became necessary that a church should be erected to correspond with the taste and wealth of the people in this quarter, and accordingly, in 1823, this edifice was commenced, and finished and consecrated in 1826. It is made of stone, and in the most pure Gothic style of any edifice in the city. Its distinguishing features are the two large, angular, projecting towers at the N. E. and S. E. corners, which rise in diminished proportions to a height of 80 feet, and end in pointed turrets of a dwarf size; also, the immense, large Gothic window in front, between the towers, and occupying a large portion of the





surface; beneath this, and in each tower, are the entrance doors.

The interior is striking, from the fact of there being no pillars to support the roof, which is sustained by buttresses of timber, carved and painted in imitation of oak, which, at a proper elevation above the windows, project horizontally from each side, and then rise towards the roof, and sustain the arch, in imitation of Westminster Hall. There is an organ loft and screen elevated in the west end of the building, behind the pulpit, which is highly ornamented.

Christ Church,

In Anthony-street, opposite the Hospital, is about 96 feet by 65. The sides and rear are of neat gray stone; the front, and tower of the church, is faced with brown hewn stone; and the doors and windows nicked and arched in the true pointed Gothic style.

A quadrangular tower, projecting three feet from the face of the front wall, and elevated 90 feet, is crowned with an open battlement, and diagonal pyramids. The vestry room, 20 feet by 8, is in the rear, from which a flight of steps leads to the pulpit. The interior is finished in a plain Gothic style, and contains 124 pews on the ground floor, and 66 in the galleries. There is a gradual declivity to the chancel, in front of the pulpit, and a neat railing excluding the reading desk. The pulpit, canopy, and altar, are in a style bordering on the florid Gothic, and of most exquisite workmanship. The architect was Jas. O'Donnell. This building was finished in 1823.

Grace Church, in Broadway, corner of Rector-street,

Was erected in 1809, as an independent church. It is a substantial and neat edifice of brick, with a handsome cupola; the rear of the building is of an elliptical form, with a terraced garden, and the Rector's house adjoining.

The interior of the church is elegant, and has four massive pillars at each front angle of the gallery.

running up to, and supporting an arched and paneled ceiling. The pulpit is in front of the ellipsis, with a railed mahogany enclosure surrounding the altar. In the gallery, fronting the pulpit, is a large and excellent organ, made by Geib.

Pews in this church command the highest rents of any in the city: such is the influence of fashion, wealth, and of a much beloved and eloquent pastor.

In the year 1671, a Lutheran Church was built on this spot, which stood until destroyed by the great fire in 1776.

French Church du St. Esprit, in Pine-street, near Nassau-street.

This is the oldest religious edifice now in the city, and was erected in 1704, by the French Protestants, who fled from their country after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and who here worshipped in their native tongue, which is still continued. It may here be mentioned, that when the French emigrants first settled at New-Rochelle, and other places in West Chester County, about 20 miles from the city, they came regularly to town to attend divine service on the Sabbath. Their descendants constitute many of our most respectable citizens.

It is built in the plainest style, of stone, plastered outside; has a very steep roof, and a venerable looking tower. A few tomb-stones remain in the cemetery annexed to it. Size of the house, 70 feet by 50.

The following Episcopal Churches do not require particular notice:—

St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-street, founded 1795, size 100 feet by 64. A spire, *constructed of brick, and plastered*, was raised in 1827, on the tower of this church, and adds much to the beauty of the edifice.

Zion Church, Mott-street, founded 1801, was destroyed by fire in October, 1815, and was soon after rebuilt of stone, size 80 feet by 64.

St. Stephen's Church, Chrystie-street, founded 1805, built of stone, size 75 feet by 54.

St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, built of brick, founded 1821, size 48 feet by 64.

St. Philip's (African) Church, Collect-street, founded 1821, size 60 feet by 50.

All Saints' Church, Henry-street, built of stone, founded 1828.

St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, founded 1807.

St. James's Church, Hamilton Square, founded 1810.

St. Mary's Church, founded 1824.—Total, 18.

Living Clergy of eminence, besides those before enumerated—Rev. Dr. Milnor, of St. George's; Rev. Dr. Feltus, of St. Stephen's; Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of Grace; Rev. Thomas Breintnall, of Zion; Rev. Geo. Upfold, of St. Thomas's; Rev. Thos. Lyell, of Christ's.

Presbyterian Churches.

The First, in Wall-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, was founded in 1719, enlarged in 1748, and entirely rebuilt in 1810—size 97 by 68 feet. It is built of brown stone, and the front is ornamented with pillars of the same, in demi-relief, and with Corinthian capitals. The spire is ornamented with pillars to correspond, and is finished off with a low cupola and gilt vane. There are private vaults in the ground surrounding it, and the yard is enclosed with a handsome iron railing.

Second, or Brick Presbyterian Church, in Beekman-street, was founded in 1767. It is constructed of brick, and has a lofty spire—size 83 by 65. The ground was granted to them by the Corporation in 1767. There are vaults under the church, and in the ground surrounding it, and a session room in the rear. The congregation is very large and respectable.

Third, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Cedar-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, was founded in 1753, and is built of stone—size 65 feet by 54. A few vaults exist in the yard, which is enclosed by an iron railing. The church is lighted with gas during evening service.

Fourth, in Rutgers-street, a wooden building, founded in 1797—size 80 by 60 feet.

Fifth, in Pearl-street, near Broadway, founded in 1797, and built of stone—size 66 by 56.

Sixth, Reformed Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Chambers-street, opposite the New-York Institution, built of brick—size 70 by 50 feet. Pastor, Rev. Dr. McLeod.

Seventh, the Society meets in a room in Hudson-street, corner of Christopher-street.

Eighth Presbyterian Church, in Cedar-street, between Nassau and William streets, was built of stone in 1807—size 81 by 66 feet. It has a neat cupola, and a session room recently built in the rear of the church.

Ninth, in Orange-street, built of wood in 1808—size 60 by 40 feet.

Tenth, in Spring-street, founded in 1810, built of wood—size 80 by 60 feet.

Eleventh, in Murray-street, built of stone in 1812, size 92 by 77 feet. The front is faced with hewn brown stone, and has pillars in bas relief with an iron railing in front, and there is a handsome spire rising to the height of near 200 feet. The pews recede amphitheatrically from the pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Mason officiated in this congregation for several years, but retired from ill health, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass.

Twelfth, at the corner of Broome and Ridge streets, built of brick, was erected in 1827, and has a neat spire.

Thirteenth, in Vandewater-street, built in 1821, of brick—size 78 by 60 feet.

Fourteenth, Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street, built in 1821, of brick—size 75 by 60 feet.

Fifteenth, in Christopher-street, a handsome marble edifice, erected in 1821—size 66 by 52 feet.

Sixteenth, Bowery Presbyterian Church, built in 1822, of brick—size 80 by 63 feet.

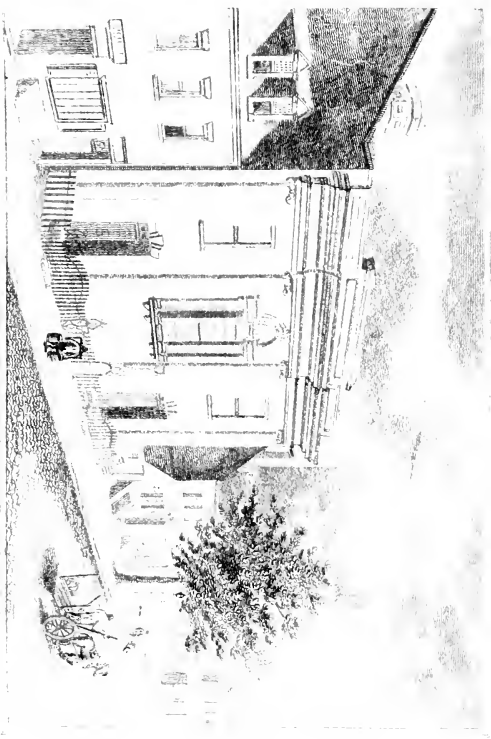
Seventeenth, in Laight-street, built in 1825, of brick—size 60 by 40 feet.

Eighteenth, Independent Presbyterian Providence Chapel, in Thompson-street, near Broome-street—size 60 by 40 feet.

Nineteenth, Mission Church, in Allen-street, near Grand-street—size 40 by 65 feet.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH HARBOR

London, 1844





Twentieth, in Canal-street, corner of Greene-street, built in 1825, of brick—size 82 by 62 feet.

Twenty-first Presbyterian Church, in Bleecker-street, built of stone, in 1825. It has a very classical front, with brown stone pillars, of the Corinthian order, and a handsome pediment.

Distinguished Clergymen, deceased.—Rev. John Rogers, first pastor of the Wall-street Church; Rev. John B. Romeyn, first pastor of the Cedar-street Church; Rev. P. M. Whelpley, third pastor of the Wall-street Church.

Living Clergy of Eminence.—Rev. Dr. Miller, formerly of the First; Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the First; Rev. Gardiner Spring, of the Second; Rev. Dr. Mason; Rev. S. N. Rowan, of the Fifteenth; Rev. Dr. McAuley, of the Fourth; Rev. Cyrus Mason, of the Eighth; Rev. William Paten, of the Fourteenth; Rev. M. Bruen, of the Twenty-first; Rev. S. H. Cox, of the Seventeenth.

Dutch Reformed Churches.

The first, or South Church, is in Exchange Place, between Broad and William streets. This church stands upon the site of the second church which was erected in this city by the Dutch: (the first was in the fort, near the Bowling-Green.) In 1691 the corporation of this city sold them the ground, namely, "175 feet on north, and 180 on south, for 180 current pieces of eight."

The church first built on this spot was erected in 1693, and enlarged in 1766; in 1807 the present edifice was built, and is a plain, neat, substantial house of stone, 86 by 66 feet—containing 122 pews on the first floor, and 54 in the gallery, together with a large organ. There is an open balcony on the tower, in which is the bell that was originally brought from Holland, when the first church was built, and at that time was used to convene all public meetings of the civil authorities and citizens.

The ground surrounding the church contains a num-

ber of ancient tomb-stones and private vaults, and is supported by a stone wall, topped with a wooden railing. A convenient Lecture and School room adjoins the yard on the west.

The first Church, at Haerlem, one of the oldest built on this island, was a small wooden edifice, 57 by 30 feet; a new building was erected in 1825, of brick, 50 by 65 feet, with a handsome spire.

The third, or Middle Dutch Church, fronts on Cedar, Liberty, and Nassau streets. This is a spacious and ancient edifice, which was erected in 1729 of stone. Its size is 100 feet by 75. It has 180 pews on the first floor, and 80 in the gallery—and one of the finest organs in the city, together with an antiquated tower, surmounted with an open balcony in which is a bell, and above a low cupola and gilt weather-cock. An iron railing has recently been placed around the yard, and the church altered and improved, in the interior, with new entrances in Cedar-street, and a low portico erected over the doors.

The fourth, or North Church, is in William-street, between Fulton and Ann streets, founded in 1769—100 feet long and 60 broad, built of stone, in a plain manner. It has a lofty and handsome spire about 200 feet in height, in which is a gallery that commands one of the finest views in the city. This was erected in 1823: the yard, which is enclosed with a handsome iron railing, contains private vaults.

Fifth, in Herring-street, Greenwich, of brick, 84 feet by 66, built in 1827.

Sixth, North West Church, in Franklin-street,—80 by 60, built of stone in 1808.

Seventh, at Harsenville, or Bloomingdale; size 72 by 57 feet, built of stone in 1814. Pastor Rev. Dr. Gunn.

Eighth, North East Church, in Market-street,—is a handsome stone edifice, of 81 by 67 feet, built in 1819.

Ninth, in King-street, built in 1826, of brick, 50 by 65 feet, with a spire.

Tenth, in Forsyth-street, built in 1822, of brick—60 by 45 feet.

Eleventh, corner of Broome and Green streets, built in

1823, of brick, 80 by 60 feet. The choir in this church is very good.

Twelfth, corner of Green and Houston streets, is 56 by 75 feet, built in 1824, of marble.

Thirteenth, in Orchard, between Broome and Delancy streets, is of brick, stuccoed; with two handsome columns in front, supporting a neat pediment; behind the portico is a square recess, or vestibule, through which is the entrance door; there are no galleries.

The consistory rooms of the Dutch Churches are in the new building and school rooms corner of Ann and Nassau streets, erected in 1823.

Eminent Clergymen deceased. Rev. Dr. Livingston; and Rev. Dr. Abeel.

Living Clergymen of Eminence. Rev. Dr. Matthews; Rev. Dr. Milledoler; Rev. Dr. Knox, Rev. Dr. De Witt; and Rev. Dr. Brodhead.

Baptist Churches.

First, In Gold-street, between Fulton and John streets, was founded in 1760 and 1763, and rebuilt in 1802, of stone; size 80 by 65 feet.

Second, In Nassau-street, between John and Fulton streets, founded in 1824, is built of stone; size 46 by 65 feet.

Third, In Oliver-street, founded in 1795, and rebuilt, of stone, in 1819; size 94 by 64 feet.

Fourth, In Rose-street, founded in 1799, and built of brick; size 49 by 26.

Fifth, In Anthony-street, founded in 1805, built of wood; size 60 by 42.

Sixth, In Broome-street, founded in 1806, built of wood; size 71 by 34.

Seventh, In Mulberry-street, founded in 1809; the present edifice was built, of brick, in 1817; size 90 by 63 feet.

Eighth, In Vandam-street, founded in 1810, built of wood; size 55 by 40 feet.

Ninth, In York-street, built in 1818, of wood; size 40 by 27 feet.

Tenth, In Delancy-street, built in 1819, of brick; size 85 by 65 feet.

Eleventh, In Provost-street, size 40 by 60 feet, founded in 1825.

Twelfth, In the Bowery, opposite Spring-street.

Thirteenth, In Broome-street, between Lewis and Cannon streets.

There are two other societies, who have no edifice yet erected.

Living Clergy. Rev. C. G. Sommers; A. Maclay; Aaron Perkins; W. Parkinson; and S. H. Cone.

Methodist Churches.

First, In John-street; this was the first Methodist Church in America, and was founded in 1768. The present edifice was built in 1817, and it is a neat substantial building of stone, with an iron railing in front; the size of the house is 78 by 62 feet. It is built in the modern fashion, with the pews sloping from the rear of the house down to the pulpit, which is low, and separated by a mahogany railing; the house is lighted with gas during the evening service.

Second, In Forsyth-street, founded in 1789; size is 70 feet by 50, and built of stone.

Third, In Duane-street, founded in 1797, built of stone; size 75 by 56 feet.

Fourth, In Church-street. (for Africans,) founded in 1800, in 1820 rebuilt, of stone; size 70 by 55 feet.

Fifth, In Mott-street, founded in 1806, built of wood; size 38 by 28 feet.

Sixth, In Allen-street, founded in 1809, built of stone; size 70 by 55 feet.

Seventh, In Bedford-street, founded in 1809, built of wood; size 60 by 42 feet.

Eighth, In Elizabeth-street, (African,) founded in 1809, built of wood; size 55 by 40 feet.

Ninth, In Broome-street, built in 1818, of wood; size 50 by 40 feet.

Tenth, Bowery village Church, in Nicholas William-street, built in 1818, of wood; size 56 by 54 feet.

Eleventh, Wesleyan Seminary, in Crosby-street, built in 1820, of brick; size 65 by 40 feet.

Twelfth, In Chrystie-street, built in 1821, of brick; size 78 by 50 feet.

Thirteenth, In Delancy-street, built in 1823, of brick; size 60 by 25 feet.

Fourteenth, In Willet-street, built in 1826, of stone; size 70 by 50 feet.

Roman Catholic.

St. Peter's Church, In Barclay-street, is a plain brick building, erected in 1786, of the size of 81 by 48 feet. It has a square tower, surmounted with a dome and cross. The interior is ornamented with paintings from sacred subjects, and has an organ, and a select choir.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, In Mott-street, corner of Prince-street, is the largest religious edifice in this city, occupying a space of 120 feet long by 80 feet in width. It was built in 1815, of stone, in a massive style, the walls being several feet in thickness, and between 60 and 70 feet high; the roof rising in a sharp angle, to a height of more than a hundred feet, and forming, with the tower, a most conspicuous object, in approaching the city from the east. The front of the building, on Mott-street, is faced with hewn, brown stone; and several niches are left open for statues that are to be placed.—The building is in the Gothic style, and is not entirely finished; when completed it will be the most impressive looking edifice in the city. It has an organ, and a select choir; here may frequently be heard the finest strains of sacred music; and in this place was given, by Mr. Garcia and the opera company, for a benevolent purpose, the best Oratorio ever heard in this city.

St. Mary's Church. In Sheriff-street; size 60 by 45 feet, built of brick, and occupied by the Catholics in 1827.

Christ Church, In Ann-street; size 61 by 80 feet, built of stone,—repaired, altered, and occupied by the Catholics in 1827.

The Roman Catholic Asylum, for Orphans, in Prince-

street, is a plain commodious edifice, where 160 orphan and destitute children are nursed and carefully provided for; they are of all ages, from the infant to the child of 10 or 12 years old.

Congregational or Unitarian.

The first, in Chambers-street, between Broadway and Church-street, is a very ornamental edifice, the front of which is faced with white marble, with pillars in bas relief, and surmounted with a pediment. The interior is very elegant, the pews being finished with mahogany ornaments, carpeted and cushioned; the pulpit is raised on ornamental pillars, with an area and railing in front, before which the pews rise gradually to the rear, and facing to the entrances of the house; there is also a gallery and an organ. The whole is beautifully lighted from a spacious circular skylight that rises from the centre of the roof. The size of the house is 68 by 50 feet. It was built in 1820, and opened by a most eloquent discourse, from the learned and celebrated Professor Everitt, then of Cambridge University.

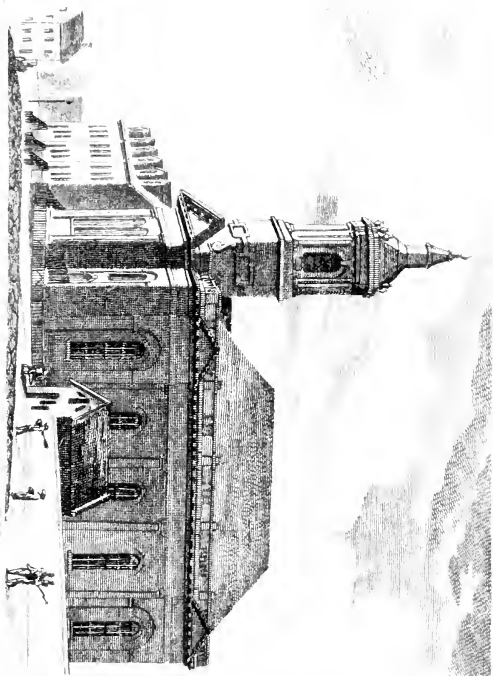
The second, in Mercer-street, corner of Prince-street; this is a chaste specimen of architecture. It was built in 1826 of stone and brick, with a portico and columns of the Doric order, behind which is a recess, and the entrance door.

Third, In Fourth-street, near avenue D., at Manhattan island.

Lutheran.

Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church, in Frankfort-street, corner of William-street, was built in 1767, of stone; size 60 by 34 feet. There is a fine organ, and the service is performed in the German language.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Walker-street, is a handsome brick edifice, and was erected in 1822; size 95 by 60 feet. It has a dome, and a fine toned organ, which is placed in an elevated recess behind the pulpit, and of course facing to the au-



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London, 1780, &c.



dience. The pulpit is very neat, and is parted off by a recess and mahogany railing, from the pews, which rise gradually towards the rear, in the modern style: there are no galleries at the sides. The service is performed here in the English language.

St. James's, in Orange-street. This is a plain wooden edifice, which was purchased and presented by an unknown individual, to the congregation here formed. Pastor Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, formerly of St. Matthew's.

The *Moravian Church*, In Fulton-street, founded in 1751, is built of brick; size 44 by 34 feet, with a cemetery in the rear.

Universalists.

First, In Duane-street, built in 1818, of brick; size 67 by 67 feet. Pastor Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Second, Corner of Prince and Orange streets, built in 1823, of brick; size 60 by 70 feet.

Friends' Meeting Houses.

The first site occupied by them in this city was, in 1704, in Green-street alley, between Liberty-street and Maiden Lane, afterwards removed in Liberty-street, to the building now occupied by Thorburn's Seed Store. In 1775 the late house in Pearl-street was built; but all these have given way to the increase of population, and change of residence; and the houses now occupied by them are,—one in Hester-street, built in 1819, of brick; size 68 by 60 feet.

One in Rose-street, of brick; size 70 by 60 feet, built in 1824

One in Manhattanville, built in 1825, of wood; size 25 by 35 feet.

The *Jews' Synagogue*, In Mill-street, built 1730, and rebuilt in 1818, is a stone edifice, 58 by 35 feet. The worship is here performed in the Hebrew language, and in the same manner and form as in ancient times.

Strangers are admitted, but females are all accommodated with seats in the gallery; the service begins on Friday evening at sunset, and is continued on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. It is highly curious and impressive. The former Rabbi, Rev. Gersham Seixas, here officiated for 50 years regularly. The interior ornaments are elegant and costly. A lamp is kept perpetually burning before the ark. The ark is the sacred depository of the book of the law, (of which a valuable manuscript copy of great antiquity belongs to the congregation,) and is of a semicircular form, constructed in the most finished style of workmanship, of curled maple and satin wood, with sliding doors. The Rev. Mr. Peixotto is the present Rabbi.

It is upwards of a century since the Mill-street congregation was established, and few, if any, of the members then resided above Wall-street. The increase of the city has left few families in that neighbourhood, and this, with the great increase, and the continued arrivals from the continent of Europe, rendered it necessary to erect a new temple. Accordingly a *new Synagogue* has been purchased in Elm-street, north of Canal-street, formerly the African church, and has been elegantly fitted up by the German and Polish Jews, whose form of prayers is somewhat dissimilar to the Portuguese. The building is about fifty feet front, and 60 feet deep, having a portico of four columns, the whole surmounted with a neat Gothic steeple. The interior, though small, is finished in a rich and neat style. A row of pillars supports the gallery, which has a railing of carved mahogany. The reading desk, or pulpit, which stands in the centre, facing the east, is of mahogany, enclosed within a railing of fret work. The ark, on the east side of the church, and facing the desk for the reception of the law, is large and circular, of curled maple and mahogany, with a dome, supported with Ionic columns, with caps and bases. The ten commandments in front are of raised golden letters on white marble, supported by gold cornucopias. In front of the holy receptacle of the law hangs a rich curtain of blue satin, elegantly embroidered with Hebrew inscriptions—the

interior of the ark, opens with sliding doors, is lined with the same materials. The centre chandelier, together with four smaller ones and clusters of astral lamps over the gallery, with the candelabras, are richly finished with bronze and gold, the whole being splendid and in good taste.

The building now occupied as the *New Jerusalem Chapel*, in Pearl-street, was built in 1796, and has been since occupied by various denominations. It is a plain wooden edifice, size 50 by 35 feet.

The *Mariners' Church*, in Roosevelt-street, was built in 1819, of brick; size 58 by 60 feet.

This is particularly intended for the benefit of mariners. It was built by the liberality of different denominations of Christians, and is equally open to all. The Bethel flag is hoisted over it on the Sabbath, to invite the attendance of seamen. A great reformation has already been produced in their behalf, by the aid derived from this and other efficient sources.

There are also *Chapels*, and religious services performed every Sunday, in the *State Prison*, and in the *Alms House* at Bellevue, and in the *House of Refuge*.

Summary of the various Denominations.

Episcopal,	16
Presbyterian,	21
Dutch Reformed,	13
Baptist,	13
Methodist,	14
Catholic,	4
Unitarian,	3
Lutheran,	3
Moravian,	1
Universalist,	2
Friends,	3
Jews,	2
Others,	4

Total 101

The salaries paid to the Clergy of this city are from \$1500 to \$3000 per annum; probably the average is about \$2000; and the number of clergy more than one hundred.

Considerable sums are frequently collected in the various churches, for the different charitable institutions in this city, and for Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies; and besides these, each society has its anniversary, which is publicly notified; when addresses and eloquent appeals are made to the audience, and collections are then solicited.

From these various sources, it is not extravagant to estimate the annual revenues and receipts for such laudable purposes in this city at \$150,000, which, with the amount paid to the Rev. Clergy, as above stated, constitutes an aggregate of \$350,000 paid in this city, for the support of the gospel, and for religious and charitable objects.

There are 100 churches in this city, and there are, at this present time, near 200,000 inhabitants; which gives 2,000 to each church. At the lowest estimate, there would be at least 17 or 1800 to each; but allowing for all that are unable to attend, such as the old and the young, sick and infirm, there must still remain a large number who do not frequent any place of public worship on the Sabbath, probably fifty to eighty thousand; as it would be esteemed a liberal allowance to give 500 to each congregation, as the average attendance, which amounts to 50,000, although some churches have many more, and others less. The city of London and environs have but 515 places of public worship, of all denominations, or one to about 3000 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Columbia College, in the city of New-York, was originally founded by royal charter, in the year 1750, under the name of King's College, by which title it continued to be known until the period of the revolution. It was

established by lottery, and incorporated by Gov. De-lancey.

The edifice, and grounds attached to it, are very extensive; the building is three stories high, built of stone, and stuccoed; it is 200 feet in length, and 50 in width, with two projecting wings at each end; it contains accommodations for the professors: there is also a chapel, and lecture rooms, hall, library, museum, and an extensive philosophical and astronomical apparatus. The students do not reside in the building, as is the custom in many other colleges in this country.

The funds of Columbia College, though originally arising from precarious sources, have greatly increased since its establishment, by private and legislative donations. One of its early trustees, Joseph Murray, Esq., an eminent counsellor at law, left property for the use of the institution to the amount of \$25,000. The annual revenue may now be estimated at upwards of \$4000. The management is confided to trustees, who direct and prescribe the course of study, and the discipline to be observed in the College. They appoint a president from among themselves, who holds his office during good behaviour. No professor, tutor, or other assistant, with the exception of the provost for the time being, is eligible to fill the office of trustee. Eleven trustees form a quorum for the despatch of ordinary business. In the disposal of real estate, or suspension of a president, it requires thirteen. The trustees also elect a chairman annually, and have the power of declaring seats vacant on the non-attendance or death of members, and of electing others in their place. It likewise belongs to the trustees "to grant all such literary honours and degrees as are usually granted by any university, college, or seminary of learning, in this state, or in the United States," and to give diplomas thereof. It is an express condition of their charter, that none of their ordinances or by-laws shall make "the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College."

Columbia College was instituted for the purpose of educating youth in the learned languages, and in the

arts and sciences. In the year 1769, a Faculty of Medicine was annexed to it. A College of Physicians and Surgeons, however, having been established in this city in 1807, it was considered most eligible that the Faculty of Medicine of Columbia College should be attached to the new institution. This desirable union took place in September, 1813; so that Columbia College, having annulled their statutes which respected the medical school, now consists of a *Faculty of Arts* only.

On the 6th April, 1776, an order was issued by the Committee of Public Safety, directing the College buildings to be prepared within eight days for the reception of the military. The students, in consequence, retired to their respective homes, and the library and apparatus having been deposited for safe keeping in the City Hall, the College edifice was converted into a military hospital. At the close of the revolutionary war, by an act of the State Legislature dated May 1st, 1784, certain persons named therein were appointed to superintend the general interests of education throughout the state, under the title of Regents of the University; and these acted also as Trustees of the College.

On the 13th April, 1787, an act of the Legislature was passed confirming the royal charter, altering the name of the institution to Columbia College, and appointing a new board of Trustees. The government of the College has been administered in conformity with the last mentioned act unto the present time. The first public commencement after the reorganization of the College, was held A. D. 1786.

In the infancy of this institution, the voluntary contributions of the wealthy, and the liberal benefactions of the corporation of Trinity Church, shed a cheering influence upon its progress.

By the original charter, the various rights and immunities enjoyed by the English universities, were secured to this seminary; and the President was required to belong to the Church of England, and a form of prayer collected from the liturgy of the church, with an appropriate prayer for the institution, was to be used daily, morning and evening, in the College Chapel. No reli-

gious test, however, was required of any of the members of the College, or the Professors, and all denominations were equally entitled to receive the benefits of education.

The building was thoroughly repaired, altered, and some additions made, in 1816—a cupola added, and a very neat, classical appearance given to the edifice, which now contains about 50 rooms. The grounds, which comprise a square of 250 feet on each side, in Church and Murray streets, are neatly laid out, and enclosed with a stone wall, surmounted by an iron railing. The spacious lawn in front, and the venerable trees, give the place a secluded and agreeable appearance, although so near to the centre of business, and to the fashionable streets.

In the Chapel attached to Columbia College are given the annual courses of Lectures of the Associates of the Atheneum.

Capt. Sabine visited this city by order of the British Government, in 1823, to make a series of astronomical observations and experiments with the pendulum, connected with scientific research, and was liberally accommodated by the College with the rooms for that purpose.

The number of students now belonging to the College is 150. The expense of tuition, yearly, is ninety dollars.

The number of graduates to the present time have been about 800.

Many eminent men have here received their collegiate education, and afterwards attained to distinguished stations in life.

The Alumni of this university have formed an association, and have an oration and annual dinner on the commencement week, which is the first Tuesday in August.

The present faculty consists of—

Rev. Dr. Harris, President.

James Kent, Professor of Law.

J. Renwick, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.

H. J. Anderson, M.D., Professor of Mathematics, Analytical Mechanics, and Physical Astronomy.

Nathl. F. Moore, Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Charles Anthon, Adj. Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Rev. John McVickar, S.T.D. Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, and Political Economy.

Lorenzo Da Ponte, Professor of the Italian Language and Literature.

The annual vacation commences first Tuesday in August, and lasts till first Monday in October.

Since the establishment of the College, it has had the following Presidents, under the Royal charter:—

Rev. Samuel Johnson, S.T.P. 1754 to 1763; Rev. Myles Cooper, LL.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1763 to 1775; Rev. Benjamin Moore, 1775 to 1776.

Presidents under the new charter—

William Samuel Johnson, 1787 to 1800; Rev. Charles Wharton, 1801; Right Rev. Benj. Moore, S.T.D. 1801 to 1811; Rev. William Harris, S.T.D. 1811.

Provost—Rev. John M. Mason, 1811 to 1816.

A *Grammar School* has recently been proposed by the trustees to be established in connection with the College, to teach in the most efficient manner the classics and other studies preparatory to entering the freshman class of this university; also the usual branches of English education. The school is to be under the regulation and superintendence of the board of the College; the instruction to be under the superintendence of a competent and approved master, and such assistants as shall from time to time be selected.

The board of the College to have power to appoint and dismiss at pleasure the master and assistants; to define their duties; to prescribe the course of studies to be pursued; to make by-laws for the school; and they are to report its state annually to the trustees.

The price of tuition \$12 50 per quarter, the whole of which is appropriated to the school.

The trustees reserve to themselves the right to annul,

or make such alterations in the plan of the school as experience may require; and also of visiting the same, by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Every school from which there shall be admitted in any one year into the College five students, has the privilege of sending one scholar to be educated gratuitously in the College; the nomination to be vested in the directors or trustees of the school, or the instructor.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This institution is established on the Hudson River, about four miles from the centre of the city, between 9th and 10th Avenues, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

No situation could possibly have been selected more appropriate in every respect. The view of the river, and the romantic shore of the Hudson on the opposite side, with the seclusion of the vicinity, are strictly in unison with the important studies that are here pursued.

The lot of ground, which is about 3 acres, was presented by Clement C. Moore, Esq. The portion of the building now completed, which is only a part of the plan in contemplation, is a substantial edifice of stone, three stories in height, and was completed in 1826-7.

Liberal donations have been made by Episcopalians, in all parts of the United States, to this national seminary; but the most important was the one made by the late Jacob Sherred, Esq., which amounted to eighty thousand dollars.

With this solid foundation on which to commence operations, it cannot be doubted that the highest prosperity will rest upon the institution, aided by the talents of the eminent professors that are engaged, whose names are, Right Rev. J. H. Hobart, D.D. Professor of Natural Theology and Pulpit Eloquence; Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D. Professor of Biblical Learning; Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D. Professor of Systematic Divinity; Rev. B. F. Onderdonk, Professor of the Nature, Ministry,

and Polity of the Church; Clement C. Moore, A.M. Professor of Oriental and Greek Literature.

The present number of students is 30, and the annual income \$4223. Annual commencement, last Friday in June.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

In 1729, the Society in London for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, notified the Corporation of this city that Dr. Millington had made a donation of 1600 volumes, to establish a library in this city; and soon after, the books were received, and deposited in the City Hall for safe keeping, and a librarian appointed to manage them, who let out the books to be read at six pence a-piece, giving the Corporation the preference.

This causing public attention to be drawn to the subject, and a taste for reading having been formed, induced, eleven years subsequent, the formation of an institution on a more extended and useful plan.

It was commenced in 1740, by an association of private gentlemen, who subscribed the sum of £5 each, and agreed to pay ten shillings annually for the purchase of books. In November, 1772, their funds amounted to £600 currency, and on the 25th of that month, they obtained a charter from the colonial government, by which they became a corporate body. The society continued to flourish till the revolution, when the British troops, who were then in possession of New-York, destroyed or carried away all the books, amounting to about 3000 volumes.

The termination of the contest led to the re-establishment of this important institution. On the 18th February, 1789, a law was passed by which the original charter was confirmed, and full operation given to all its provisions. Since then the managers have been authorized by the Legislature to increase the price of a share in the concern to \$25, and the annual subscription has been raised to \$4. The books now belonging to the institution amount to about 20,000 volumes, many of

which are very rare. Their value is estimated at upwards of \$40,000, and the lot and building in which they are contained at \$20,000 additional.

The affairs of the New-York Society Library are under the management of 12 trustees, the number originally fixed by the charter. These continue for one year in office, and the election takes place on the last Tuesday of April, annually. Seven trustees form a quorum for transacting business. There is also a secretary, treasurer, and librarian, who are appointed by the trustees.

The building is situated in Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, opposite the Middle Dutch Church. It is a plain brick edifice, of two stories in height, with a basement, and a colonnade in front of the second story. The Library, which occupies all the upper part of the house, is well and neatly kept, and is open from 10 to 2 o'clock to subscribers. Strangers are admitted on introduction by a member. The collection of books is valuable, and is constantly receiving accessions by importations and home publications.

The Library of the Historical Society is in the New-York Institution, and is a valuable repository of scarce books and manuscripts, newspapers and curiosities.

There are many other libraries of minor importance, such as the Apprentices' Library, and the Mercantile Library; and numerous private Circulating Libraries, the principal of which are—

Behr and Kahl's, of French and Spanish Books, in Broadway; Goodrich's, 124 Broadway; Francis's, Broadway; Gilley's, Broadway; Bartlett's, Bowery.

NEW-YORK ATHENEUM,

Broadway, corner of Pine-street.

After several unsuccessful attempts to establish, on a liberal and permanent plan, a Public Reading Room and Library, in this metropolis, a movement was made in 1824 towards effecting this desirable object, which has thus far been crowned with success.

A subscription was made to the amount of upwards of \$30,000. The members are arranged into four classes, called Associates, Patrons, Governors and Subscribers.

Patrons pay for membership, \$200; and Governors \$100; Subscribers, \$10 and \$20 per year. A subscriber of \$20 a year has tickets of admission for himself and family, to the lectures, library, and reading-room. A subscriber of \$10 a year has a ticket for himself only.

Of the Patrons, Governors, and Associates, the number is confined to two hundred of each. There is a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Curator, and a Treasurer.

The Associates of the Society, consisting of gentlemen of the most distinguished talent and acquirement, select from among their number a certain portion, who each year deliver Lectures, in the Chapel of Columbia College, to all the members of the Atheneum, on those sciences or subjects which their professions or pursuits have rendered them the most competent to sustain; and in the several courses of lectures heretofore delivered, they have been composed of the following subjects;

1826.

Roman Literature,	-	by Professor Anthon.
Phrenology,	- - -	Dr. F. G. King.
Taste and Beauty,	- - -	Prof. McVickar.
Classical Literature,	- - -	R. Ray.
Chemistry,	- - -	Prof. Renwick.
Commerce,	- - -	John Hone, Jr.
Painting,	- - -	S. F. B. Morse.
Political Economy,	- -	W. B. Lawrence.
Poetry,	- - -	W. C. Bryant.
Oriental Literature,	- -	Rev. J. F. Schroeder.
The Anniversary Discourse,		Rev. J. M. Mathews.

1827.

Dr. Revere, on Chemistry.

Professor Morse, on Painting, in its connexion with the other Fine Arts.

Professor Renwick, on the Atmosphere and its Phenomena.

The Lectures usually commence in January, and end in March or April. The annual meeting of the members is on the second Wednesday in May. There is a standing committee, who provide the requisite accommodations for the public reading and lecture rooms, and library, and call a meeting of the Associates and Patrons, or of the subscribers generally. This committee meets on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. The Associates meet on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October.

The permanent fund of the society is entirely under the control of the Patrons. The Curator has the supervision of the literary property, and also nominates a Librarian, whose duty it is to attend upon the subscribers and strangers that visit the library and reading-room, and to see that the regulations of the society are not violated.

The reading-room is open daily, except on Sundays, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, and is furnished with the principal newspapers and periodical works of this country, and of France and England. Strangers, while in the city, are admitted to the rooms on the introduction of a member.

There are now on the list of members, 122 Patrons, 59 Governors, 50 Associates, 100 Subscribers at \$20 a year, — Subscribers at \$10 a year.

The sums paid by the Patrons and Governors form a permanent fund, the interest only being applicable to the general objects of the Atheneum; which, added to the sums received from subscribers, amounts to \$3,000 annually, which is expended in the purchase of a library, and in furnishing the rooms with the current literature, gazettes, and magazines, and in liquidating the annual rent of the rooms, and other expenses.

It is confidently anticipated, that in due time, the Atheneum will be able to build an edifice every way appropriate to the purposes of the institution, and to the character for wealth and munificence sustained by this metropolis of the western continent.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

In the N. Y. Institution, in Chambers-street.

This is a flourishing and vigorous association of scientific and well educated young gentlemen, for the promotion and study of Natural History, in all its branches; and in furtherance of this object, there are weekly meetings, and a scientific conversazione held, consisting of distinguished men from all parts, both honorary and resident members, at which meeting a paper is read, or a discourse made, upon some subject connected with the objects of the Lyceum; curious specimens of different kinds of minerals are laid on the table, and the latest discoveries are communicated.

More has been done by this association towards extending a knowledge of the internal riches of our country, in its mineral capacity, its botany, and many other branches of science, than any institution in this city; and this fact is fully evinced by the valuable volumes that have been published by the society.

An act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature in 1818, and a room was appropriated for their use by the Common Council of the city, in the building in rear of the City Hall, now known as the New-York Institution, where the Lyceum have an extensive and choice cabinet of minerals, ichthyology, conchology, and organic remains, fossils of Europe, S. America, the skeletons of the Mastadon and Megatherium, and a museum of specimens in comparative anatomy, to all which admission may readily be obtained. As yet, the library is deficient in the more expensive works, which is only attributable to the want of means to purchase them in the limited funds of the society. The funds of the U. S. Military Philosophical Society have been generously annexed to this, by the former members of that body.

Members of this society are continually employed in exploring expeditions, in various parts.

The members consist of the Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary.

The residents pay \$10 initiation fee, and \$4 annually. The meetings are held on Monday evenings, and visitors are admitted by the introduction of a member.

Besides the various introductory public lectures that are *freely* given on the first week in November by the Professors of the *Medical Colleges*, and which are continued to pay classes for the four ensuing months, there are other and separate private courses, by the following gentlemen, viz.:—Dr. Godman, Dr. Mott, Dr. Pendleton, and Dr. Rogers.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

A market place for the accommodation of the butchers, and the country people, was anciently *under the trees in front of the fort*, near the corner of Water and Whitehall streets. As the city enlarged, the market places were moved to the east and north, first at the foot of Broad-street, then to Coenties-slip, and subsequently to Old-slip, and to the *Vlie, or Fly Market, foot of Maiden-lane, and to Fulton and Catharine streets.

The market houses of this city are now judiciously distributed in various quarters of the town, to suit the wants and convenience of the citizens; the two principal ones being situated close to the water, one on the Hudson, and one on the East River, at the extremity of Fulton-street on each side, and adjacent to the two most important ferries, which render them very accessible to the country people and the fishermen.

Franklin Market is situated in Old-slip, and the Centre Market in Grand-street, between Orange and Broadway streets; all the others are named after the streets in which they are situated.

* A Dutch phrase or word, indicating a valley, or low ground, as a creek or inlet formerly penetrated the island up Maiden-lane, formerly the Virgin's Path or Valley, and a rural spot.

There is a public market every day of the week except Sunday, in New-York, for the sale of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, and vegetables. Fish and milk are sold *every day* of the week, but the market on Sunday for these must be closed by 9 o'clock in the morning; the sale of *milk* may be again resumed at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Between the first of May and the 1st of November, all other sales through the week must be over by one o'clock P. M.; and at two o'clock P. M. during the rest of the year, with the exception of Saturday, on which day the market is kept open from sunrise to sunset during the whole year. The sale of all unwholesome and stale provisions is strictly prohibited. Every article brought to market in summer must be fresh killed; and to prevent infection, the entrails, offals, and skins (except calves' skins) of all animals, are not allowed to be brought into the market place from May to November. The greatest care is likewise taken to keep the stalls clear of all nuisance and corruptible matter.

The butchers' meat of every kind, poultry, and every other eatable article exposed for sale in the markets of New-York, are not to be surpassed in quality in any other part of the world; and the varieties of fowl, game and fish, are probably unequalled any where else.* But what is of still more consequence, the abundance which nature has here so amply provided, is within the reach of the poorest mechanic, his wages being more than sufficient to purchase the common necessities of life. Nor are provisions in New-York markets apt to be increased in price by engrossers, it being declared unlawful for any person to purchase *to sell again*, in any part of the city, before mid-day. As to flour and meal, no wholesale purchases intended for retail, can be made before 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and hucksters are

* It has been ascertained, that, in the course of the year, there may be purchased in whole or in part in the markets of New-York, 8 species of wild quadrupeds, 5 of amphibious creatures, 15 of shell fish, and 150 birds, all fit for human food.

The Fish Market may be considered as the general deposit of every eatable, and every curious inhabitant of the waters. Every thing that gratifies the appetite for food or for novelty centres here.

confined entirely to the sale of vegetables and fruit. Vendors being licensed for permission to occupy stalls, and this gives the magistrates an immediate control over them.

In the environs of New-York are many well tilled kitchen gardens, and highly cultivated farms, that produce copious supplies of vegetables and fruit during the summer season; but the city of New-York is mostly supplied with all its heavy and considerable marketable commodities, by means of the excellent water conveyance of the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and the waters of New-Jersey. Hence there is much less bustle in the streets, and fewer wagons and country people than are seen in Philadelphia and other cities. But around the various docks and slips are constantly witnessed a scene of busy industry and profitable occupation, that clearly indicates the manner in which the principal part of the marketing business of this city is regulated. In this way are daily brought to the city vast quantities of food, coal, butter, wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit, live stock, and generally every article produced by the industry of the farmer. Housekeepers and grocers, that supply themselves from these sources, procure every thing considerably less than out of the regular markets, where they are resold, in small quantities, at a considerable advance.

The market sloops from Poughkeepsie, Albany, Hudson, and the North River landings, generally arrive on Monday, or the early part of the week, and are found near the Washington Market, and the adjoining slips. For certain articles, such as lumber, hay, &c., other places are allotted, to prevent confusion; and from this arrangement, citizens find a great convenience, as it saves much time and trouble.

From the various towns and landings that border on Long Island Sound, numerous vessels arrive on Wednesdays and Thursdays, that may be found in Peck-slip, Jew-slip, and the adjacent slips and docks on the south-eastern side of the city. From the various landings of New-Jersey, and also various other places, Coenties-slip is a place of great resort; and in this slip, and

Lent's Basin, the next west, are also found all the principal regular packets of the cities on the North River, from this city to Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Albany, Catskill, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and other places, that carry passengers and heavy freights.

Since the completion of the Erie and Champlain Canals, vast quantities of flour, grain, butter, and produce of every description, are continually pouring into the city from the middle and western counties of this state; and the state of Ohio also begins to send her valuable staples of flour and tobacco to this market. Iron of the best quality is sent from the country bordering on Lake Champlain.

The income of the *city markets* at various distant periods, was as follows:—

In 1735, there were only 14 butchers, and the yearly rent of the stalls was but £72; in 1750, the rent had increased to £106; in 1806, to \$6644.

When the Fulton Market was completed, and the stalls put up at auction, the whole number, amounting to 86, were disposed of for \$19,015, an average of \$216 each. This number was found to be greater than could be profitably occupied, as the victuallers could not pay their rents; consequently, the number was reduced, and 27 of the stalls in the S. E. wing were allotted to fishermen, and the residue of the stalls were relet at a diminished price. The first sale of the *same number* producing \$15,000, and the present receipts being only \$6445. In the same manner, the rooms in the basement, only 21 of which were let at auction for \$7775 per ann., now let for \$6805. The purchase of the ground, and cost of erecting the market, was \$220,000. The building is one story, with a basement, from which round stone pillars rise, connected with each other by arches, and supporting the roof. The interior ceiling is arched from one extremity to the other, plastered and white-washed. The buildings containing the stalls occupy three sides of a square, with double ranges of stalls on each side, the first beginning at South-street, extending up Fulton-street to Front-street; the second, or main front, to Beekman-street; the third, thence to South-

street. Over the centre of each of the entrance fronts are rooms of one story, and from the middle one, on Front-street, occupied by the Clerk of the Market, rises a small neat cupola, containing a bell to notify the close of the market. A separate building for country people, occupies the centre of the block, but entirely insulated from the rest of the edifice, and surrounded with an open paved area, with two pumps. The hucksters' vegetable stalls, with cellars under each, are adjacent to the inside eaves of the building on Fulton and Front streets. As the other markets are somewhat on the same model, this description will suffice. The fish cars are in the adjacent slip, and constantly filled with live fish, the smacks arriving hourly from the fishing grounds a few miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, near Sandy Hook.

The *Franklin Market*, in Old-slip, was erected the next year after the removal of the old Fly Market from Maiden-lane. It is a small but neat building, which cost only \$2070. After its completion, 8 stalls and 2 cellars were let for \$3420, for nine months! which exhibits in a striking light the profitable nature of the business, and the competition among the trade for stalls. Another instance of more recent occurrence can be given—a sale of four butchers' stalls in the Centre Market, Grand-street, between Orange and Rhynder streets, subject to an annual rent to the Corporation of \$50 per annum, which brought \$1355; \$1400; \$1410; \$1475.

Enumeration of the Public Markets, with the number of Butchers' Stalls, and the amount of rent for 1827.

	Rent.
Fulton Market, 61 stalls, - - -	\$6445
In the basement, 21 rooms, - - -	7095
Washington Market, 56 stalls, - - -	3952
In the basement, 14 rooms, - - -	1260
Catharine Market, 48 stalls, - - -	3932
In the basement, 5 cellars, - - -	374
Centre Market, 20 stalls, - - -	1255
10 cellars, - - -	62

			Rent.
Spring-street Market, 12 stalls	-	-	610
Essex Market, 14 stalls,	-	-	500
Grand-street, near the river, 10 stalls,	-	-	220
Franklin Market, Old-slip, 8 stalls,	-	-	560
2 cellars,	-	-	160
Greenwich Market, 11 stalls,	-	-	200
Gouverneur Market, 6 stalls,	-	-	220
Duane Market, 2 stalls,	-	-	65
1 cellar,	-	-	125

248 stalls—53 cellars,

\$27,055

Besides the above, there is a considerable amount collected from the fish stands, hucksters, country people, &c., as appears in the report of the Comptroller. In former years, every butcher paid a tax of so much a-piece, when a regular account was made out of the *yearly consumption* of the city, which in 1819 was as follows, in only four of the principal markets, viz. :

<i>Markets.</i>	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Fly Market, - -	5,257	9,413	20,581	5,649
Washington Market, -	4,161	6,529	15,542	2,733
Catharine Market, -	5,199	5,339	15,241	1,333
Centre Market, in Grand-street, - -	1,704	3,214	3,266	188
Total,	16,321	24,495	59,430	9,903

An elegant and spacious market is now erecting at the western termination of Canal-street, near the Hudson River; and another has recently been completed on the eastern side of the city, near the foot of Rivington-street.

In the winter season, large quantities of venison and other game are brought from a great distance, in a frozen state, and sold at moderate prices. The quantity of butcher's meat now consumed within this city, would

be much larger than is mentioned in the table, but no account is taken at the present time, as the victuallers pay a stipulated rent for their stalls, in lieu of taxes on the quantity sold.

There is no official account taken in New-York of the vast amount of pork and provisions generally, that arrives coastwise, and down the Hudson, and is sold at the docks to consumers in the city, and which constitutes the chief source of supply of many articles of importance, such as butter, cheese, beef, and pork, both fresh and salted, fish, &c.

The city of London consumes annually 200,000 hogs, 110,000 bullocks, 1,020,000 sheep and lambs, 250,000 calves, which is not as much in proportion to its population as the city of New-York, although the English are esteemed a nation of meat-eaters. The fact is, that the cheapness of food in this country, and the high rate of wages, enables the *poorest* family to indulge in animal food every day in the week, which is probably not common in London, or many other European cities.

In connection with the consumption of various articles in this city, the following items have been procured from correct sources, for 1825.

<i>Firewood</i> —Loads of Hickory,	.	.	38,368
Loads of Oak,	.	.	206,773
Loads of Pine,	.	.	53,125
Total,			<hr/> 298,266

The average price may be estimated at \$2 25 per load, and two and a half loads to the cord, which amounts to the sum of \$671,098. The quantity of coal used amounts to \$400,000—aggregate, \$1,071,098, as the yearly consumption of the city; and this, too, exclusive of the wood consumed by steam-boats, which is enormous, and also the considerable quantities brought by individuals from their estates, for their own use. and landed by sloop loads without inspection.

Bushels of Sea Coal, imported from 1st Oct.					
1826, to 31st Sept. 1827, - - -					511,547
Bushels of Charcoal inspected in the city,					360,488
(Since much increased, being used to ignite the Anthracite.)					
Bushels of Corn,	-	-	-	-	1,030,651
Do. of Barley,	-	-	-	-	89,896
Do. of Malt,	-	-	-	-	48,565
Do. of Salt,	-	-	-	-	20,111
Do. of Rye,	-	-	-	-	540,922
Do. of Oats,	-	-	-	-	707,227
Do. of Wheat,	-	-	-	-	781,129
Bushels of American Coal, in 1827,	-	-	-	-	700,000
or 25,000 ton, at \$8, is	-	-	-	-	\$200,000
Imported Coal, 14,210 chaldron, at \$11, is	-	-	-	-	156,310
Value of Charcoal used, at 1s. a bushel,	-	-	-	-	50,000
					<hr/>
					\$406,310

The foregoing statement, although from the best sources of information that could be procured, yet is believed to be quite imperfect, and not equal to the actual quantities consumed.

The city is abundantly supplied with the finest fruit of every description, from our own vicinity, and from abroad.

The apples and cider of Newtown and Newark are well known for their superior excellence, and are largely exported. In abundant seasons, apples may be had from 50 cents to a dollar the barrel, and 25 to 50 cents a single bushel. Peaches, grapes, pears, and every other description of fruit, are also furnished of the rarest and best descriptions.

Since the establishment of the New-York Horticultural Society, it is evident that the supply and the quality of the vegetables brought to market has much improved, and the fruit is of superior excellence, as may be witnessed and tasted at the fall exhibitions of the Society.

Poultry is brought to market in great abundance during the winter season, and may be had on board of

the market boats, sloops, wagons, and in the markets, at moderate prices, viz. :—Fowls, 20 to 30 cents each ; ducks, 25 to 37 cents each ; wild ducks, 12 to 20 cents each ; geese, 37 to 75 cents each ; turkeys, 50 cents to one dollar each ; and a great variety of game, such as canvass back ducks, grouse, pigeons, &c.

Lake trout and salmon, from the interior, are often seen on the tables of our principal hotels and boarding-houses, together with the finest green turtle, from Florida, and the Bahamas, or West India islands.

Butcher's meat will average the following prices throughout the year, viz. :—Beef, 6 to 9 cents the lb. ; mutton, 7 cents ; lamb, 8 cents ; veal, 6 cents ; pork, 5 cents ; hams, 8 to 12 cents ; venison, 10 to 20 cents.

BANKS, BANKING-HOUSES, AND BROKERS.

Wall-street is to New-York and the United States at large, what Lombard-street is to London and England.—The centre of the moneyed operations of the city and country, and the seat of the principal banking institutions, insurance offices, and brokers, that are here concentrated, for their mutual interest and convenience.

During the colonial government, there were no incorporated banks. On the 11th of April, 1782, the Legislature enacted, that the "Bank of North America" should be a body politic and corporate in this state, and prohibited the establishment of other banks during the war. The banks and banking-houses in the city alone, are now sixteen in number.

General Regulations. Upon notes or bills not having more than 60 days to run, the interest for discount is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum. The days of grace are three, upon which discount is taken at the same rate.

The person offering bills or notes to discount, must transmit these to the Cashier, enclosed in a sealed cover, containing his name, one day previous to the discount.

Deposites of money may be drawn at pleasure, without expense ; but no drafts paid beyond the actual deposit. No interest is allowed on deposits.

The Banks will present for payment, and collect, free of expense, all bills or notes lodged with them; and in case of non-payment and protest, the charge only for protest to be made against the holder of the bill.

The first in importance is the

United States Branch Bank,

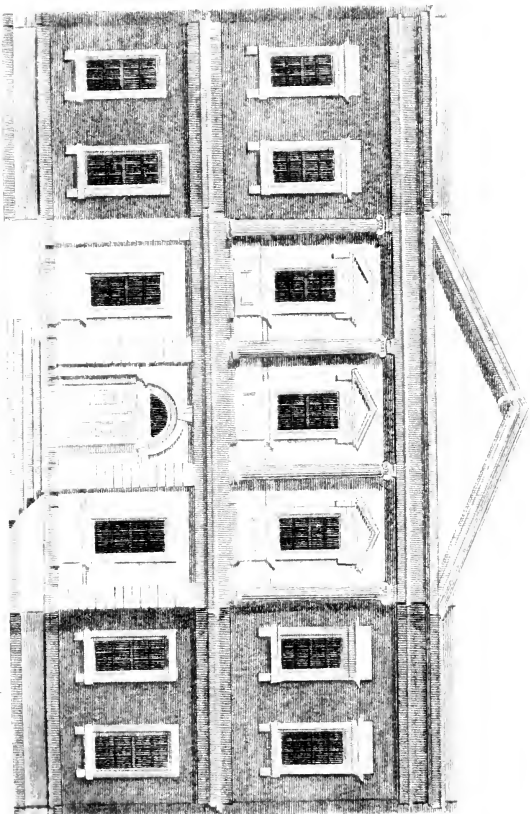
No. 15 Wall-street. The mother bank is in the city of Philadelphia. It was incorporated by act of Congress, on the 3d of March, 1816, for 20 years, with a capital of \$35,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Seven millions of stock belongs to the United States.

The bank is managed by a President, a Cashier, and twelve Directors, who are appointed by the Directors at Philadelphia.

The capital invested is \$2,000,000 only; but in this bank, all deposits of public moneys of the United States are made, and Custom-House bonds lodged here for collection, which gives this institution a commanding influence over all the other banks in the country. But this power has hitherto been used with great prudence, and the kindest effect, by the directors, in times of great excitement, and has in many instances upheld the credit of others in perilous times.

The lot on which this edifice is erected, was purchased for \$40,000 of Mr. Verplanck. The building is of the most durable description, and fire-proof throughout. The floor is built on inverted arches of brick, and the strong vaults are on the first floor, leading out of the principal banking-room.

The edifice is of white marble, from the quarries of West Chester, and was designed and erected by Mr. Thompson, the architect of the Exchange. It has a front on Wall-street of sixty feet, with an ascent of five steps to the vestibule, on the right of which is the U. S. Loan Office, where all the dividends on the bank stock, and on all the national loans, are paid. The pensions of the revolutionary officers and soldiers, and also of the navy officers and sailors, are here liquidated, and the management of the public debt attended to.



U. S. EXCHANGE BANK.

Printed for the Proprietors of "The New York" and "The Standard" by A. T. Woodruff.

The banking-room is 30 feet in height, with a gallery round the second story, and is lighted by the windows in the first and second story. A room, for the meeting of directors, is situated on the first floor, in the northwest corner.

There are 22 clerks and officers in the various employments, as tellers, book-keepers, porters, &c.

The President of the Bank is ex-officio Loan Officer of the United States, for the state of New-York.

Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Dividends, 1st January and July. Election, in November.

II. *The Bank of New-York* is a square edifice, situated in Wall-street, on the corner of William-street. The banking-room is 30 feet in height, occupying nearly the whole of the interior of the building, and lighted from windows in the front. A stone cornice and ornamented balustrades add much to the finish and beauty of the building. This is the oldest incorporated banking institution in this city, and has, from able management, accumulated a large surplus capital, and enjoys the highest reputation. It took its rise during the revolutionary war; but it was not till 21st March, 1791, that it did business as a corporate body. The charter then granted was for 20 years, and the capital stock was to consist of 950,000 dollars, divided into 1900 shares, of 500 dollars each. On the expiring of the charter, in May, 1811, it was renewed until the 2d Tuesday in May, 1820, and subsequently to 1832. The management is in the hands of a President, Cashier, and 14 Directors, who are appointed on the 2d Tuesday of May. Notes for discount must be sent on Mondays and Wednesdays; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually.

III. *Manhattan Bank*. This establishment was organized in 1799. The Manhattan Company obtained an act from the legislature, on the 2d of April that year, authorizing them to supply the city with water, and, after completing the works for that purpose, to employ their surplus capital as a discount bank. They were authorized to raise a capital of 2,000,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each, of which the corporation of

New-York was entitled to hold one hundred. The charter is unlimited as to time. The affairs of the company are managed by a President, Cashier, and 11 Directors, the city Recorder, for the time, being always Director. They are chosen on the 1st Tuesday in December. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the days for presenting notes for discount; and dividends are declared on 10th July and 10th December annually.

IV. *Merchants' Bank.* This was originally a private company, who issued notes without being incorporated from 1803, to 26th March, 1805, when they obtained charter for 13 years, by which their capital was fixed at 1,400,000 dollars. The charter has been extended since to June 1st, 1832. The state of New-York holds 1,000 shares, which were presented to the state by the other stockholders as a fund for the support of public schools. The concerns of the company are regulated by a President, Cashier, and 13 Directors, the Treasurer of the state, ex officio, being always one. They are elected on the 1st Tuesday of June, and dividends are declared on 1st June and 1st December annually. Notes for discount must be offered on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

V. *Mechanics' Bank.* The charter of this company is dated 23d March, 1810, to endure for 13 years, and since prolonged to 1832. Its capital was originally fixed at 1,500,000 dollars; but in 1811 it was increased to 2,000,000 dollars. Its affairs are managed by a President, Cashier, Assistant Cashier, and 13 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of April. Dividends are declared on 1st February and 1st August annually, and notes for discount are received on Tuesdays and Fridays.

VI. *Union Bank.* This was originally the Jersey Bank, and did business at Pawlus Hook for some years before it was removed here. It was incorporated 26th March, 1811. Its charter endures for 20 years, and capital is fixed at 1,800,000 dollars. The management of its concerns is in the hands of a President, Cashier, and 10 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Monday of March. Dividends are declared on the 1st Nov

ber and 1st May annually; and Mondays and Thursdays are the days of offering notes for discount.

VII. *Bank of America*, corner of Wall and William streets, was incorporated in 1812, the charter to endure for 20 years. Its capital stock amounts to 4,000,000 of dollars. Its affairs are conducted by a President, Vice-President, Cashier, and 13 Directors, who are chosen on the 1st Monday of May; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually. The days of presenting notes for discount are Mondays and Thursdays.

VIII. *City Bank*, 38 Wall-street. This was formerly built and occupied by the old United States' Branch Bank.—The front of the building is of brick and hewn brown stone—a flight of steps leads to an open corridor, under the second story, from which are entrances to the banking rooms on the first floor, and flights of stairs leading to offices on the second floor, in front: there are also offices in the basement. The banking room is lofty, similar to the New-York Bank, and lighted by windows from the first and second stories in the rear. A narrow gallery and a mahogany railing extend round the room. This company's charter is dated in 1812. Its endurance is for 20 years. A President, Cashier, and 14 Directors, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday in June, have the management of its affairs; and dividends are declared on 1st May and 1st November annually. Wednesday and Saturday are the days of offering notes for discount.

IX. *Phenix Bank*, 24 Wall-street. This bank was originally chartered on 15th June, 1812, under the title of "New-York Manufacturing Company," with a capital of 700,000 dollars. The charter has been extended to 1832. The capital is now 500,000 dollars. The concerns of the company are conducted by a President, Cashier, and 15 Directors, one of whom is appointed by the state. The annual election is on the 1st Tuesday of July. Notes for discount must be presented on Tuesday and Friday.

The building, now occupied by this bank, is a

Grecian temple of the Doric order, deriving its general character from the celebrated temple of The-sæus, at Athens, (a temple which existed 467 years before Christ, handing down to us one of the most perfect specimens of architecture, and considered one of the best works of the age of Pericles.) The bank is built of white marble; the portico has four columns; the depth of the portico, from the columns to the face of the building, is six feet. The columns are one entire shaft, and fluted; about 18 feet high, supporting a deep entablature of very bold members; the triglyphs well thrown out. The point of the pediment rises five feet above the entablature, exhibiting a plain tympan.

The pedestals on each side of the entrance steps ascending to the portico, are surmounted by Griffins, the fabled guardians of the golden mines. The Griffins support a tripidal scroll, and frame for gas-light.

The portal, being the only opening in the front of the building, is nine feet high, and six feet wide—the architrave worked in a bold, severe style. Passing through the massive door-way, you enter within an architectural screen, modelled from the Choragic monument of Thrasylus. This screen in itself is a beautiful specimen of architecture, and forms a fine relief to the eye, when viewed from the extreme end of the banking room; from this screen, to the right and left, you enter into the banking room, in depth 44 feet, and 26 feet wide; on the sides of the room are door-ways opening to vaults, and closets for banks, admirably secured; the great vaults are below the banking room. The room is principally lighted by a dome, richly pannelled, rising from one of the most chaste cornices we have examined, and supported by the main walls of the building—the level of the ceiling is about 21 feet from the floor—the style of the room is bold and simple, preserving throughout in all its detail the natural severity of its order. The building seems well suited to the object of its erection; it may be called the Archeion of our city, the solidity of which is adapted to the safe guarding of the treasures of this world.

After examining the structure, which in itself is al-

most perfect, we are compelled to regret that its locality robs it of half its beauty to the casual observer, situated as it is in comparatively a narrow street, and hemmed in by inferior red brick buildings; but the simplicity and elegance of the structure at once places it in the first rank of any in the metropolis.

X. The *Franklin Bank*, corner of Cherry and Pearl streets, was chartered in 1813, to endure till 1832. The capital consists of 500,000 dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of 50 dollars each. The discount days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and dividends are declared in August and February.

XI. The *North River Bank*, No. 186 Greenwich-street, was incorporated in 1821, to endure till 1842. By their charter, the sum of 100,000 dollars was to be invested in the Hoboken meadows, or paid to the Messrs. Swartwouts; but they eventually compromised for 60,000. Capital stock, 500,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays by the board, and every day by the committee.

XII. *Tradesmen's Bank*, Chatham-street, incorporated in 1822, for 10 years, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, divided into 12,000 shares, of 50 dollars each. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays. The affairs of this bank got into disorder in the summer of 1826, and an injunction was laid upon the directors, which caused them to close their doors, until a legal investigation took place, and new directors were appointed, and the bank resumed its operations with a diminished capital.

XIII. The *Chemical Bank*, in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, was incorporated in 1824, for 21 years. Capital, 500,000 dollars, in 20,000 shares of 25 dollars each. Discounts daily. The company carry on the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, on a large scale, at their factory in Thirty-second-street, near the Hudson River.

XIV. The *Fulton Bank*, corner of Pearl and Fulton streets, incorporated in 1823, with a nominal capital of 500,000 dollars, in 10,000 shares of 60 dollars each. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. This bank has also been involved in some unlucky speculations.

which has depreciated the stock, and caused a great loss of capital.

XV. *Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*, No. 12 Wall-street, incorporated in 1824, for the purpose of constructing a canal between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, and up the Lackawaxen to the coal mines, with *banking* privileges. Capital 1,500,000 dollars, in 15,000 shares of 100 dollars each; 500,000 dollars in banking operations. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The charter was modified in 1827, and the capital increased one million of dollars.

XVI. *Dry Dock Banking Company*, corner of Avenue D. and Tenth-street, near the East River. Office No. 4 Wall-street. Incorporated 12th April, 1827. Charter unlimited. Banking part of the capital, 200,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The rest of the capital, to the amount of 500,000 dollars, is invested in the Marine Railway, and in real estate, and operations connected with that branch of their business.

The state has, since 1824, laid a tax on Bank and Insurance Stock, of 10 per cent. on the amount of dividend declared by each institution, which tax has produced the last year from 150,000 to 185,000 dollars.

Total number of banks in this city, 16.

The charters of eight of the banks will expire in 1832, and they have already made application to the Legislature for a renewal.

"Amount of capital, 17,450,000 dollars. Dividends declared, 6 1-16th cents on the dollar per annum. Amount of dividends, 936,500 dollars on 15,450,000 dollars. Expenses of each Bank, 18,000 dollars yearly; which are provided for before dividends, making the gross earnings of the Banks at 1,170,500 dollars, to accomplish which, paper must have been discounted to the amount of 117,049,970 dollars."*

* See Goddard's List in New-York Daily Advertiser.

The *Bank for Savings* was instituted in 1819, to receive deposits from the poor as low as one dollar, and from that to any amount offered, for which interest is allowed after being deposited a certain time, but the interest to begin the 1st of January or 1st of July. No bills are allowed to be issued by this institution. The whole business, except a secretary or treasurer, who has a small salary, is managed gratuitously by the President and Directors, who meet twice a week, on Saturdays and Mondays, at 4 o'clock P. M. to transact business, and receive and pay deposits. The number of accounts opened the first year after they commenced operations, were 2995, and the total sum deposited \$313,000, mostly by the poor and middling classes of society, mechanics, widows, mariners, labourers, and people anxious to make a safe investment of what little they possessed; also, trustees and others. The most beneficial effects have continued to be derived ever since, and it has taken the strongest hold of public confidence. The Deposites have continued to increase in number and value, to a degree that has involved some difficulty in the Directors to make such a profitable investment of the funds, as to enable them to pay the five per cent. interest to depositors.

The business, which was at first managed in a small room in the basement of the New-York Institution, in Chambers-street, is now carried on in a handsome and commodious brick edifice, on the opposite side of the same street, which was erected by the Directors, and is appropriately designated with the unostentatious marble bee-hive in front. Much good has been derived from this well managed institution, which needs no eulogium here on its merits, and for its services rendered to society at large.

The receipts have been as follows :

July 1819 to July 1820,	4,340	depositors,	\$313,384 24
1820 to 1821,	5,299	do.	356,482 71
1821 to 1822,	6,164	do.	356,529 96
1822 to 1823,	5,450	do.	264,571 50
1823 to 1824,	7,682	do.	489,564 51
22*			

July 1824 to July 1825,	9,173 depositors,	\$551,825 14
1825 to Jan. 1826,	4,980 do.	312,037 91
Jan. 1826 to 1827,	10,343 do.	639,775 58
1827 to 1828,	12,617* do.	721,842 44
<hr/> Total,		<hr/>
	66,550	\$4,105,513 93
Deduct amount repaid to depositors,		2,593,083 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,512,030 93
Add interest to, and including dividend to January, 1828,		354,642 51
		<hr/>
Total due depositors, 1st Jan. 1828,		\$1,867,073 44

The funds of the institution are invested in, and consist of Funded Debt of the United States, and of the State and City of New-York. The house in Chambers-street, and furniture, cost \$22,292 78.

Deposites Repaid.

July 1819 to July 1820, by	396 drafts,	\$ 39,622 84
1820 to 1821,	1274 do.	113,659 69
1821 to 1822,	1802 do.	158,761 00
1822 to 1823,	925 do.	230,311 97
1823 to 1824,	3314 do.	258,494 01
1824 to 1825,	4514 do.	443,033 52
1825 to Jan. 1826,	3002 do.	305,900 66
Jan. 1826 to 1827,	6476 do.	513,247 53
1827 to 1828,	7246 do.	503,051 78
<hr/> Total,		<hr/>
	30,949	\$2,593,083 00

The deposits have been made in the following sums :

1 to 5 dollars, 1387; 5 to 10, 1664; 10 to 20, 2108; 20 to 30, 1504; 30 to 40, 1799; 40 to 50, 1074; 50 to 60, 452; 60 to 70, 284; 70 to 80, 230; 80 to 90, 142; 90 to 100, 701; 100 to 200, 771; 200 to 300, 240; 300 to 400, 107; 400 to 500, 64; 500 to 600, 30; 600 to 700, 20; 700 to 800, 8; 800 to 900, 10; 900 to 1000, 3; 1000 to 2000, 11; 2000 to 3000, 2.—Total, 12,617.

* Of which number, 3201 are new accounts, and 9416 are redepositors.

On the 31st day of August, 1814, the banks in this city, and in the United States generally, (New-England excepted,) suspended specie payments, in which they were sustained by the influence of public opinion, and the exigencies of the times. On the first Monday in July, 1817, they resumed paying specie in connexion with the banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore. During the period of suspension, a mutual agreement was made not to extend their loans beyond a specified amount, which was generally observed by the banks in this city; but it was otherwise in the country, where the over issues of paper money caused a fictitious rise in the value of all kinds of property, and a deplorable scene of speculation and consequent extreme distress, when the reaction took place, which inevitably follows such unfortunate aberrations.

Every morning, the banks interchange with one another the notes received the day previous, and checks or the cash are given to balance.

The summer of 1826 is ever memorable as a time of general alarm, on account of the failure of the Lombard, New-Jersey, and other surrounding banks, and the want of confidence in the stability of other institutions; but hitherto, no chartered bank has ever become bankrupt in New-York, as the foregoing were all created by acts of the state of New-Jersey, and located on the western shore of the Hudson, at Powles Hook, opposite New-York, with agents stationed in the city.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

Prime, Ward, King, & Co. office in Wall-street, opposite the Exchange, in the marble edifice erected in 1825-6, by N. Prime, Esq. This building exhibits much neatness and elegance, and is a great ornament to the city.

There are various offices in the first and second stories, that are occupied by Brokers and Insurance Companies.

BROKERS.

The Board of Brokers meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M. at their room in the Exchange, for the purchase, sale, and exchange of all kinds of stock and securities in the funds.

The business done in this society determines the daily value of all Bank and Insurance Stock, and other incorporated moneyed institutions, and the quotations of this meeting are of the highest authority.

Speculating and gambling in the stocks is frequently carried to a deep extent, in buying and selling of stock on time, and by hypothecation.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The *Marine*, are all in Wall-street.

Insurance is effected in this city entirely by chartered companies, there being no private assuranciers as in London, and all foreign competition by agents here is expressly forbidden by laws of this state.

New-York, incorporated in 1793, shares 10,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

Ocean, incorporated 1810, shares 10,000 of \$35 each, capital \$350,000. Dividends, January and July.

American, incorporated 1815, shares 10,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, May and November.

National, incorporated 1815, shares 3,000 of \$10 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, January and July.

Pacific, incorporated 1815, commenced 1817—shares 10,000 of \$25 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, January and July.

Union, Marine and Fire, incorporated 1818, to endure till 1838, with the privilege of insuring on lives, for which a part of its capital was set apart, and made perpetual. Capital \$500,000, of which \$100,000 is secured on bond and mortgage, and made liable for the business of the life-department only. Shares \$50 each. Dividends, 1st of January and 1st of July.

Atlantic, incorporated 1824, shares 10,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, May and November.

Mohawk, Marine and Inland Navigation, incorporated 1824, for 20 years. Shares 25,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, May and November.

Niagara, incorporated 1824, shares 10,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, June and July.

Neptune, incorporated 1815, shares 5,000 of \$50 each, capital \$150,000. Dividends, January and July.

Whole amount of shares of the Marine Insurance Companies, 103,000.

There are ten Marine Insurance Companies, whose capital amounts to 4,350,000 dollars. And these have declared dividends to the amount of 228,000 dollars. During the year, three of these have made no dividends, whose capitals amount to 1,250,000 dollars; so that the dividends have arisen upon a capital of 3,100,000 dollars, making an interest of 7 3-4 cents on the dollar.

Among these companies, the American stands pre-eminent. It commenced in 1815, with a capital of 500,000 dollars; and from that period to this year, inclusive, its dividends amount in the aggregate to 227 per cent. on its capital, amounting to 1,135,000 dollars.

Fire Insurance Companies.

Mutual, incorporated 1798, the oldest institution for insurance against fire in this city. This company is incorporated solely for the purpose of insuring against losses by fire, and insuring dwelling-houses, warehouses, buildings in general, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture, and every description of personal property, against damage or loss by fire. In addition to the capital stock of \$500,000, which is secured by bond and mortgage on real estate and public stock, this company possesses a handsome surplus, invested in like manner. Shares 10,000 of \$50 each. Dividends, June and December.

Washington. The office of this company is in William-street, corner of John-street. Instituted June 1801, incorporated March 1814, for an unlimited time.

Shares 10,000 of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, June and December.

Eagle, incorporated 1806, with a capital of \$500,000 and privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000; also, liberty to insure on lives. In addition to the capital stock which is secured by bond and mortgage on real estate this company possesses a large contingent fund, part of which is invested in the same manner, and the remainder in public stock. Shares 5,000 of \$100 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

Globe, incorporated 1814, 20,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$1,000,000. Dividends, June and December.

Merchants', incorporated 1818, 5,000 shares of \$100 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

Fulton, incorporated 1819, 10,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

Manhattan, incorporated 1819, 5,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, June and December.

Mercantile, incorporated 1818, with the privilege of insuring on lives, for which a part of the capital was set apart and made perpetual. 10,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, May and November.

Farmers' Fire and Loan, incorporated 1821. The company has power to act as assignees, and to receive property on trust, in the same manner as other trustees, which trust property is to be kept separate, and in no event to be liable for its losses. 10,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

North River, incorporated 1822, 14,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$350,000. Dividends, March and September.

Equitable, incorporated 1822, against fire, of loss by robbery, while absent from the city during a time of sickness. 6,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, May and November.

United States, incorporated 1824, 20,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, June and December.

Ætna, incorporated 1824, 8,000 shares of \$50 each, capital 400,000. Dividends, January and July.

Phenix, incorporated 1824, 5,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, May and November.

Contributionship, incorporated 1824, 6,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, May and November.

Utica Fire and Inland Navigation, incorporated 1824, 2,000 shares of \$250 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, January and July.

Tradesmen's, incorporated 1824, 4,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$200,000. Dividends, May and November.

Traders', incorporated 1825, 10,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, May and November.

La Fayette, incorporated 1825, 8,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$200,000. Dividends, January and July.

Howard, incorporated 1825, 6,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, January and July.

Firemen's, incorporated 1825, 12,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, March and September.

Hope, incorporated 1813, 20,000 shares of \$15 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, May and November.

Franklin, incorporated 1818, 10,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, January and July.

Mechanics', incorporated 1819, 10,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$500,000. Dividends, May and November.

Chatham, incorporated 1822, 8,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$400,000. Dividends, February and August.

Jefferson, incorporated 1824, 5,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, April and October.

Sun, incorporated 1824, 12,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$300,000. Dividends, May and November.

Protection, incorporated 1824, 8,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$400,000. Dividends, January and July.

Greenwich, incorporated 1824, 10,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$250,000. Dividends, May and November.

Dutchess, incorporated 1822, 8,000 shares of \$25 each, capital \$200,000. Dividends, January and November.

Orange County, incorporated 1825, 8,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$400,000. Dividends, March and September.

Western, incorporated 1817, 8,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$400,000. Dividends, May and November.

Hudson, incorporated 1814, 4,000 shares of \$50 each, capital \$200,000.

There are in this city 33 Fire Companies, whose aggregate capitals amount to \$12,450,000, and these have declared dividends to the amount of \$602,000.

During the year, 12 of these, whose collective capitals amount to \$4,100,000, have made no dividends, so that the dividend has arisen upon a capital of \$8,350,000, making an interest of 7 209 cents on the dollar.

State tax of 10 per cent. on the Dividends of the Marine Insurance Companies, for			
1827, \$228,000,	-	-	\$ 22,800
On the Dividends of Fire Insurance Compa-			
nies, \$602,000,	-	-	60,200
On Bank Dividends, \$1,025,400,	-	-	102,540
			<hr/>
			\$185,540

A large portion of the capital of Insurance Companies consists in bonds and mortgages on real estate; and almost every species of fixed property, by means of hypothecations, familiar to the city, becomes a circulating capital, which is constantly changing its form and producing a profit.

This system is peculiar to New-York, and is one of the causes of its continued prosperity.

The increase of stocks since the year 1800, is exhibited as follows:—1800, \$6,000,000; 1810, \$11,100,000; 1820, \$24,100,000; 1827, \$39,500,392.

NEW-YORK LOMBARD. This association has been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of making advances on deposits of goods and chattels; and the whole capital having been paid in or secured to be paid, they commenced business on the 21st of June.

Auctions for the sale of unredeemed pledges on which the loans have not been renewed, will be held quarterly

on the first Monday in May, August, November, and February, due notice of which will be given, and the surplus, if any, held subject to the order of the depositor for three years, after which, pursuant to the articles of association, it will be paid to the Corporation of the city, for the use of the poor. Shares 2,000, \$100 each, capital \$200,000.

NEW-YORK DYING ESTABLISHMENT. Divided into 200 shares, \$1000 each, capital \$200,000. The first three years of the profits to be applied to the extending of the works.

NEW-YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL CO., incorporated 1823, for the supplying the city with coal, but not to be interested in any banking operations whatever, nor to be engaged in dealing in stocks, unless to sell such as may have been mortgaged to it in security for debts—the said corporation to endure until 1844. The capital to be \$300,000, in 6,000 shares of \$50 each, with the privilege of increasing to \$500,000.

NEW-YORK TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE CO. This establishment was chartered in 1794, for the purpose of a Merchants' Exchange. The building was commenced in 1794, and finished in 1795. Original cost \$42,737 61. There was originally 203 subscribers, at \$200 each. The average rent until 1823 inclusive, was \$3,500 per annum, making an interest of nearly 8 2-3ds per cent. per annum on the share. The rent this year is \$3,400.

Cost of building, &c.	\$42,737 61
203 shares at \$200 each,	40,600 00

Deficient,	\$2,137 61
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First 13 years rent at \$3,500 is \$45,500.

This Company is managed by a committee of five, chosen the first Monday in June, annually. Of the original subscribers, three now remain—127 lives. The new Exchange was opened one year ago, when the usual business done here was transferred to it. This

building is now divided into offices and stores, and is still as productive as before. Dividend on each share, \$26 83.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE CO. Established in 1825, for the purpose of a Merchants' Exchange. Its capital is \$230,000, in 2,300 shares of \$100 each.

NEW-YORK LABORATORY ASSOCIATION. Incorporated 1825, for making White Lead. Capital 100,000 dollars, shares 50 dollars each.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY, to light the city with gas, capital 1,000,000 dollars.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURING CO., capital 100,000 dollars, in 1,000 shares of 100 dollars each.

NEW-YORK SUGAR REFINING COMPANY. For the purpose of refining sugar. This company was incorporated in 1800; is conducted by a President and Board of Directors similar to other institutions; makes its dividends in March, annually, payable in sugar, at the cash price of the day; is divided into 750 shares of 185 dollars each, capital 138,750 dollars.

NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL. Incorporated in April, 1825. The original capital was 30,000, but it was afterwards increased to 50,000 dollars. Shares 2,000, of 25 dollars each. This company have made a dividend of 6 per cent. this year, amounting to 3,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK AND LEHIGH COAL CO.

Statement showing the amount of the several Stocks of the United States, held by Domestic and Foreign Creditors, 30th Sept. 1827.

Denomination of Stocks.	Am't. held by Domestic Creditors.	Amount held by Foreign Creditors.				Total.
		By the British.	By the Dutch.	All other Foreigners.	Total by Foreigners.	
Three per cent. -	5,570,288	4,422,909	2,559,434	741,693	7,724,037	13,294,325
Six per cent. of 1813, -	3,584,785	282,796	27,252	335,842	665,889	4,250,675
Do. 10 million of 1814, -	6,562,375	1,661,768	61,828	225,853	1,949,419	8,511,825
Do. 6 million loan of 1814, -	3,035,117	910,322	27,469	73,775	1,011,566	4,046,682
Do. extra do. -	444,113	88,828	-	4,954	93,782	537,896
Do. 1815, -	5,466,259	3,111,236	174,539	740,444	4,026,219	9,492,478
5 per cent. 1816, sub'n. U. S. Bank	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	7,000,000
Do. 1820, -	355,699	575,376	-	60,398	635,774	991,473
Do. 1821, -	4,070,333	563,740	-	101,224	664,963	4,735,296
Do. 1822, Exchanged, -	42,199	13,000	1,506	-	14,506	56,705
4½ per cent. 1824, Funded, -	9,261,655	288,001	56,243	381,101	725,346	9,987,000
Do. 1824, Exchanged, -	2,954,400	1,069,443	112,228	304,857	1,486,527	4,440,728
Do. 1825, -	620,432	624,103	216,890	73,264	914,267	1,534,699
Total.	48,967,457	113,611,522	3,237,398	3,663,406	19,912,326	68,879,783
Add amount in Transit to and from the Loan Offices,	-	-	-	-	-	33,758
Total amount of the Public Debt of the United States, Oct. 1, 1827,						\$68,913,541

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

The progressive increase of the trade and commerce of this city, from the earliest period of its settlement until the present time, is a curious subject of investigation, and one that has not hitherto attracted much attention; and the few insulated facts that are here offered, are given as the only data that could be procured from correct official sources.

For several years after the Dutch came to this continent, and at least as late as 1640 or 50, the *fur trade* was the only employment of those who ventured to this coast, which was then as unknown, and as exposed to Indian depredation and cruelty, as the N. W. Coast of America is at the present day; and for two or three years, the trading was done entirely on board the ships, for better security against surprise from the aborigines.

The trade to and from the Dutch colonies of Curacao and Guyana, and the West India Islands and Africa, soon after commenced; and we find that from 1673 to 1688, the principal occupation of our ancestors was the making of flour, and grain of all kinds, for which this city had a monopoly for several years, and at that time, the flour was in the highest estimation of any produced in this country.

“From this statement of facts, connected with the foundation and early history of New-York, it is apparent that it had its origin in commercial interests, and that the causes to which its origin is to be traced, have little analogy with those to which the other settlements of the United States owe their existence. The first settlers of New-England, Pennsylvania, and the southern states, were, with few exceptions, refugees from religious and political persecution, and their abodes in the wilderness were selected, not as permanent settlements, but as asylums to screen them from the oppression which had expelled them from their homes. These settlements may therefore be considered as consecrated by the presence of a great moral principle. The first settlement of New-York was without the benefit of any moral im-

pulse of this nature: her shores were occupied by a commercial company, with a view to trade; and every subsequent addition to her wealth and industry, is to be traced to the operation of the same cause.*

From that time to the present, this city has continued to be the principal mart for the reception and exchange of all imported and exported commodities, for a considerable portion of New-England, New-Jersey, and this state, and some of the southern states, and is now destined to receive a vast accession of wealth and trade from states still farther west, and bordering the great lakes, and Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

It is estimated that the value of the merchandise shipped and unshipped in this port annually, is seventy to one hundred millions of dollars; and the number of merchant vessels in port, of all descriptions, varies from five to seven hundred in the busy seasons, besides fifty steam-boats. The number of arrivals from foreign ports, for the last four years, has averaged 1400 per annum, and of coasting vessels 4000, which gives employment to several thousand sailors, together with a large number of labourers, and mechanics of every description.

New-York is now considered to yield a better market for buying or selling any species of produce, than any other city on this continent. Capital is fast concentrating within it from all quarters, seeking investment or speculative employment, in stocks, or merchandise of every description, or real estate: and the constant accumulation of profits and reinvestments, tends to increase, in a geometrical ratio, the effect of such multiplied attractions. Men of extensive capital and great enterprise, have flocked hither to participate in commercial pursuits: under such auspices, our ships are seen in every quarter of the globe. and going and returning with the commodities of every clime and nation.

The arrivals at, and departures of steam-boats from, this port during the year, or season of about forty weeks, supposing each boat to make but two trips a week both ways, will amount to six thousand four hundred: and if

* Resources of New-York.

an average of fifty passengers is allowed per trip, the number will be 320,000. A much larger number than fifty, however, would probably be within the truth, as during the season of summer travel, the Hudson River steam-boats frequently carry 200 or 300 passengers: there are great numbers also constantly arriving in coasting vessels, and from foreign ports,—the aggregate of the latter description during the last twelve months, has been 22,000; those by ships, sloops, and coasters generally, from southern and eastern ports, and the river craft, amount to an immense number.

There are few stages employed in transporting passengers to and from the city, except in the winter season, when there is but an inconsiderable amount of travel of any description.

From the capaciousness and security of this harbour, its fine depth of water, and the many means of water communication with the interior, and the eastern and southern coasts, this metropolis has great advantages, and they have been duly appreciated by an intelligent and enterprising people.

The circumference of the port, beginning at Hoboken, and following the western shore of the Hudson to the Narrows, and thence by the eastern shore to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and crossing to the ship-building yards, and following the shores round the city to Fort Gansevoort, is from 25 to 30 miles.

In entering the outer harbour, the bar at Sandy Hook has a depth of three and a half fathoms, at the lowest tide; from thence to the city, it is six to eight fathoms, by ship channel. Charts of the coast and harbour are published by Blunt, and also by Patten, of this city. Ships of war, of the largest class, can enter the harbour with facility.

In 1820-21, the harbour was closed for two or three days, and people crossed to Powles Hook on the ice in great numbers; the cold then was very intense, the thermometer being below 0 for a few hours. Generally, however, the navigation is free to the ocean all the year, and only in a few distant intervals is it much impeded even by floating ice. Ships bound for Phila-

delphia and other ports, are frequently induced to put in here when the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays are closed by ice. The great strength of the tide, and the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean, are the causes of this port being more open and accessible in the winter season.

The line of shipping extends from the Battery to Corlaer's Hook, on the East, and to the North Battery on the Hudson River, embracing an extent of at least three miles, with but partial open intervals. In the central part and principal wharves, along South-street as far as Dover-street, and in the principal slips, such as Coenties, Old, Coffee-House, Burling's, Beekman, and Peck slips, and along the principal markets on the N. and E. side of the city, the vessels are moored and crowded together in the closest manner.

By the Chronological Record in this work, the reader will find, that in the year 1683, this city could only boast of 3 barques, 3 brigantines, 26 sloops, and 48 *open boats*: of the number of the latter, at the present day, it would be quite difficult to form an accurate estimate.

Distinct Facts relative to Commerce.

In 1769, the imports of New-York from Great Britain were	-	-	-	-	£75,930 19 7
From West Indies,	-	-	-	-	97,420 4 0
South of Europe,	-	-	-	-	14,927 7 8
Africa,	-	-	-	-	697 10 0

Total, sterling,	£188,976 1 3
	\$839,782 0 0

This is presented, to contrast with the imports of the city for the last year.

The exports of this city in 1791, were 1-9th part of the whole U. States; in 1794, about 1-8th part; from 1796 to 1806, between 1-4th and 1-5th part, and has held that ever since. The most flourishing periods were from 1794 to 1806. During the embargo, a terrible falling off was experienced, and also during the war. The exports were greatest in 1806 and 1825.

*Statement of Ships launched in the port of New-York
up to Jan. 1, 1828.*

1823,	14 ships,	5870 tons.
1824,	14	5454 $\frac{3}{4}$
1825,	21	13541
1826,	9	5576 $\frac{3}{4}$

Ships built in New-York in 1827.

23 ships, 3 brigs, 49 schooners, 68 sloops, 12 steam-boats, 15 tow-boats, 19 canal boats. Total, 29,137 tons.

Cotton Trade of New-York in 1827.

The total amount received from the southern states, was 215,705 bales, viz.:—From New-Orleans, 36,201; Savannah, 66,212; Charleston, 28,452; N. Carolina, 36,679; Alabama, 39,549; Florida, 1,942; Virginia, 6,429; and 232 from foreign ports. Exported, 191,626. Taken by manufacturers, 24,000.

The following official tables, relative to the imports and exports, and tonnage duties on merchandise, connected with this port, have not before been submitted to public inspection, and have been collected with much care and research; and show, in the most satisfactory manner, the rapid progression of our trade since the year 1790.

Value of Goods imported in the District of New-York.

Years.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
1821	24,648,535	1,371,474	26,020,014
1822	31,721,974	2,190,479	33,912,453
1823	29,060,787	1,540,668	30,601,455
1824	36,167,953	1,615,194	37,783,147
1825	48,136,112	1,888,861	50,024,973
1826	33,003,322	1,725,342	34,128,664
1827	1st quar.	8,436,731	410,183
	2d quar.	10,434,562	641,917
	3d quar.	12,252,376	690,428
	4th quar.		

*Abstract of Duties on Merchandise imported into the
District of New-York.*

1789,	\$ 145,320 56	1809,	\$3,766,438 24
1790,	471,338 71	1810,	5,223,696 45
1791,	738,712 93	1811,	2,433,087 79
1792,	1,233,903 38	1812,	3,276,344 12
1793,	1,248,351 14	1813,	1,624,574 20
1794,	2,140,510 55	1814,	625,767 26
1795,	2,717,361 15	1815,	14,554,645 80
1796,	3,053,538 17	1816,	10,785,354 42
1797,	2,801,541 82	1817,	6,329,123 21
1798,	2,696,505 62	1818,	8,253,011 67
1799,	3,545,772 11	1819,	6,480,653 53
1800,	3,611,588 15	1820,	5,487,974 60
1801,	4,834,998 77	1821,	7,243,542 51
1802,	3,521,151 40	1822,	9,941,702 92
1803,	4,067,365 54	1823,	9,022,453 02
1804,	5,157,138 57	1824,	11,178,139 39
1805,	6,938,891 14	1825,	15,752,100 41
1806,	7,287,144 77	1826,	11,525,862 22
1807,	7,612,299 04	1827,	*13,595,439 91
1808,	3,600,347 38		

*Abstract of the Duties on Tonnage of Vessels, in the
District of New-York.*

Y'rs.	Am'n. Vessels in For. Trade.		Do. in Coast- ing Trade.		Foreign Ves- sels.	
	Tons.	Dolls.	Tons.	Dolls.	Tons.	Dolls.
1789	18,768	1,126	4,765	479	19,429	9,714
1790	37,352	2,240	6,929	780	40,334	20,164
1791	40,789	2,447	4,800	288	44,640	22,319
1792	50,408	3,024	7,700	462	40,875	20,437
1793	60,619	3,665	15,899	895	27,996	13,890
1794	91,163	5,444	19,644	1,142	19,360	9,649
1795	99,808	5,988	13,643	710	21,795	10,841
1796	123,919	7,435	26,194	1,733	23,408	11,724
1797	110,894	6,653	27,931	1,670	21,590	10,794
1798	94,726	5,683	24,699	1,478	33,204	16,628
1799	107,385	6,443	26,738	1,539	45,313	22,656
1800	114,102	6,846	31,209	1,835	51,984	25,991
1801	146,232	8,773	34,304	1,976	60,409	30,203

* 1827—1st quarter, 2,512,666 38; 2d quarter, 3,915,940 53; 3d quarter, 4,166,833; 4th quarter, 3,000,000 The 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters are from the official returns; the last quarter is from estimate, before the account was complete.

Abstract of the Value of Merchandise exported from the District of New-York.

Years.	Whole Amount.	American.	Foreign.	Whole U. States.
1790 { 4th quar.	2,565,465			19,012,041
1791 { 1st, 2d, 3d				20,753,098
1792	2,535,790			26,109,572
1793	2,932,370			33,026,233
1794	5,442,183			47,989,472
1795	10,301,182			67,064,097
1796	12,161,781	8,990,064	3,174,717	56,850,206
1797	13,296,248	6,294,523	7,001,720	61,527,097
1798	14,279,911	6,037,334	8,242,577	73,665,522
1799	17,262,729	6,521,914	10,740,815	70,971,780
1800	13,978,123	6,297,589	7,680,534	94,115,925
1801	19,734,021	11,179,255	8,554,766	72,483,160
1802	13,792,276	6,877,328	6,807,738	55,800,033
1803	10,818,387	7,571,153	3,160,220	77,699,074
1804	16,081,281			95,566,021
1805	23,482,943			101,536,963
1806	21,762,845			108,343,150
1807	26,357,963			22,430,960
1808	5,606,058			52,203,233
1809	12,581,562			66,757,970
1810	17,242,330			61,316,833
1811	12,266,215			38,527,236
1812	8,961,922			27,855,997
1813	8,185,494			6,927,441
1814	209,670			52,557,753
1815 { 4th quar.	4,936,509	4,189,951	746,553	81,920,452
1816	13,946,598	10,475,985	3,470,613	87,671,569
1817	17,024,014	12,639,197	4,384,817	
1818	17,594,171	11,873,934	5,720,237	93,281,133
1819	10,861,665	6,542,742	4,318,923	70,142,521
1820	11,769,511	7,034,312	4,735,199	69,691,669
1821	12,124,640	8,102,522	4,022,123	64,974,382
1822	15,405,694	9,228,631	6,177,063	72,160,281
1823	21,089,696	11,526,632	9,563,064	74,699,030
1824	22,309,362	11,657,312	10,652,050	75,986,657
1825	34,032,279	19,257,749	14,774,530	
1826	19,437,229	10,743,846	8,693,383	
1827	23,976,489	13,313,845	10,662,641	

In the three years preceding the celebrated embargo of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the exports of New-York averaged \$23,869,250, per annum; and in the three years preceding the late war, to \$14,030,035; and during the years 1825, 6, and 7, the average has been \$26,000,000: the year 1825 was upwards of thirty-five millions of dollars.

The trade of New-York has been highly benefited by the establishment of the packet ships to Liverpool, London, Havre, and various other ports in Europe, and to the southern and eastern states.

LINES OF PACKETS.

The establishment of regular lines of packets from New-York to foreign ports, and also to every principal port in the United States, has produced a new era in the commerce of this city, and has redounded equally to the benefit of the enterprising merchants who projected it, and to the public at large. The city of New-York has the undisputed honour of taking the lead in this undertaking; which commenced in the year 1815, by ships leaving New-York and Liverpool on the first day of every month, throughout the year, for each of those cities; and from the first trip to the present time, it has been an invariable rule to sail on the appointed day, and the aid of steamboats is called in to counteract the obstacles of opposing tides or winds: thus passengers from any part of the United States or Canada, by arriving the day before, or on the morning of sailing, are not delayed one hour needlessly. The steamboat punctuality of the *regular packets* is proverbial, and has, together with their splendid and unrivalled accommodations, raised the character of the New-York shipping, in Europe and America, to the highest pitch.

For several years, the old line of packets, that was first established by the very respectable houses of Isaac Wright & Son and Francis Thompson, continued to run with such increasing reputation, that in 1822 they determined to run a second line, starting from Liverpool and New-York, simultaneously, on the 16th day of each

month in the year; an additional number of ships were added to the line, and every ship was of the first class in mercantile estimation. In a short time, a third and fourth line of packets from New-York to Liverpool was set on foot by other owners; and thus a full and regular weekly line of ships, all of the largest and best description, was permanently established.

At the present time, there are no less than twenty ships in the four Liverpool lines. "They were all built in New-York, of the best materials, and in the most approved style; their accommodations for passengers are uncommonly extensive and commodious; and they are all commanded by men of great experience. The price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in the cabin, is 30 guineas, for which sum passengers are furnished with beds, bedding, wine, and stores of every description."

From an average of several years, the passages of the packet line of ships, from this city to Liverpool, have been usually made in *twenty-two* days; and in returning, the average has been one-third more.

This remarkable success for ten years past has established the public confidence most completely in this new and regular mode of conveyance; and it is now considered to be more a voyage of pleasure than of danger, and consequently it has caused great numbers to undertake the voyage, both from Europe and America.

Several other lines of packets from this city to Havre and London, and various ports in Europe, were commenced in 1823 and 1824. The following statement exhibits a complete view of every regular line at the present time.

Between *Liverpool* and *New-York*, and vice versa.—
 The 1st of each month the *old* line sails from New-York,
 8th do. *new* line do. do.
 16th do. *old* line do. do.
 24th do. *new* line do. do.
 20 ships in this line—price 30 guineas.

New-York to *London*, touching at Cowes.—1st and

16th of each month sails from New-York; and from London on the 10th and 25th.—There are 8 ships in this line.

New-York to Havre.—Price \$140, stores all found included: 1st and 15th of each month from New-York, and 1st and 15th from Havre.—12 ships in this line.

Greenock to New-York, { for steerage passengers,—
Liverpool to do. {
10th of each month.—4 ships in this line.

To ports in Ireland, twice a month.—4 ships.

To and from *Gibraltar*.—4 brigs, once a month, on the 1st.—Passage \$100.

To *Vera Cruz*.—1st of each month.

From *New-York to Carthagera*.—3 brigs—on the 1st; and from *Carthagera* on the 10th of each month.—Passage \$75, stores included.

To *Savannah*.—Weekly,—Office 181 Front-street.

To *Charleston*.—Every Thursday,—Office 181 Front-street.

To *Mobile*.

To *New-Orleans*.—5 ships,—sail 1st and 15th of each month. Office 62 South-street.

To *Boston*.—Every Saturday.

To *Baltimore*.

To *Richmond*.

To *Havana*.

The influence derived from regular and rigidly observed periods of sailing, to all the principal ports in this country and in Europe, now pervades every class; and is productive of incalculable benefits to the trade and navigation of this port, causing it to be the focus of commercial and political intelligence of this western hemisphere, and producing an increased amount of business to all classes of society.

Piers of New-York,—with the Places from which Vessels usually unload.

1. S. side of the Battery, W. side Whitehall-slip, Staten Isl. Steamboats
2. East side of Whitehall slip, Elizabethtown-Point
3. Moore-street wharf, Newburgh and New-Windsor

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Broad-street wharf, Exchange-slip, | South Amboy. |
| 5. Lent's Basin, | Albany sloops. |
| 6. West side of Coenties-slip, { | Albany, Troy, Hudson, Catskill. |
| 7. Middle pier of do. } | |
| 8. East side of do. Hudson, | Mobile, Blakeley, Boston Packets. |
| 9. Dustan's wharf. | 10. Saltus' wharf, Charleston, Boston. |
| 11. West side of Old-Slip, | Savannah, Philad. and Baltimore Packets. |
| 12. East side of do. Norfolk, | Petersburg, and Richmond Packets. |
| 13. Gouverneur's wharf, | Liverpool, New-Orleans, Richmond. |
| 14. Jones's wharf, west side of Coffee-house slip, { | New-Orleans. |
| 15. Murray's wharf, east side of do. } | |
| 16. Pine-street wharf, | Savannah, Mobile, Blakeley. |
| 17. West side of Fly-market slip, | Savannah. |
| 18. East side of do. | Savannah, Mobile. |
| 19. West side of Burling-slip, { | Hartford, New-Haven, Boston. |
| 20. East side of do. } | |
| 21. Fulton-st. wharf, E. side Brooklyn ferry, R. Isl. & Liverpool Packets. | |
| 22. Stevens' wharf, | Liverpool, Charleston. |
| 23. West side of Peck-slip, | Norwalk, &c. |
| 24. East side of do. | Liverpool Packets. |
| 25. Dover-street wharf, { | Liverpool, Stockholm, and Hamburg. |
| 26. Jones' wharf, } | |
| 27. Agnew's wharf. | 28. Minturn and Champlin's wharf. |
| 29. West side New-slip, | New-Rochelle, Rye, Mamaroneck. |
| 30. East side do. | Egg Harbour wood vessels. |
| 31. West side New-market Ferry. | |
| 32. East side of do. } | Shingles, Staves, Lumber, &c. |
| 33. Pearsall's wharf, } | from Albany, Athens, &c. |
| 34. Townsend's wharf, } | |
| 35. West side of Market-st. slip, New-Haddam, Hampton, lime & wood. | |
| 36. East side of do. | 37. Barnes' wharf. |
| 38. Dunlap and Grant's wharf. | |
| 39. West side of Pike-street-slip, { | New-Haddam wood vessels. |
| 40. East side of do. } | |
| 41. Clason's wharf. | 42. Akerly's wharf. |
| 43. W. side Rutger-slip, | Brookhaven wood vessels. |
| 44. East side of Rutger-slip, | |
| 45. Rutger's wharf. | 46. Gouverneur's-market slip, Hay-market. |
- Numbers extend to 56—Eckford's wharf.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The happy situation of New-York for commercial enterprise, has naturally given birth to several commercial establishments. The revenue collected at this port amounts to nearly *one-half* of the total sum collected by government throughout the United States. This circumstance alone is sufficient to excite a most enlarged idea of the extent of her trade with foreign countries. But when to this is added her internal commerce.

which, by means of the Hudson* and East rivers, is extended to the most distant parts of the Union, its magnitude will then appear in a more correct light.

A trade so extended and so rapid in its increase, required a corresponding number of commercial establishments. Accordingly, the city of New-York will be found to possess an ample share of these, both public and private. The first which naturally claims attention, is

The Custom House.—This is a plain brick building, situated in Wall-street, corner of Nassau-street. It is four stories in height, and stands on the site formerly occupied by the City Hall, where Washington was installed first President of the United States. Before it was applied to its present purpose, it was used as a book store and reading room. In former years, the business of the Custom House was transacted in what was formerly called the Government House, near the Battery, on the site of the houses south of the Bowling-Green.

The hours of attendance are from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Every thing is conducted with great regularity and promptness. This department takes cognizance of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into New-York, in American or foreign ships or vessels; and also of all passengers. There is a table or tariff published of the duties payable on these goods.

The office of *Collector* of this port is one of great trust and importance; and is ably and faithfully filled by the present incumbent. It is on the second floor of the house, facing Broad-street: and under his immediate inspection are 2 deputy collectors and about 20 clerks.

The Naval Office is in the room on the north, facing Nassau-street; and underneath that is

The Surveyor and Inspector's Office, who has the di-

* The trade on the Hudson employs a vast number of steamboats, tow-boats, sloops, schooners, and other vessels, and the gross amount of property of every description afloat on this river annually, probably exceeds 50 millions of dollars.—*Snafford's Gazetteer*.

rection of landing cargoes, and giving orders to his deputies to board ships on arrival, &c.

There are regular custom-house brokers constantly in attendance, who will, for a small charge, enter baggage and transact all needful business for strangers.

There are custom-house weighers, gaugers, and measurers of goods, and numerous inspectors, who are men of respectability; and it would be useless to induce them to accept of a bribe for any breach of trust, for they are liberally paid by government \$3 per day.

The Public Store and Appraiser's Office is situated in Broad-street, on the corner of Garden-street; and hither are sent a certain select number of packages from each invoice, to be examined, valued, or weighed, to prevent fraud on the revenue: and this is a scene of much activity and bustle at all times, and a fair index of the whole state of the *imported goods* in this port may here be witnessed, except the West and East India departments.

There is also a room on the first floor under the custom house, connected with the public store, where all small packages of magazines, &c. are sent on the arrival of every ship from Europe. Another room on the first floor is the *Comptroller's* or Auditor's apartment, but is not a public room.

There are about one hundred persons employed in the various departments of the New-York custom house in and out of doors.

The salary of the Collector is \$4000 per annum,—Naval Officer \$2000,—Surveyor \$2000,—besides occasional fees arising from seizures, &c. divided by the 3 officers.

Very little smuggling is supposed to exist on this coast, and very few frauds on the revenue have ever been attempted: the danger of detection is almost sure, and the inducement not sufficient for the risk.

A credit of 8, 10, and 12 months is allowed upon the duties bonded, by giving good and sufficient security to the Collector. This of itself gives the merchant the use of a large capital without interest.

It is necessary to state, for the information of passen-

gers entering the harbour of New-York, that, by Sect. 46 of the Act of Congress regulating these matters, an entry must be made at the Custom House, on their arrival, of their names, clothes, tools, or implements of trade or professions, (all which are exempt from duty,) and an oath taken respecting them; the form of which, and of the entry, to be had at the office gratis. Cabin passengers make this entry themselves, and pay 20 cents each for a permit; on exhibiting which to the officer on board, they are allowed to remove their baggage, after it has been inspected. Only one entry and permit is necessary for a *family*, and only 20 cents demanded, whatever may be the number of the family. Remains of sea-stores, such as tea, sugar, foreign spirits and wines, are liable to pay duties; but, unless these are of great bulk or quantity, they are generally allowed to pass free.

An entry is usually made by the master of the vessel,* of *steerage* passengers and their baggage; they pay each 20 cents for a permit. When entry is made by any person not the owner, he gives bond for payment of the duties, if any; and if, after entry is made at the Custom House, and the oath taken, any article is found belonging to a passenger, liable to pay duty, *not specified in the entry*, it is forfeited, and the person in whose baggage the article is found, subjected in treble the value.

* Besides making entry at the Custom House, it is provided by a law of the State, that every master of a vessel arriving from a foreign country, or from any other of the United States, "shall, within 24 hours after entering his vessel at the Custom House, make a report in writing, on oath, to the Mayor, and in case of his sickness or absence, to the Recorder of the said city, of the name, age, and occupation of every person who shall have been brought as passenger in such ship or vessel on her last voyage, upon pain of forfeiting for every neglect or omission to make such report, the sum of 75 dollars for every alien, and the sum of 50 dollars for every other person neglected to be so reported as aforesaid." The master must also give bond, that none of his passengers shall become chargeable upon the poor rates of the city for the space of two years. If he permits an alien to come ashore before he grants this bond, he subjects himself to a penalty of 500 dollars. *Revised Laws of the State, vol. 2, p. 441.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of this establishment meet in the Exchange, in Wall-street. It was instituted on 5th April, 1768, by twenty merchants in New-York, who formed themselves into a private association for the purpose of promoting and extending all just and lawful commerce; and for affording relief to decayed members, their widows and children. They obtained a charter on 13th March, 1770, by which they are enabled to hold property to the value of £3000 sterling, per annum; and on the 13th April, 1784, these privileges were confirmed and perpetuated by the State legislature. The Chamber of Commerce holds its annual meetings on the first Tuesday of May; and on the first Tuesday of every month there is also a general meeting, at which a committee of five is appointed to determine all mercantile disputes subsisting between the members; it being a settled law of the Chamber, that they shall "submit all disputed matters of accounts which they may be concerned in with each other to the final arbitration or determination either of the monthly committee, or of such of the members as may be chosen by the parties, or the corporation collectively, on pain of being expelled the Chamber."

Merchants and insurance brokers only are eligible to become members of the Chamber of Commerce.*

* The merchants of the city and colony having resolved, during the revolutionary war, not to import goods from Great Britain, the House of Assembly, on the 2d of May, 1769, addressed to them the following vote of thanks, through their Speaker: "I have it in charge, from the General Assembly, to give the merchants of this city and colony the thanks of the House for their repeated, disinterested, public-spirited, and patriotic conduct, in declining the importation or receiving of goods from Great Britain, until such Acts of Parliament as the General Assembly had declared unconstitutional, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of this colony, should be repealed."

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office is situated in the basement of the Exchange, in Exchange-Place, and occupies a suite of rooms that are well adapted to the public convenience. The windows that front to the interior of the basement display 800 small glazed compartments, or boxes, all numbered, and each rented and paid for at the rate of \$4 per annum, by mercantile houses to receive their letters. This income of \$3200 is the property of the postmaster, and is additional to the regular salary of \$3000, allowed by the government. The office is open from 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset.

There are several sub-post-offices in the upper parts of the city, where letters may be deposited, and regularly transmitted every hour to Wall-street: for this service two cents on each letter is charged. The *Subs* are, one in Canal-street, near Mercer-street; one in Grand-street. These have no connection with, and are not under the control of the postmaster in this city, but are private establishments for the convenience of the public who live remote from Wall-street.

The revenue collected here from the Post-Office is now \$120,000, per annum; and is double the amount it produced 20 years since.

1810.	\$60,000	1821.	75,802	1825.	106,821
*1815.	90,855	1822.	78,547	1826.	113,893
*1819.	108,027	1823.	83,271	1827.	121,457
1820.	78,011	1824.	92,073		

There are 25 persons engaged at the Post-Office, including clerks, letter-carriers, &c.

The General Post-Office is at the seat of government; the offices in this and other States of the Union, amounting to 7000, being merely branches connected with it. The post roads are established by an act of Congress, and the post-offices by the postmaster-general.

* The double postage was repealed in 1820.

The United States are divided into 400 routs, through which the mails are carried by contract. Between the great and commercial towns, they run *daily*; to the *capitals* of other States not commercial, *twice a week*, and to other places, *once a week*. Between the great commercial towns, the usual rate of posting is from 60 to 120 miles in 24 hours; on the cross roads, 40 miles. From Robbinstown, on the N. E. extremity of the sea coast of the United States, to St. Mary's, on the S. E. extremity, there is a post road extending 1,733 miles; and from Washington to New-Orleans, another post road, 1,233 miles.

Rates of Postage.

On Single Letters.—For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30, and not over 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and not over 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150, and not over 400 miles, 18½ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. *Double Letters*, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates. *Triple Letters*, or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates. *Packets*, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce, (avoirdupois,) quadruple those rates: and in that proportion for all greater weight.

Ship Letters, not carried by mail, 6 cents.

Newspapers.—Each paper carried not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 1½ cents. But if carried to any Post-Office in the State where printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is 1 cent.

Magazines and Pamphlets are rated by the sheet.—Carried not over 50 miles, 1 cent; over 50, and not over 100 miles, 1½ cents; over 100 miles, 2½ cents. Every four folio pages, eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo or less pages, are to be considered a sheet. Journals of the legislatures of the several States are to be charged with pamphlet postage, although not stitched. Postmasters are not to forward pamphlets in the mail when it is very large, or where it is carried with great expedition, or on horseback.

Not Periodical.—Not over 100 miles, per sheet 4 cents; over 100 miles, 6 cents. All pamphlets and magazines to be sent by mail must have written or printed on them the number of sheets they contain.

Letters and newspapers are delivered out of the office every day (except Sundays) at all hours, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock P. M.; and on Sundays from 9 to 10, and from 1 to 2.

If a letter or memorandum in writing is contained in any newspaper, the person who deposits the same forfeits five dollars, and the package becomes liable to letter postage.

Times of Arrival and Closing the Mails.

The *Eastern Mail* is closed every day at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrives every day at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The *Southern Mail* is closed daily at 5 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.; and arrives at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The *Northern Mail*.—During the season of steamboat navigation, the northern mail is despatched as often as the boats run; and the mail is closed an hour and a half previous to the time appointed for the departure of each mail boat. During the suspension of steamboat navigation, the mail is closed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A regular mail for *Vera Cruz*, embracing all letters for the *Mexican States*, is made up at the New-York Post-Office on the 1st day of each month, to be conveyed by the line of *Mexican packet ships* to that place. Letters and papers are received, free of expense, until half past nine o'clock of the day of sailing, at which time the mail closes.

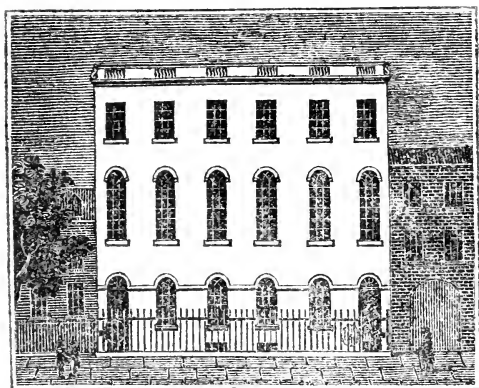
Letters to be sent by mail should be addressed in the clearest manner; and if the person for whom they are intended does not reside where there is an office, they should be addressed to the nearest office, and the name of the State ought never to be omitted. All letters going by *British Packets* should be distinguished by the words *per packet*. All the foreign packet ships, for Liverpool, London, and Havre, have a letter-bag at the Exchange, in which letters may be put on paying six cents for each. The postage of letters going out of the United States must be paid for, if lodged at the Post-Office.

The following table is given as an indication of the comparative amount of commercial correspondence in a few of the principal cities of the United States.

Postage of One Year, ending 31st March, 1826, as received by the General Post-Office at Washington.

State of New-York,	\$212,536 15
City of New-York,	113,893 71
State of Pennsylvania,	118,066 58
City of Philadelphia,	73,429 95
State of Massachusetts,	92,428 93
City of Boston,	51,257 08
State of Maryland,	56,046 13
City of Baltimore,	40,442 14
Charleston,	24,530 53
Albany,	8,804 59
Providence,	7,859 54
New-Haven,	4,649 44
Pittsburg,	4,651 07
Cincinnati,	5,620 46
Richmond,	14,994 09
Lexington, (Ky.)	3,721 44
Augusta,	10,298 79
Savannah,	10,403 95
New-Orleans,	20,593 56

THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.



College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Barclay-street.

King's College, in 1767, had a course of Medical Lectures, connected with Anatomical Dissections, conducted by Doctors Bard, Middleton, and Clossey, which was the first attempt of the kind in this city; but the intervention of the revolutionary war put a stop to the College for several years, and the building was converted into a military hospital.

After the re-establishment of the University, the Medical Lectures were not resumed by the former professors; but in 1792, a new organization was given to the College, by which a Faculty of Arts, and one of Physic were established—of the latter, the venerable Dr. Bard was the head, and this continued to be the only regular course of medical lectures in this city until 1807, when the Regents of the University instituted the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and in 1813, the Trustees of Columbia (formerly King's) College, an-

nited their Medical Faculty, and the Professors were consolidated with those of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which, since its establishment in 1807, had gone on prosperously, under full courses of medical instruction, from the most eminent professors. The Legislature granted a *lottery* to raise the sum of \$30,000, and the institution was eminently successful until 1810, when the demon of discord was let loose among its professors, which caused an interruption to its favourable career, and the resignation of the President, and of several of the Professors, and important alterations in the management of the institution.

On the 15th of May, 1811, the first medical commencement was held, and degrees conferred, and they have been continued annually.

Until 1826, the Professors that lectured in this College were Doctors Hosack, Post, Mott, Mac Neven, Francis, and Mitchill; and formerly, Doctors Miller, Smith, Hamersley, Osborne, De Witt, Bruce, and Stringham.

For several years past, the number of students that have frequented these lectures, has been between two and three hundred. But the dissensions that arose, and which had been gathering strength for years, between the Trustees and the Professors, at length produced an open rupture, and the resignation of the latter, who immediately established an independent Medical School, under the name of the Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane-street, near Broadway and the Hospital. The Trustees of the old College belonging to the Medical Faculty, and hanging as a useless incumbrance upon the Professors, and causing constant turmoils and disturbance, was the cause of the final separation.

On the 7th July, 1826, the Regents appointed an entire new board of Professors, as follows:

John Augustus Smith, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

James F. Dana, M.D. Professor of Chemistry.

John B. Beck, M.D. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica.

Alexander H. Stevens, M.D. Professor of Surgery.

Edward Delafield, M.D. Professor of Obstetrics.

Joseph M. Smith, M.D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

John Watts, M.D. President.

Jonas Platt, Vice President.

John Torrey, M.D. now occupies the Professorship vacated by the death of Dr. Dana.

The building now occupied as the College of Physicians and Surgeons is a plain four story brick edifice, situated in Barclay-street, near Broadway. in the rear of the American Hotel. It is amply furnished with the requisite apparatus for full and complete courses of lectures, in every branch connected with medical science. The Lectures usually begin the first week in November, and end in March. The terms are from ten to twenty dollars for each course, besides matriculation fees.

Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane-street.

Soon after the resignation of the late Professors Hosack, Mac Neven, Mott, and Francis, of their offices in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, they determined to erect a new and commodious edifice, at their own expense, which was commenced in the summer of 1826, and finished ready for the opening season in November, when the following courses were commenced, and have been regularly continued, and attended by a respectable number of students, from various parts of the United States.

David Hosack, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine.

William J. Mac Neven, M.D. Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Valentine Mott, M.D. Professor of Surgery.

John W. Francis, M.D. Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine.

John D. Godman, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

John Griscom, LL.D. Professor of Chemistry.

The Lectures commence the first week in November and end in March. Those of Doctors Hosack, Mac Neven, Mott, and Godman, are delivered daily, and of

Doctors Francis and Griscom four times a week. The fees are, for matriculation, \$3; tickets for the various courses, \$15 each; practical anatomy, \$10; graduation, \$20. The apparatus for the respective courses is unsurpassed by any in the United States, particularly in Chemistry, Practical Anatomy, and Surgery.

There are three principal Lecture Rooms, with seats arranged in an amphitheatrical manner, thus affording to the most remote an unimpeded view.

The first floor contains the Chemical room, the Cabinet of Minerals, and a full set of apparatus to illustrate the lectures.

On the second floor is the principal room, wherein the introductory and gratuitous lectures, at the beginning of the course, and those of the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics, are delivered, and all the public exercises of the College are held. Adjoining this is the library room.

The whole of the third floor is occupied by the Surgical and Anatomical department; and that of the fourth for Practical Anatomy, the arrangement, extent, and convenience of which is said to be on the most approved plan. It occupies the entire floor, and is lighted during the day by four windows and a skylight, and at night by gas, of the most brilliant and effective description. A forcing pump in the basement fills the cistern in this room with water, which, with the aid of a furnace that consumes the fragments of the anatomical chamber, keeps this room remarkably clean, and obviates the disgust liable to be produced by this study.

The teacher of Practical Anatomy makes his dissections in the presence of his class while lecturing; and by his profound knowledge, and the free devotion of his time to his class, has succeeded in producing among his pupils an ardent devotion to this science.

The Cabinet of Specimens in Morbid Anatomy is extremely valuable, from its having been collected by the lecturer during a long and successful practice.

The building is effectually and speedily warmed from a single furnace in the basement, from which flues are conducted to all parts of the house. In short, nothing

has been neglected or forgotten in the entire arrangement, which can facilitate the study of medicine, or conduce to the most successful results in every department.

By an agreement made with the Trustees of Rutgers' College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., candidates for degrees of this Medical College, who had pursued a full course, and were qualified by examination to receive the same, were to receive their diplomas from that institution; but the Legislature of this state, in 1827, having passed a law to prevent such diplomas from being received as license to practise physic in this state, a subsequent arrangement has been made with the Trustees of Geneva College, in this state, to the same effect, and the highest legal opinions been given of their validity—thus establishing the ability to grant diplomas, independent of the Regents of the University.

After the asperity and excitement of violent party animosity has subsided, it cannot be doubted for a moment, that the law of interdict of the state affecting this institution, will be repealed; and if taken under the fostering care of the Regents, or allowed to go on as an independent College, and thus creating a spirit of rivalry between the Professors of the two Colleges, will produce the best effects upon the public mind.

A gold medal is annually awarded by the Faculty to the author of the best Medical Dissertation, by any pupil of the College, written in Latin, French, or English. Col. Rutgers, of this city, instituted this gift, for the improvement of the science of Medicine, and to excite a laudable spirit of emulation.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Associations for the cultivation of medical knowledge have existed for a great length of time, in almost all countries where the profession has been deemed respectable. But those for regulating the practitioners in medicine are of more recent date.

In this city, the practice of physic and surgery remained without any legislative interference till 10th

June, 1760, when some attempts were made to regulate it. The narrow views of the government, however, prevented these from producing any general beneficial effect. In 1792, several salutary regulations were introduced; but it was not till March, 1797, that the first regulation throughout the state was adopted. By this, the Chancellor, a Judge of the Supreme Court or Common Pleas, or a Master in Chancery, were authorized to license Physicians and Surgeons, on receiving evidence of their having studied two years, &c. Another act, explanatory of the former, was passed April 4, 1801, which was amended in one of its provisions March 22, 1803.

On the 4th April, 1806, the Legislature authorized the establishment of Medical Societies in each of the counties of the state where there was a sufficient number of physicians residing. On these devolved the duty of examining and licensing such candidates as were found qualified to practise physic and surgery. In order to prevent abuses, and for other purposes, it was likewise provided, that each County Medical Society might appoint one delegate, to form a State Society, which should also have the power of examining and licensing candidates, especially such as had been rejected by any of the county societies. A State Medical Society, thus formed, meets annually at Albany. Since April, 1806, several amendments have been made to the original act, the whole of which were consolidated into one act on the 10th April, 1813.

New-York County Medical Society was organized in July, 1806, and continues to hold stated meetings in the city on the second Monday of each month, and the anniversary on the first Monday in July. Ten dollars is paid as initiation fee, and also by candidates for license, and five dollars for diplomas. There are eleven public lecturers, and one hundred and sixty members. In common with the other County Medical Societies, it may hold property not exceeding 1,000 dollars. Three dollars annually may be collected from the members "for the purpose of procuring a medical library and

apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany, and such other improvements as the majority of the society shall think proper." Students to pay two dollars for a diploma.

Persons practising physic or surgery without a license, forfeit twenty-five dollars for each offence; excepting such as prescribe *gratis*, or those using, for the benefit of the sick, the native roots, barks, or herbs, of this country. Licensed persons to deposite a copy of their license with the clerk of the county before they can practise.

The office bearers of the society are a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and five Censors. There is also a state delegate, who is chosen annually at the election of the office bearers.

Physico-Medical Society. The members of this society, consisting of medical practitioners, hold their meetings every three months. The office bearers are a President, two Secretaries, Treasurer, four Counsellors, and a Committee of three members.

Medico-Chirurgical Society. This society holds its meetings at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the Friday evening of every week during the winter session of the College. It was formed on 12th December, 1807, "for the purpose of encouraging liberal discussion on medical and surgical subjects." By the constitution of this society, the Regents of the University, and the Professors of the College, are ever after declared honorary members. They have also honorary and corresponding members in different parts of the United States, and elsewhere. The resident members are composed almost exclusively of students of medicine, belonging to the university, though other respectable medical practitioners are not excluded.

Since the organization of this society, several interesting dissertations have been read at its meetings; and a variety of theses in medical science discussed with great ability and liberality. The office bearers are a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and a Standing Committee of three members.

The *Æsculapian Society* has weekly meetings at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Its office bearers are a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

The New-York Dispensary

Was incorporated April 8, 1795, for the purpose of affording relief to the sick poor, who, from peculiar circumstances, cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the Hospital. The society may hold funds to the amount of three thousand dollars annually. A subscription of 5 dollars constitutes a member for one year, and 50 dollars a member for life, and to have two patients constantly on the list. Annual subscribers may have two patients on the list, and for every two and a half dollars additional, another patient.

The management of the institution is in the hands of thirteen trustees, who have stated meetings on the third Monday of every month; they also visit the Dispensary once a month. There are six attending physicians, six consulting physicians, and an apothecary, annually elected by the trustees. The city is divided into districts, to each of which a physician is allotted, whose duty it is to give constant attendance to the poor. The consulting physicians are called on in dangerous cases. The former receive a salary. An apothecary, who has a salary, attends daily at the Dispensary. Persons wishing to be relieved, must bring a certificate signed by a contributor to the institution, that they are proper objects.

A commodious edifice is yet wanting for a more suitable discharge of the duties of the society, as the present accommodations in Tryon Row, rear of the City Hall, are very small and inconvenient. The finances of the society are not in a flourishing condition, and its merits have been too much overlooked in the various objects that engross public attention, which, together with the death of many of its earlier patrons, and the lukewarmness of others, have considerably diminished the former receipts. These, combined with the unparalleled ex-

tension of the city, render an increase of patronage necessary to meet the accumulating demands. From the avails of the subscription list, and the contributions of the city Corporation, the institution has hitherto derived its yearly support.

No institution in this city commends itself so strongly to all who are charitably disposed; an institution which is emphatically a house of refuge for the sick poor, who, destitute of the comforts of life, would, without its succouring relief, fill our hospitals and alms-house, or expire amid the protracted sufferings of disease and poverty, neglected and unknown.

During the past year, medicine and professional advice have been gratuitously furnished to 8669 persons, of whom 54 died, 100 were relieved, 48 were incurable, 63 sent to the Alms-house and New-York Hospital, 20 were disorderly, 7 removed, and 837 cured. Besides the ordinary duties of the attending physicians, they have, during the last year, vaccinated 5275 persons, and visited every house.

A *Dispensary* for the northern part of the city has recently been established in the Ninth Ward, at the corner of Herring and Commerce streets, its object being to furnish medicine and medical attendance gratuitously to those considered proper objects in that quarter. It is governed by a board consisting of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and fifty directors, chosen annually by ballot. They appoint the Physicians and Apothecary, and attend to the ordinary business, and carry into full and efficient operation all the objects of the institution.

Annual meeting, second Monday in April, when the transactions of the previous year are reported. Fifty dollars constitutes a life member, with the privilege of voting for and being eligible to any office in the board of directors, and of retaining two persons on the Dispensary list at all times; five dollars annually constitutes a member so long as paid, with all the privileges of life-membership; three dollars annually constitutes a member so long as paid, with voting and eligible privileges, and one patient on the list.

There are four attending and two consulting physicians. Office open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. It commenced its operations on the 4th June, 1827, since which 7 to 800 indigent persons have received gratuitous medical aid.

Vaccine, or Kine Pock Institution.

Soon after the discovery made by Dr. Jenner, of the efficacy of the kine pock in securing from the dreadful ravages made by smallpox, some of our most eminent physicians took the earliest opportunity to introduce this blessing into this city, and the country at large; and this establishment was then originated, and countenanced by the most enlightened of the faculty, who allowed no considerations of interest to obstruct their laudable attempts, which, aided by a few other individuals, soon overcame public prejudice, and induced, in 1802, the Trustees of the City Dispensary to take its affairs under their own management, since which vaccine inoculation has been constantly and gratuitously performed by the physicians of that establishment.

Many thousands have been thus preserved from the contagion of the smallpox pestilence, which has only appeared at distant intervals, and has always been subdued by the vigilance of this department, and with aid derived from the city authorities. Continual attendance is given to vaccinate gratis all persons who apply at the office, which is in the rear of the City Hall, facing Tryon Row; or if this is inconvenient, calls are made at private houses.

In the year 1824, 6,000 persons were vaccinated, and 394 died of smallpox, which caused a temporary alarm, that soon subsided after proper persons had visited every family, and vaccinated great numbers of children and grown people. A special appropriation was made by the Corporation to defray this expense, besides a sum that is given annually.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Board of Health, and Laws relative to the Health of the City.

The multifarious and important duties connected with the preservation of the public health of this metropolis, have long continued to engross a great share of attention; and laws have been passed, at various times, for a hundred years past, by the Legislatures of the colony and state, with reference to this object.

The Health Department, consisting of the Health Officer, Health Commissioner, and Resident Physician, are annually appointed by the Senate of the State, on the nomination of the Governor, and are denominated the *Health Commissioners*, and as such, have the sole charge and trust of the *Marine Hospital*, and other public property on Staten Island, attached to the Quarantine establishment; they also have the sole conservation of all vessels arriving from southern or sickly ports, which the pilots are obliged to bring or anchor within a certain distance, for examination. This visitation is performed by the Health Officer, or his assistants; and on its faithful and vigilant discharge, rests the immense responsibility of permitting such vessels and their passengers to approach the city, or to cause them to be detained a sufficient time for examination. The laws connected with this department having undergone a complete revision within the present year, and being very voluminous, we refer the reader to them for particulars.

The Board of Health

Consists of the Mayor, and a certain number of Aldermen, together with the Recorder and Health Commissioner, who hold their meetings in a room on the first floor of the eastern wing of the New-York Institution. They have power to remove all nuisances which they may deem obnoxious to the health and lives of the inhabitants, to provide medicines and hospitals for the sick.

and to cause the enforcement of all the laws of the state, and of the Corporation, relative to this subject.

The Health Officer may grant or interdict all communication with vessels at quarantine. Physicians and keepers of hotels and boarding houses are compelled to report to the Board any cases of yellow or pestilential fever, soon as it may occur in their houses. Any infected district or portion of the city may be fenced or closed up, and no intercourse with it permitted, except by physicians or nurses. No burials are now permitted south of Grand-street, under a penalty of \$250.

Penalties exist for the violation of other ordinances, from \$2 to \$2,000, besides imprisonment.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The area upon which the Hospital stands is the block of ground bounded in front by Broadway, in the rear by Church-street, Anthony-street on the N. and Duane-street on the S. being 465 feet long, and 450 broad. The whole is enclosed with a brick wall, 10 feet in height. The site of the building is considerably elevated above the level of the neighbouring streets, and is on the highest ground of any building in the city. In front of the building is an extensive lawn, sloping towards Broadway, with a paved walk and venerable elms on each side. A handsome iron railing and granite columns separate it from the busy street in front.

The edifice is situated in the centre of the lot, about 200 feet from Broadway, and is constructed of gray stone, with a slated roof. It is 124 feet long in front, its depth is 50 feet in the centre, and at the wings, which project on each side, 36 feet. It is three stories, besides the basement, and is 52 feet high, with a cupola, which commands an extensive panoramic view of the entire city, and of the harbour and country beyond to a great distance. The first story is 14 feet high, and contains a room for the governors, in which is a valuable medical and scientific library; a parlour and bed-room for the superintendent and matron; an apothecary's shop, and a room for the clerk: in the centre, there is a hall

and staircase ; on the second and third floors of the middle part of the house, there are apartments for the accommodation of the house physician and surgeon, and other officers connected with the establishment ; on the third story, towards the northwest, is the theatre for surgical operations, which will accommodate two hundred persons. In each story of the wings are two wards, 36 feet by 24, opening into passages extending the whole length of the building, and communicating by a staircase. There are sixteen wards for the sick, 36 feet by 24, which will accommodate 200 patients. The basement story contains two kitchens, a laundry, bathing-room, three store rooms, and one ward for patients, whose disease requires they should be kept separate from the others. The whole number of apartments is thirty-nine, exclusive of the surgical theatre. Outside, and within the walls, there is a large wash-house, bathing-house, ice-house, stables, and a kitchen garden, besides ground laid out in walks, and planted with fruit trees, for the benefit of convalescents.

No spot on the whole island could be better chosen on which to build a hospital than that on which the present stands. It is one of the most healthy places in the city, and although there are a number of lofty houses in its neighbourhood, the elevation of the building secures to the sick all the advantages of a free circulation of air.

When this excellent institution was first contemplated, the situation selected for the site was quite distant from the limits of the populous parts of the city, and so continued for twenty years ; but the extraordinary increase of inhabitants, and consequent extension of the city, has now caused it to be not far removed from the centre of the metropolis, and to be surrounded with the noise and turmoils of an active and busy population.

The New-York Hospital was originally established by private subscription, in the year 1769, and incorporated by charter from Governor Dunmore, on 13th July, 1776. This charter was confirmed by an act of the Legislature, dated 9th March, 1810. In 1775, the hospital was

burnt down by accident, and before another could be completed, the war broke out, during which the British converted the unfinished apartments into barracks. In 1791 it was reopened as an hospital for the sick and disabled, and afterwards extended to infirm and friendless seamen. The money arising from private subscriptions having been found inadequate to pay the expenses of this rising establishment, the legislature was induced, at various periods, to confer grants upon it of the public money. These were increased from time to time, until 14th March, 1806, when an act was passed authorizing 12,500 dollars per annum, to be paid to the institution, out of the duties on public auctions, till the year 1857. The funds of the hospital derive also some trifling aid from the collector of the port, who allows a proportion of the public tax on seamen's wages, to defray the sustenance and medical expense of a limited number of that class of patients. Members of the incorporation pay on their admission 40 dollars each.

The management of the affairs of the hospital is in the hands of twenty-six Governors, who are elected on the third Tuesday of May, annually. They appoint one of their number President, and who, with six others, forms a quorum. There is also a Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. They meet on the first Tuesday of every month, and their services are gratuitous. At the monthly meeting in June, they appoint a superintendent, an apothecary, a matron, and clerk. When necessary, the governors appoint physicians and surgeons for the hospital; and there is a visiting committee of three governors, who continue three months; an inspecting committee of two governors, who serve two months; and an annual committee of governors for auditing accounts, an abstract of which is laid every year before the Legislature, with a report.

The visiting committee attend the Hospital every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of admitting patients. They have also a general care and charge of the Hospital, hear complaints, and give directions to the officers and servants.

The inspecting committee visit the Hospital once a

week, to ascertain whether the house is managed with economy, and the sick properly attended to.

There are four physicians and four surgeons who visit the Hospital. They are the most eminent of the profession, and perform this duty gratuitously. One physician visits every medical patient afflicted with any acute disease once a day, at least; every medical patient, without distinction, is visited three times a week. One surgeon goes through the Hospital three times a week, and visits every surgical patient once a week.

The house physician and house surgeon are generally young men about 21 years of age, who have been pupils three years of a practising physician, or surgeon, and attended a regular course of lectures during that period, besides the practice of the hospital for one year. They reside constantly in the house, visit the wards morning and evening, and report the state of the patients to the attending physician and surgeon.

The apothecary also resides in the Hospital. He undergoes a previous examination, and has the charge of preparing the medicines. He receives a salary of 450 dollars per annum. His assistant is called the orderly man, and is allowed 60 dollars per annum.

The clerk receives an annual salary of 750 dollars. His duty is to enter the minutes, reports, &c. into the journal of the institution, under the direction of the secretary; to keep the books of accounts; to collect the moneys; and to furnish the Secretary every three months with the names of such seamen as die in the Hospital, for publication.

The superintendent and the matron have the charge of the domestic management and economy of the institution. The former receives a salary of 1,250 dollars per annum. The salaries of the matrons, nurses, and servants, amount to about 4,000 dollars yearly.

Here is an excellent library of books belonging to the Hospital, under the charge of the house physician. It was established in August, 1796, in consequence of the recommendation of the medical faculty of Columbia College, the members of which contributed books out of their private libraries. and part of their fees of public

instruction. Five hundred dollars were at first appropriated to buy books out of the funds of the institution. In the year 1800, the library of Dr. Romeyn was purchased; and in 1805, the number of books was increased by the donation of a library belonging to a private association of physicians. In 1805, the Governors appropriated 250 dollars annually, out of the funds of the establishment, to the purchase of books. Since then, the botanical library of Dr. Hosack has been purchased, by which the number of books is now increased to about 4,000 volumes, among which are some of the rarest and most valuable works in medical science.

Clinical lectures were introduced at an early period of this establishment, by Dr. Bard, of Columbia College; and since the institution of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, the professors of both colleges, being physicians of the Hospital, use the surgical theatre for that purpose. The students attending the clinical lectures, both medical and surgical, have access to the Hospital Library, on conforming to the regulations respecting it.

Marine Hospital.

Adjacent to the Hospital on the S. is a large stone building, formerly occupied as an Asylum for the Insane; but in 1827, a hospital for seamen was commenced, and it is now exclusively appropriated to them, and contains from 70 to 100 sick or disabled seamen. The sum of \$3 per week each is paid from government funds towards their support.

ALMS HOUSE.

The very extensive enclosure and buildings occupied for the support of the poor of this city, stand on the eastern shore of the island of Manhattan, three miles from the City Hall, on the immediate banks of the river, having a situation unrivalled for its salubrity and convenience. The premises, consisting of 26 or 30 acres, are all enclosed by a stone wall, 10 feet in height.

The main edifice is constructed in the best manner, of stone found near the spot; it is three stories in height, 325 feet in length, and 55 in width, with two wings at each end, projecting beyond the centre building, which has an attic story, and is surmounted with a cupola, from whence there is a commanding panoramic view of the island, the city, and shipping, the U. States Navy Yard, with the ships in ordinary, and the hills of Long Island in the distance, and the water in front leading to the Sound, and enlivened with moving vessels of all descriptions. The hall of entrance is in the centre, facing the east, to which the access is by a flight of steps. A spacious area, tastefully laid out and embellished, intervenes between the house and the shore of the river.

In the interior arrangement of this vast construction, utility and convenience have been studiously pursued, while the health and comfort of the inmates have not been overlooked in any respect. It contains 60 apartments, from 45 by 28, to 30 by 24 feet, of which 41 rooms are fully occupied by the indigent. There is a neat chapel for divine service, two dining rooms, an office, three kitchens, a tailor's room, and two rooms in one of the wings converted into cells; also, two rooms are set apart for the accommodation of lying-in women, viz. one in the north wing for the white, the other in the south wing for the coloured women.

One of the Public, or Free Schools, (No. 6,) conducted upon the monitorial system, and containing 300 scholars, is in appropriate rooms for males and females. A Sunday School is also held, and the children attend divine service in the chapel.

The school is well conducted, and the teachers are under the direction of the Public School Committee of the city. The children are orderly, clean, decently clothed, and in good health.

In the rear of the Alms House stands a workshop or factory, which is three stories high, 200 feet long, and 25 broad; and one of stone, 100 by 25 feet, and two stories high.

On the basement floor of the former are two rooms,

in one of which the white women from the Penitentiary pick oakum, and the coloured women in the other. Over these is a room where the men belonging to the Alms House carry on weaving. The room where the warping is made is to the left, as you enter this building, to which adjoins a room where wool is stored. On the upper floor are the school rooms. There is also the spinners' room, one for leather, one for shoemaking, and one for the overseer of this department. The south end of the building is appropriated to the Medical Department.

Such of the paupers as are capable of work, are provided with suitable employment; but the labour assigned them is highly conducive to their health, and is easily performed. They are allowed plenty of wholesome food, and provided with clean, comfortable clothes, and when sick, they receive medical attendance and nursing.

The number of paupers varies according to the season of the year, from 1600 to 2000, mostly composed of poor foreigners, and paupers from other parts of the United States, who are thrown on this city for support; and most of them are worn out by disease and intemperance, before they apply for admission. The deaths among them are consequently very numerous in proportion.

There are two brick buildings, one at each end of the factory, 75 by 25 feet, containing six rooms each, which were formerly occupied as hospitals, one for men and one for women, who have been removed to the new hospital, and these rooms are now used for children and their nurses. There are two engine houses, and a house for the dead.

The Superintendent of the Alms House has his dwelling on the banks of the East River, between the Alms House and the new Hospital, to which a spacious garden, a green house, ice house, and a summer house are attached.

North of these is a bake house, wash house, and soap factory, with a building for the carpenters, blacksmiths.

and oakum pickers; a barn and cart house, and houses for the stewards and gate-keeper.

On the most southerly point is erected over the water a bathing house, to which is annexed a smallpox house; thus every facility is given to recover the health, and afford all reasonable comfort to the sick and afflicted.

The present number of men, women, and children, is 2166, but is constantly fluctuating. Their food is boiled beef every other day, wheat bread of a good quality, tea, and a mush of indian meal; the labourers on the highway are allowed beef every day, and a *plug of tobacco* weekly; the washerwomen, and some of the elderly people, have butter. Soup is furnished to all every day.

Persons who behave well can procure a ticket to pass the gate, and visit their friends in the city; and the friends of the paupers are also allowed to visit them, and to bring such articles as they may desire, but all ardent spirits are strictly prohibited.

In the year 1699, when the population of the city did not exceed 6000, the poor received partial relief in their own houses, or in lodgings provided for them by the vestry. About 15 years after, an Alms House was erected on the spot where the City Hall now stands, and the poor were maintained out of what was then called the Minister's Fund, a small tax upon the inhabitants, and by voluntary contributions. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, it was found necessary to remove the poor, first to West Chester, then to Poughkeepsie. They did not, however, remain long here, as the establishment of independence opened the door for their return, when several additions were made to the former buildings. The rapid increase of population, and the number of emigrants which at this time flowed from different parts of Europe, soon rendered it necessary to erect a new Alms House, being that building at present occupied by the New-York Institution, in Chambers-street. This was opened for the reception of the poor in the year 1795. Nearly the same causes which gave birth to this last erection, led, in process of time, to the formation of the extensive buildings at

Bellevue, of which we have given a short description. The first stone of the new Alms House was laid August 1, 1811, and it was opened in the beginning of the year 1816. The expense, including the Penitentiary and other buildings, was \$418,791 34.

Here, although work may not be so plenty in sea port towns as formerly, owing to the increase of hands, yet the inland parts of the country offer to the enterprising and industrious ample means of support. The rapid increase of paupers in this city ought, therefore, to be considered a partial evil, which, by a strict attention to the circumstances of applicants for relief, may speedily admit of a remedy.

The rules and regulations enacted by the Corporation for the government of the Alms House, are of the most salutary kind. Five "discreet and competent persons, being freeholders of this city," are appointed Commissioners of this institution, and of the City Bridewell and Penitentiary. They superintend and direct all the internal and external business, except the appropriation of money, and the appointment of officers; and assist in examining the accounts, and reporting quarterly.

There is a Superintendent, who is always a Commissioner, and acts concurrently with them. He receives a salary of 1600 dollars per annum. Before entering upon his office, he is sworn faithfully to discharge his duty, and not to commit or suffer any wilful waste or embezzlement. He appoints matrons to take charge of the children; cooks, officers, and other domestics of the house, removable at his pleasure. He examines, daily, the entries and accounts of the Purveyor; subscribes the checks for money; takes account of the several articles under the control of the physicians, steward, and servants; examines and countersigns the statement of accounts prepared by the Clerk for the use of the Corporation; and, on exhibiting these accounts, which is done every quarter, he lays before the Corporation a return of the officers under him, and of the number, names, ages, place of birth, and condition of the paupers.

The Purveyor's duty consists in making purchases

for the use of the institution. The Clerk keeps a regular entry of every purchase, and of its application, and attends in the office every day from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. On the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, he prepares, for the inspection of the Corporation, a correct and fair statement of all money transactions.

There is a Resident Physician, who receives a salary of 1600 dollars per annum, besides the privilege of dieting in the house. There is also a visiting Physician and visiting Surgeon, but their appointments are purely honorary, as they do not receive any remuneration for their services. Also, 3 stewards, at 500 dollars each, a matron, 200 dollars, and a superintendent of workshops, 850 dollars.

Any office bearer receiving emolument otherways than their stated salaries, or suffering any fraud, imposition, or extortion, relative to the poor, or the supplies of the house, or embezzling, or suffered to be embezzled any thing belonging to it, or concealing the same, or wilfully neglecting their duty, are dismissed with disgrace, and punished according to law.

No pauper is admitted without a previous examination as to situation and circumstances by the Commissioners or Superintendent. If it appear that the applicant is legally settled elsewhere, he is provided for until a convenient opportunity of removal offers. None are received who have an infectious or contagious disorder, and no children are admitted who have not had the smallpox, or been vaccinated, unless they submit to that operation.

When received into the house, the paupers are classed into different rooms or messes; due regard being had to character and sex, and that married persons reside together. Profane and loose conversation, quarrelling, drunkenness, and other immoral practices, are punished by public admonition, removal from the mess, wearing a badge of infamy, solitary confinement, or removal to Bridewell if incorrigible. Such as are able to work are furnished with employment, and rewarded if more than ordinarily industrious. None are allowed to go

abroad without a written permission. If found without this, or intoxicated, or guilty of disorderly conduct, or resorting to begging, they are apprehended, and proceeded against as common vagrants.

The utmost cleanliness pervades all the apartments, and every thing like waste or destruction is carefully prevented. No strong liquors are admitted without permission, or when prescribed by the physician. The diet of the paupers is wholesome, nutritious, and plentiful; their clothing comfortable, and their fuel given out regularly, and in sufficient quantity. The sick, in particular, are attended to with the greatest assiduity, and the utmost care taken to remove from them every species of filth, and to preserve the rooms properly aired.

Healthy and proper nurses are provided for the children, and when arrived at a proper age they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the school belonging to the institution. The girls are also taught plain work and knitting. Every thing conducive to health and decent behaviour, is studied by those under whose immediate care the children are placed. If any of them show uncommon capacity, the Corporation authorize their being instructed in the higher branches of learning, and take measures that they profit by this in future. Others are apprenticed to suitable trades and occupations, and protected by the superintendent from bad usage during the whole of their service, being "considered, in every respect, as the children of the public, under his care."

Decent and well behaved persons may visit the house at all seasonable hours, and will be gratified in witnessing the neatness and order that prevails in the workshops, schools, and wards; and the citizens are invited to be "vigilant in their attention to the Alms House and its management, to note every abuse which may take place, and to suggest such improvements as may occur to them, in confidence that their observations, addressed to the Common Council, will be duly noticed."

This institution is supported by a tax on the inhabitants. In 1807, under the old establishment, the annual

expense amounted to 40,000 dollars. Last year, it was 81,546 dollars, including the Bridewell and Penitentiary.

There is a farm attached to the establishment, where a portion of the vegetables required are raised. Only a small part is well cultivated, and there is room for much improvement in this respect.

The average expense of the paupers in the three cities of Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore, exhibits the following difference on the average of four years: Philadelphia, 84 cents per head; New-York, 47 cents; Baltimore, 29 cents. The salaries and other expenses in the latter city are small compared to this.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL, at Bellevue.

The crowded state of the Alms House at particular seasons, and the necessity of separating those sick with contagious diseases from the well, several years since, induced our most respectable physicians to represent to the Common Council the absolute necessity of a large and commodious edifice, to be devoted to this particular object, and accordingly, the building was commenced in 1823, and finished in three years, aided by a liberal grant of the State Legislature.

It is situated a few rods southwest from the Alms House, on an elevation immediately adjoining the East River in front, and a more appropriate, airy, and convenient situation, could not have been selected. The building is constructed of stone, (a quarry of which was on the spot,) and is 180 feet long, and 50 feet wide, with a projection of 8 feet in the centre, and four stories high. The first and second stories contain 24 rooms, including 32 cells, for the reception of insane paupers. The apartments for the keeper and assistants, together with six other large rooms, are in the third story. The fourth story contains lodging rooms, and large airy wards for patients afflicted with fever or smallpox. Hither are removed, from the confined and unwholesome abodes of poverty and distress, all poor persons in the city, whose diseases require pure air, well ventilated and clean

apartments, good nursing, and medical aid. The results have been highly satisfactory thus far, and very salutary to the general health of this metropolis, in preventing the spread of contagious disorders. When not wanted for the specific purposes for which it was erected, the rooms are sometimes occupied for other objects.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

At Manhattanville.

Before the erection of the present beautiful, extensive, and commodious establishment, 7 miles from the city, the few insane patients that could be received, about 19, were badly accommodated in apartments assigned to them in the New-York Hospital; but in 1808, an edifice was erected capable of receiving 60 patients, nearly adjoining the south wing of the Hospital, for the sole accommodation of lunatics, which continued to be used for that purpose until 1820, when they were removed to their new situation, which, like other public and useful objects, derives its funds from the aid granted by the Legislature of the State, that in 1816, appropriated the liberal sum of \$10,000 per annum for 44 years, to further the objects proposed by the representations of the Governors of the Hospital, which were, to erect a large edifice, with sufficient ground attached, to pursue a new method of curing, and alleviating the miseries of the insane, by a course of mild and humane treatment, uniting amusement, exercise, and innocent enjoyment, together with rural pursuits, in lieu of the strict confinement, cruelty, and harsh measures usually adopted towards this unfortunate and neglected portion of the human family.

Measures were immediately adopted to carry the plan into effect, and 77 acres of land bought at \$500 per acre, situated on ground elevated 150 feet above the Hudson River, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile. Its site is dry, and eminently pleasant, and commands an extensive and delightful view of the ad-

jacent country, and of the noble river near, for 40 miles. The corner stone of this building was laid on the 7th of May, 1818, and the edifice was completed in 1820. The entire cost of the buildings and ground have been upwards of \$200,000. The building is of the red sand stone of New-Jersey, three stories high, besides the basement, 211 feet in length, and 60 feet deep. It faces to the south, and forms a conspicuous object to steam-boat travellers on the Hudson; but its full size, and the beauty of the garden surrounding it, cannot be viewed satisfactorily without a particular visit. The western portion is allotted to males, and the eastern to females; the centre is in part occupied by apartments for the Superintendent and his family, the Physician, and Governors.

A hall extends through the centre of each story of the house, with apartments on either hand, of different sizes, and with accommodations suitable to every condition of life. Heat is communicated to each, in cold weather, by flues from below, pervading the whole suite of rooms, thus uniting perfect safety with economy.

No free patients are admitted; but a limited number may be sent from each senate district, at \$2 a week, if paid for by their friends, or the overseers of the poor. Two hundred patients can be quartered with facility. A judicious combination of moral and medical treatment is here united, and has been crowned with signal success. No visible appearance of a prison is perceptible in any part, as the window frames being made of cast iron, exactly resembling wooden ones, and painted, have an open and cheerful appearance, quite different from what might be expected, and yet perfectly safe from escape.

Agricultural and mechanical employments are resorted to whenever the state of the patient permits, together with walking, and other amusements, which tend to dispel gloomy feelings, and to restore the mind to its proper tone. Reading, writing, drawing, innocent sports, tending and feeding deer, and domestic animals, are all resorted to if found conducive to recovery.

Walking in a garden, or an enclosed yard, is allowed to some who cannot safely be allowed to participate in any other recreation. The males and females are entirely separated from each other. A Physician resides in the house, and one or more of established character and experience, also attend regularly when required; but any physician that may be required by the relatives of a patient, is permitted to attend.

The asylum is regularly visited and inspected by a committee of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, to which this is attached, and under their regulation.

The charges for board are moderate, and graduated to different circumstances of the patients, and the extent of accommodation desired, being from \$2 to \$10 per week.

Application for the admission of patients must be made at the Hospital in Broadway, where the terms will be made known, and the requisite security taken. A written account of the probable causes of the insanity of each patient ought to be made out by a physician, and sent with them, addressed to the Secretary of the New-York Hospital.

No one can view the premises allotted to this pious and benevolent purpose, without rejoicing at the foundation of this noble institution, which is an honour to its founders, to the city, and the state that endowed it. The building was planned by Thomas C. Taylor, Esq. one of the directors, and finished under his inspection, and is remarkably well adapted, in all its details, to promote all the objects contemplated.

From a record of the patients, it appears that the insanity of a large portion of them is caused by intemperance.

Persons wishing to visit the Asylum, can apply at the Hospital, or to one of the Governors, for a permit, which is readily granted on Mondays and Thursdays. No public institution in this city is more worthy of attention, or on a more enlarged and liberal plan; but being somewhat removed from the constant gaze of the public, is usually overlooked.

During the past year, 156 patients were admitted.

who, with 114 that remained on the 31st Dec. last, make 270 patients who have received the benefits of the institution during the past year. Of these, 71 have been discharged cured; 19 much improved; 23 improved; 63, at the request of their friends, not improved; 3 have died; and 91 remained on the 31st Dec. last.

The debt incurred for the Asylum, has been reduced to \$142,376.

In the last annual report made to the Legislature, the Governors say—

“There are few departments of knowledge in which greater improvements have been made, than those which the union of science and philanthropy have introduced into the treatment of the insane. The Governors have availed themselves of those which their own experience has suggested, or which the practice or the labours of others have enabled them to adopt. And they trust, that not only in salubrity and beauty of situation, but also in neatness and economy, in humane management of the patients, and in the success with which they are treated, the Bloomingdale Asylum will not suffer by a comparison with any similar institution.

“The Governors beg leave once more to offer their thanks to the Legislature, for their patronage and support. Among the blessings of a free government, it is not the least, that the rulers are attentive to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate, among every class of the citizens; and the cheerfulness and munificence with which this duty has been performed by the Legislature of this state, entitles them to the gratitude and respect of their constituents.”

The grounds adjoining are laid out with great skill and embellishment, and there is a fine Botanic Garden and collection of green-house plants, and fruit trees of every variety.

North of the house are two large walled yards, one for males and another for females, which are separated from the other grounds, and are perfectly safe for exercise, and are approached from the house by subterraneous passages in the rear.

All visitors should ascend to the top of the building.

which commands one of the finest views on the island, and embraces a horizon of 40 miles north and south, and 20 east, and includes the palisadoes on the west bank of the Hudson, immediately opposite, rising perpendicularly 400 feet; the river and distant bay, alive with steam-boats and water craft of every description; the more distant highlands and mountains near West Point; the heights of Harlaem and Fort Washington, so celebrated in our revolutionary history; also, the hills of Staten Island and Long Island, and the distant spires of the city on the south, forming a coup d'œil unsurpassed by few places in this country.

The by-laws of the Asylum are published, and may be obtained in a pamphlet form. A visiting committee of six persons, Governors of the Hospital, have charge of the Asylum, and weekly, monthly, and quarterly, make report to the Governors, receive or reject patients, examine accounts, and have a general direction of all matters and things relating to the institution.

The Superintendent and Matron are appointed annually, but may be removed at any time. He is steward, and has the immediate charge of the premises and patients, and keeps a regular account of each, and vouchers for all his expenditures.

Annual Census of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the city of New-York, with their increase or decrease, during the past year, by the attending minister, John Stanford, A.M.

Orphan Asylum.

Boys, 104; girls, 58—162—increase 2.

City Hospital.

Patients, 159; lunatics, 34—243—decrease 43.

City Alms House.

White men, 478; white women, 459; white boys, 429; white girls, 201; black men, 19; black women, 42; black boys, 27; black girls, 10—1665—increase 193.

Bellevue Hospital.

Men patients, 110; women patients, 49; men maniacs, 11; women maniacs, 43—243—increase 11.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The *American Bible Society* was founded in this city in May, 1816, by a very respectable and numerous convention of delegates, from different parts of the United States, that met at the City Hall; when the constitution was submitted, the great *National Society* organized, and a generous subscription made of several thousand dollars. The first president was the Hon. Elias Boudnot, of New-Jersey, who, at his decease, left a legacy of ten thousand dollars to the society. The venerable John Jay at present holds that office.

The sole object is to print and disseminate the scriptures in various languages, without note or comment,—the one circulated in the English language to be the version now in common use; and up to the present period, they have sold at the cost prices to auxiliary societies and others as follows, viz. Bibles and Testaments 511,668. 71,269 copies were distributed the last year. There are 650 auxiliary societies.

Receipts the last year \$64,764; of which \$35,366 was for payment of books, \$19,282 free donations, \$4,225 towards the society's house, and \$2,970 as permanent loans, the interest payable in Bibles and Testaments, if required. The business of the society has of late been much augmented by an increased spirit in various parts of the country; by which (in entire states and counties,) resolutions have been passed, to supply with the scriptures every family. A large portion of the Bibles and Testaments printed in this country are done by this society.

The funds of this society are derived,—1st. From life subscriptions of \$30 for each minister or layman;—2. From donations and subscriptions from auxiliary institutions or otherwise;—3. From the sale of Bibles and Testaments, at cost, to auxiliary societies or individual subscribers. The aggregate annual receipt is about sixty thousand dollars.

The depository of the society is a plain brick edifice, in Nassau-street, between Ann and Beekman streets: it is three stories in height, with suitable rooms for the officers and managers, a large one for public meetings, and in the rear, which is four stories in height, are the warehouse and stock-rooms, printing and binding departments. The number of persons regularly occupied is 150; and the whole forms an interesting sight to the serious stranger.

The building and ground on which it is situated were paid for by private subscription, and without abstracting in the least from the regular funds of the society. It was built in 1820, and cost \$22,500.

The society does not confine its exertions to disseminate the scriptures to this continent, but extends its influence to the whole world.

All Bible Societies are allowed to purchase at cost from this society; and by placing their surplus revenue with the American Bible Society, are allowed to vote in all meetings of the society.

Each subscriber of \$3 annually is a member, and of \$30 a member for life, or of \$150 a director for life, and entitled to vote at all meetings of the board of directors.

The business of the society is conducted by 36 laymen, of whom 24 must be residents of the city of New-York, or its vicinity; one-quarter part of the whole to go out of office each year, but are re-eligible. Ministers that are life members can meet and vote with the managers, and are possessed of the same powers. Managers appoint all officers, call meetings, fill vacancies, &c. Each member of the society can purchase Bibles and Testaments at the society's prices. The annual meeting is held in the Middle Dutch Church, on the second Thursday in May; when the annual report is read, and addresses made by clergymen and laymen from all parts of the United States. The managers meet on the first Thursday in each month, or oftener if necessary; and can appoint such persons as have benefitted the society, either members or directors for life.

The society possess the following stereotype editions, viz.—

	Prices.
Pica New Testament, octavo, - - - - -	\$ 56 to \$1 13
Long Primer Bible, octavo, - - - - -	1 40 2 00
Do. Spanish, octavo, - - - - -	1 50 2 50
Spanish New Testament, bourgeois, duodecimo, - -	40
Brevier (English) New Testament, octodecimo, - -	22 25
Bourgeois New Testament, duodecimo, - - - -	30
Brevier Bible, duodecimo, - - - - -	85 1 00
Minion Bible, duodecimo, - - - - -	60 80
Nonpareil French Bible, duodecimo, - - - - -	1 00
Do. English Pocket Bible, 24mo. - - - - -	1 00 2 50
Long Primer English Testament, - - - - -	38 35

All the above are *bound*.

Besides the foregoing, the society import and sell the following editions, viz.—

Gaelic Bibles, 12mo. calf, plain, - - - - -	\$1 80
Welsh do. 8vo. do. - - - - -	3 75
Do. do. 12mo. do. - - - - -	1 50
Dutch do. 8vo. do. Roman letter, - - - - -	2 50
German do. 8vo. do. - - - - -	4 25
Do. do. 12mo. do. - - - - -	1 75
French Testaments, 12mo. sheep, fillated, (Nonpareil,) - -	25
Dutch do. 8vo. do. plain, Roman, - - - - -	85
German do. 18mo. do. do. London, - - - - -	55
Do. do. 12mo. do. do. Hamburgh, (Bourgeois,) -	38
Mohawk Gospel of St. John, - - - - -	30
Delaware Epistles of do. - - - - -	8

Members of the American Bible Society, and of its several auxiliaries, can purchase Bibles and Testaments at the same prices as auxiliary societies. All societies not auxiliary pay 5 per cent. advance on the above prices; which prices are sometimes varied with the cost of materials, price of paper, &c.

There are 8 power printing presses worked by steam, which, with 15 presses of the common kind, is equal to between 30 and 40 altogether, kept constantly in operation.

Since the 1st of May, 1827, to the 1st of January, 1828, the issues have been 73,630 Bibles and Testaments, only 3,000 less than the whole year previous; and the receipts have amounted to \$49,656, being \$13,584 more than in the same months the year before.

During the year, there were issued gratuitously 4,057 English Bibles, 7,293 English Testaments, 583 Bibles and 1,235 Testaments in foreign languages. Total value \$6,685 58.

The N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society was instituted in September, 1809. Its affairs are under the management of the bishop of the diocese, who is president *ex officio*, and by ministers and lay members of the protestant episcopal church.

The Auxiliary N. Y. Bible and C. P. B. Society was instituted January 26th, 1816. Its affairs are managed by a board of lay members of the protestant episcopal church, consisting of a president, 3 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, a treasurer, an agent, and 18 managers, who hold meetings once every two months.

The N. Y. Female Auxiliary Bible Society was instituted 14th May, 1816. It is composed of ladies of various denominations, and its affairs are conducted by a first and second directress, treasurer, secretary, and 32 managers. They meet on the first Wednesday of every month. This is also auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The N. Y. Union Bible Society was instituted 27th June, 1816. Its affairs are managed by a president, vice-president, 2 secretaries, treasurer, clerk, and 7 directors, who meet once a month.

The Female Juvenile Auxiliary Bible Society was instituted in October, 1816. It is conducted by a directress, treasurer, secretary, and 8 managers, who meet on the second Saturday of every month. This is auxiliary to the N. Y. Female Aux. B. S.

The Marine Bible Society was instituted 14th March 1817. Its affairs are conducted by a president, 4 vice-presidents, 2 secretaries, treasurer, and 36 managers, who meet once every three months. The annual meeting of the society is on the 3d Monday of April. It is auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The N. Y. African Bible Society was instituted 21st March, 1817. Its affairs are conducted by a president, 2 vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and 8 managers.

Ward Bible Associations. These have been formed for each ward in this city, and are intended to comprehend all classes willing to subscribe even the smallest sum to aid the general society. Committees are appointed to solicit donations, and receive subscriptions.

Besides the foregoing, there are numerous other minor associations.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Since the success that has followed the establishment of the national Bible Society, the attention of the friends to the important cause of missionary labours has been bestowed upon a concentration of their efforts; and the result has been, the founding of the *Foreign Missionary Society* and the *American Home Missionary Society*.

Foreign Missionary Society of the City of New-York and Brooklyn, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston. Eight missionary stations are under the society's management in this country, viz.—the Great Osage mission, in Missouri; Cataraugus mission, in New-York; Michilimackinac mission, in Michigan; Union mission, in Arkansas Territory; Seneca mission, in New-York; Tuscarora mission, in New-York; Fort Gratiot, on Lake St. Clair, and Haytian mission. There are 55 missionaries and assistants, and 4 schools, at which are 230 pagan children instructed: and the means and efforts of the society are constantly increasing. Its object is to spread the gospel among the Indians of North America, the inhabitants of Mexico and South America, and in other portions of the heathen and anti-Christian world. Its affairs are conducted by a president, 6 vice-presidents, a corresponding and a recording secretary, a treasurer, and 12 managers, who are elected on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday of May annually. The office bearers meet on the 4th Monday of every month.

The contributions the last year in this city by this society, through its various associations, were \$7,914;—besides an extra subscription of about \$20,000 a year, for five successive years.

American Home Missionary Society. A concentration of different denominations of Christians has created this large and most effective association, which has been aided by liberal contributions. Auxiliary or church associations have been formed in most of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch congregations in this city. There are also auxiliaries in several of the other states: and the whole plan and organization is the best ever devised,—the characteristic being that of *aiding* poor and distant settlements in supporting pastors, and in creating a *settled* ministry; the former custom of sending forth itinerant missionaries being in a great measure abandoned. This society has in view to furnish a preached gospel to all the destitute in all parts of this extensive country. Receipts for 1827, about \$10,000, besides a much larger amount subscribed and partially paid in, in this city. Missionaries employed 150 to 170; at an average expense to this society of about \$100 each, the residue being supplied from other sources.

Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church. The object of this association is to propagate the gospel of Jesus Christ, agreeably to the standard of the Reformed Dutch church, to establish new churches, and to assist such destitute congregations as may be languishing for want of relief. The society has a president, 6 vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, 2 clerks, and 30 managers. \$3 annually constitutes a member, \$25 a member for life, and \$100 a director for life. The receipts for the last year were \$3,528, and the expenditures \$2,639. 21 missionaries have been employed; besides aiding 30 consistories and destitute congregations.

The New-York Baptist Missionary Society and the *New-York Baptist Female Society* are recent institutions for promoting *Foreign Missions*. There is also a *New-York Baptist Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society*.

The Magdalen Society of New-York was formed in January, 1812. Its affairs are conducted by a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and secretary, who are elected on the second Monday of January annually. The office bearers meet regularly once every month.

The Society for supporting the gospel among the poor in the city of New-York. This society was instituted in November, 1813, "for the purpose of maintaining a stated preacher to the Alms-house, Hospital, Bridewell, prisons, and other receptacles of the indigent and wretched, who are not otherwise supplied with the stated ministrations of the gospel." Its affairs are managed by a president, secretary, treasurer, and 6 trustees, who are elected on the first Wednesday of December annually, and have quarterly meetings on the first Tuesday of February, May, August, and November.

The Female Missionary Society. This was instituted in the year 1816, "for the purpose of employing a missionary among the ignorant and destitute of this city and its immediate neighbourhood." The business of this society is conducted by a directress, second directress, treasurer, secretary, and 10 managers, who meet on the second Monday of May and November, to transact business. They have also prayer meetings on the first Tuesday of June, September, December, and March, annually.

The American Society for Evangelizing the Jews was instituted 30th December, 1816. Its management is conducted by a president, vice-president, 2 secretaries, a treasurer, and 7 managers, who are elected on the last Monday of December, annually. The office bearers meet regularly on the third Thursday of every other month, beginning with January.

Besides the above, there is an *Episcopal Society*, instituted for the purpose of procuring funds for the Committee of Missions of the protestant episcopal church of this diocese. There are numerous other minor associations, having the same objects in view, which our limits will not allow us to particularize.

The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston, for the year ending 1st September, 1827, were \$82,380; being \$26,000 more than the year preceding: and its auxiliaries have been increased 300 or 400,—making in all about 1500. 200 missionaries are employed.

TRACT SOCIETIES.

The American Tract Society. This truly national and most important institution was founded on the 10th of May, 1825, by a convention of delegates from tract societies in various parts of the United States; when a constitution was submitted and approved, and officers appointed, consisting of a president, 17 vice-presidents, a corresponding and a recording secretary, a treasurer, and 36 directors, and committees of publication, distribution, and finance. The various denominations of Christians are united in this society; and the most praiseworthy liberality has been witnessed during its origin and progress. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed by a few gentlemen in this city, for the purchase of the ground and erecting the very spacious and commodious edifice belonging to the society, at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. It is built of brick, four stories high, with basement offices: the size of the edifice is 80 by 48 feet. The rooms in this building are so judiciously arranged and disposed of, that the vacant rooms and offices that remain after the society are fully accommodated with all they require, will rent for a sufficient sum to pay for the whole cost of the building in a few years, and afterwards produce a large income to the society. The quantity of tracts that are here printed and distributed is very large, and the most extensive benefit is known to result:—212 tracts in the English language, 14 French, 13 Spanish, and 14 German have already appeared. Auxiliary societies 4 to 500. Amount received the past year about \$37,000. Pages of tracts issued about forty millions.

No two members of the same denomination serve on the publishing committee; and no tract can be published which is objected to by any member of that committee.

Each subscriber of \$2 annually is a member, of \$20 a member for life, of \$5 annually a director, and of \$50 a director for life. Members are entitled annually to

one dollar's worth of tracts, and directors to two dollars' worth.

The annual meeting of the society is held on the Wednesday before the second Thursday in May. The board of directors elect annually, by ballot, a publishing, a distributing, and a finance committee, each of 3 to 6 members; and all united form an executive committee, and conduct the business of the society.

The corner room on the first floor is for the sale of tracts; and other rooms on Nassau-street are let for stores and offices. The second floor contains the general tract depository, and the rooms for meetings of the board and of the several committees. In the third story is the bindery room, for folding and stitching tracts; and for a portion of the stereotype business, the casting and melting of the metal being effected in the cellar.

Mr. Fanshaw, the printer to the society, has in the garret part of this building a printing machine propelled by a steam engine, which is quite ingenious and very effective. Tracts are sold at cost. Those published to December, 1828, are bound in 5 volumes of 400 pages, and sold for the moderate price of 50 cents a volume. Single tracts contain from 4 to 36 pages or more. New ones are constantly appearing. 10 pages are sold for a cent, or 1000 for a dollar; and 20 per cent. discount to auxiliary societies who give one-fourth part of their annual receipts to the parent society.

The New-York Religious Tract Society. This was instituted in 1809, and re-organized in February, 1812. Its affairs are now conducted by a president, 2 vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, clerk, and 24 managers, who are chosen on the second Wednesday of February. The stated meetings of the board are on the first Tuesday of every other month, beginning with February.

The New-York Methodist Tract Society was formed in 1812. Its affairs are conducted by a president, treasurer, secretary, and 12 managers, who are elected annually in the month of April, and hold stated meetings four times a year.

The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society was instituted in 1810. Its annual meeting is in November.

The *Female Tract Society* is composed of ladies of most of the Presbyterian congregations of the city; and they are very efficient in procuring funds yearly to the amount of several hundred dollars.

The *New-York City Tract Society* is a recent and extremely important one, which was founded in 1827; and several thousand dollars were subscribed for the express purpose of supplying ships, steamboats, coasting vessels, the various public markets, and wherever there are large and promiscuous assemblies of people, with tracts. To effect this, a large and active committee of distribution is appointed; and much good has resulted. Total amount of tracts distributed first year 2,368,540 pages: and the receipts \$2,114.

The *Young Men's Auxiliary Tract Society* was begun in 1815, and has stems in various parts of the city.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The *American Education Society* is a national institution, under the patronage of the Presbyterian churches, for educating indigent young men for the gospel ministry, on the plan of future reimbursements from those whose after situation may enable them to refund a portion of the sum expended in their education. More than 700 young men have, up to this period, received the benefits of this system. Most of them have previously been inmates of various colleges, and theological and literary institutions. The sums allowed at present are, \$12 a quarter to students in academies, \$18 a quarter to those in colleges, and \$20 a quarter to those in theological seminaries. The subscriptions in all parts of the United States in support of this praiseworthy institution have been highly liberal, and commensurate with the very important objects in view: the receipts for the last year having been about \$40,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Chatham-street, corner of Tryon Row, built in 1806.

No. 2, Henry-street, near Rutgers-street, built in 1808.

No. 3, Hudson-street, near Christopher-street, built in 1820.

No. 4, Rivington-street, corner of Pitt-street, built in 1821.

No. 5, Mott-street, between Spring and Prince streets, built in 1824.

No. 6, in the Alms House.

No. 7, Chrystie-street, between Pump and Hester streets, built in 1825.

No. 8, Grand-street, between Laurens and Wooster streets, built in 1826.

No. 9, at Bloomingdale.

No. 10, Duane-street, between Church and Chapel streets, built in 1827.

No. 11, Wooster-street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, built in 1827.

Mechanics' and Tradesmen's School, in Chamber-street, built in 1823.

Orphan Asylum Society.

*African School, in William-street, built in 1815.

*African School, in Mulberry-street, built in 1819.

The foregoing are all conducted upon the Lancasterian system, and hitherto with eminent success; each school having one Superintendent, and numerous monitors, consisting of the elder children teaching the younger. These schools are resorted to as models, by all who wish to learn to teach the same system.

In each school, a record is kept containing the name, age, and native place of each pupil; also, the parents' name, residence, occupation, and religion; when received and admitted.

* The ground in William-street was given by the Corporation; that in Mulberry-street cost \$2400. The Manumission Society erected the two edifices at their own expense.

The preceding are called *Public Schools*, from being entitled to a portion of the annual dividend of the School Fund* of this state; the revenue being divided according to the population of each county, of which \$18,000† was last year allotted to this city, and a sum was, by law, raised by the Common Council for the same purpose. The aggregate amount, however, does not meet the expenditures, and the balance is procured by private subscription, and other sources. The pupils pay from 25 cents to \$1 or \$2 per quarter; \$5,000 was received the last year from this source, which is applied to erect buildings, and to pay teachers.

Most of the different religious denominations in this city have Charity Schools attached to each sect, as follows:—

To the Episcopal, the School in Lumber-street, belonging to Grace Church, formerly attached to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

The Protestant Episcopal Charity School, in Varick-street, corner of Canal-street, belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, was erected in 1823-4—is a handsome brick edifice, of three stories, and contains a large number of pupils, male and female, who are also clothed by the society. Incorporated 14th March, 1806, with authority to hold real estate not exceeding \$15,000

* “The fund appropriated for the Common Schools is \$1,730,000, besides lots in all the military bounty lands, and a million of acres of unsold lands. In 1824, the number of children taught in the Common School Districts was 403,000 for nine months, in 7642 schools, and near \$200,000 was expended from the State Treasury for their support; and it is estimated, that in addition to this amount, more than \$850,000 from the private funds of individuals was appropriated in like manner during the same period, making a grand total of more than a million of dollars, exclusive of public and private appropriations and benefactions to Colleges and Academies! More than one fourth of the whole population receive instruction in the Common Schools.”—*Melish's Description of the United States*, 8vo. New-York, published by A. T. Goodrich.

† Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,807 00
African Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	1,360 36
Orphan Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	728 08
Mechanics' School,	-	-	-	-	-	186 81
						<hr/>
						\$18,082 25

in annual income, exclusive of buildings and lots occupied by the school.

St. Michael's Church, St. George's Church.

To the Baptist, a School in Forsyth-street.

To the Roman Catholics, the School attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral; the School attached to St. Peter's Church; the School for the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society.

To the Methodist, the School in Crosby-street; and the School in Forsyth-street.

To the Dutch Reformed, the School in Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street.

One to the *Female Association*.

One to the *German Lutheran*.

One to the *Scotch Presbyterian*.

One to the *First Presbyterian*.

In 1823, the five Public Schools, and the above Charity Schools, contained 8769 pupils; and the total receipt from the School Fund was \$14,381.*

In 1805-6, the first building now belonging to the Trustees of the Public (then called Free) School, was erected. Previous to that, the only Charity Schools were those belonging to the different religious denominations. The number of pupils that have since received the elements of education in them, is more than 30,000; and it is very remarkable, that of this large number, not a single one has ever been arraigned before a criminal tribunal!—such is the powerful effect of the system of enlightening the minds of the poor and ignorant.

The schools are all under the management of able teachers, both male and female; the buildings are well

* Boston, with a population of about 70,000, contains 55 Public Primary Schools, for children under 7 years of age, and 3000 pupils; and — Public Schools, for children over 7 years of age, and 5000 pupils; also, about 140 Private Schools. The expense is \$54,500 for the Public, and \$79,000 for the Private Schools, per annum.

built of brick, two stories high, large, airy, and commodious, size generally about 42 by 85 feet, and well furnished with all the requisite school apparatus, and with maps, globes, libraries, &c. The Trustees state, in their last report, that the system now pursued in the Public Schools, offers advantages possessed by few common Schools, and places them on a par with, or above, many which are considered of a higher grade.

The value of the property belonging to the Public Schools, in lots, buildings, and school furniture, is 150,000 dollars.

The present number of scholars on the register of the several Public Schools, is 4564; of whom 2874 are pay, and 1690 free scholars; and 2463 belong to Sunday Schools, and 1142 attend various places of worship with their parents.

Although it is preferred that most, if not all of the poor, should be encouraged to pay a trifle for the schooling of their offspring, yet it is wished to be distinctly understood, that no child is to be excluded or denied admittance, whose parents shall decline paying, unless in special cases, where it is evident to the School Committee that the applicant is an improper object of gratuitous instruction. Much benefit would be derived if all persons whose benevolent feelings may lead them to an intercourse with the lower classes of society would lend their assistance in the great cause of moral good and general education, by giving, at suitable times, a word of advice and encouragement to direct the attention of the poor to this important object.

Many parents now send their children to the Public Schools, and pay small sums, who refused to send them to the former Free Schools; and the number of pupils has augmented so rapidly, that two edifices have this year been erected to receive them.

These schools are all in a prosperous state, and dispensing among the rising generation the seeds of virtue and happiness, rescuing many from the lowest depths of vice, and placing them in a fair way to become members of this great and happy republic; at the same time di-

minishing, in a very sensible manner, the victims of our criminal courts.

In every respect, these schools are productive of the utmost possible good, and deserve to receive, as heretofore, the most constant attention and liberality of the city and state.

In 17 years after their establishment, there was received from private donations and subscriptions, \$23,430
 Special grants from the State Treasury, 5,000
 Excise Fund, \$23,500; from the city, \$2,000;
 School Fund, \$42,000, - - - - - 67,500
 Other sources, - - - - - 31,070

Total, \$127,000

Paid out in 17 years for lots and buildings, \$67,562
 Other expenses, - - - - - 70,000

Total, \$137,562

No part of the common School Fund is allowed to be used in the erection of buildings.

The branches taught in these schools, together with the prices, are as follows, viz. :

For the alphabet, spelling, and writing on slates, as far as the third class, inclusive, 25 cents per quarter.

Continuance of the above, with reading and arithmetical tables, or the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, 50 cents per quarter.

Continuance of the last, with writing on paper, arithmetic, and definitions, or the seventh, eighth, and ninth classes, \$1 per quarter.

The preceding, with grammar, geography, the use of maps and globes, book-keeping, history, composition, mensuration, astronomy, &c. \$2 per quarter.

No additional charge for instruction in needlework, nor for fuel, books, and stationary.

It is not expected that these charges will defray the expenses of the various schools, the principal reliance being upon the common School Fund.

The objects in view by changing the old Free School

system to the present Pay Schools, were to remove the imputation of being charity scholars, which prevented many parents from sending their children to the Free Schools, even at the risk of their growing up in ignorance. Also, to substitute the spacious, airy, well regulated monitorial seminaries, in lieu of the many small, ill managed, unwholesome minor schools, where, in many cases, the time of the pupils and the money of the parents were wasted, and habits of idleness and insubordination acquired. Also, to create and foster in the less affluent classes of society, a spirit of self-respect and laudable pride, inducing them to reject as the gift of charity what they could command as the price of honest labour. To accomplish these desirable objects, all children whatsoever, without regard to religious sect or denomination, or whether they are proper objects of gratuitous education, are received, and entitled to all the benefits of the institution. The whole is under the superintendence of a Board of Trustees, which is divided into sections, one for each school, and frequent visits and examinations are made by them.

The citizens generally, and strangers, are earnestly invited to visit and examine these institutions, which form such an important part of the mental machinery of our civil and political privileges; and these visits, in connection with those of the trustees, and public authorities, are said to have the happiest effect in exciting the emulation both of the instructors and the pupils.

As the very foundation of our national existence depends upon a steady perseverance in a system of general elementary education, among all classes of society, this subject will always continue to excite the most anxious solicitude among the enlightened and benevolent of every age, and will no doubt continue to be fostered by that munificent aid from public and private sources, which has heretofore been so judiciously bestowed.

The buildings now completed will each on an average accommodate from 700 to 1000 pupils; thus not a child in the city need be excluded from the blessings of education.

The visiter, on entering within one of these schools, is

immediately struck with the neatness and cleanliness which are observable throughout. The floors, tables, walls, and windows of the apartments, and the dress, persons, and looks of the children, bear these distinguishing marks in a remarkable and exemplary degree. Indeed, the same observation applies to the external as well as the internal parts of the several buildings, the yards, stoops, and stairs of each being habitually in a state of wholesomeness and good order.

The regulations of the schools are of an exact and simple description. The principal teacher never has to fatigue himself, or pain the ears of pupils or visitors, by loud talking. By the touch of a small bell, or the use of a whistle, the whole school, consisting of from five to seven hundred scholars, is called in a moment to the most profound stillness and order. If a particular operation is to be performed—for instance, the slates to be prepared for arithmetical labour, the order is given by means of a telegraph, consisting of a board 3 or 4 inches square, drawn up by a string, which produces a small noise as it is thrown against the casement that incloses it, and this noise (the only one that is made) draws the eyes of the school to the board, which shows the letters "C. S." which are immediately interpreted by the *cleaning of slates* on the part of the industrious and active little tribe. After the different sums are set down, another telegraphic board is drawn up, and the letters "H. U." are shown, and receive a most prompt exposition by the raising of the right *hand* of each scholar *up* from his slate, and placing it behind him, until an examination of the work, by the monitor, takes place. And so on with the other heads of instruction.

At intervals, the children are relieved by a sort of manual exercise, consisting of many varieties. In order to this, an active, smart-looking little fellow is chosen as a fogleman. He mounts a table, and all eyes being upon him, he raises his right arm perpendicularly. In an instant, every right arm is up, in a similar position. Then his arm drops, and in immediate succession every other arm is down. Then he raises his left arm—every left arm follows. Then both his arms are raised to—

gether, and each boy raises both his arms in similar positions with those of the leader. Then the latter claps his hands once, twice, or thrice in succession, and instantly the din of six or seven hundred pair of hands clapping in the same manner, and at regular intervals of time, (for order and regularity are predominant,) is heard. The monitors are numerous, and this exercise is frequently repeated,—the object being the health and amusement of the scholars. The same method of instruction takes place in the girl's apartments; and to observe the ease with which the whole business is performed, and the pleasure that attends it on the part of teachers, monitors, and pupils, is truly exhilarating to the humane and philanthropic visiter.

In various parts of this state, it has been ascertained, by official returns, that the scholars that attend the Public and other schools are from 1 to 3, and 1 to 5 out of the whole population, while in this city the proportion is only 1 to 7. This great disparity should be immediately remedied, whatever may be the expense, as by the data above mentioned, when applied to this city, there must be 52,300 children between 5 and 15 years of age, of whom only 10,000 are taught in the *Public Schools*, and about 20,000 in 200 male, and the same number of female, *Private Schools*; thus leaving upwards of 20,000 uninstructed, besides those under 5 years of age, for whom arrangements are now in progress. A large portion of Sunday School scholars also attend *Private Schools*. In the city of New-York, there is not, as yet, any legal provision for the support of Common Schools, except the state funds; but energetic and praiseworthy efforts are making to raise a permanent fund by means of a tax of half a mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of this city; which, if carried into effect, will fully accomplish the business.

The *Infant School*, corner of Canal and Greene streets, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, has 2 to 400 pupils, all less than 5 years of age. The plan of instruction pursued is quite different from other schools: nature is pursued without being too much obstructed.

there is no task to disgust, but every thing to charm and enlighten the infant mind, and guide the little ones in paths of peace and happiness, and to correct the perversities of the heart, and of temper. The utmost success has hitherto attended these benevolent efforts, which are wholly supported by the aid of a few ladies of respectability, as the tuition is nearly gratuitous. The exercises at the opening of the school, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., are in the highest degree both interesting and affecting to every serious visitant.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The formation of the High School in New-York, to teach the more elevated studies connected with a classical education, as well as the minor and initiatory branches of the English language and literature, was first suggested to our citizens by Professor John Griscom, after his return from a European tour in 1822. From the result of his various examinations of the best schools, that of the Edinburgh High School was decidedly preferred as the best model for imitation; and it was subsequently determined, at a public meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject, to open a subscription among the citizens for a stock sufficient to purchase the ground, and erect the edifice required. The plan, after being fully developed, received the most prompt approbation and success, the subscription being immediately filled to the amount of \$30,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. A lot of ground was purchased in Crosby-street, between Grand and Broome streets, a very central, healthy, and eligible situation, on which was erected a three story brick edifice, 50 feet in breadth, and 75 feet long.

It was finished and opened on the 1st March, 1825, under the superintendence of John Griscom and Daniel H. Barnes, on the system of Lancaster, or of mutual instruction, sometimes called the monitorial system, which admits of a large number of pupils, at a smaller expense than the old system. Near 700 pupils are in the three departments when full. The children of the

stockholders are entitled to a preference in admission; which, with the interest arising annually on the stock, is the only privilege enjoyed by them.

It was incorporated in 1825, to endure till 1846. The annual election of 25 Trustees, to manage the affairs of the association, takes place on the second Monday in November, and from the said board of trustees is elected a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The regular meeting of the trustees is held on the second Thursday of every month, at which seven form a quorum for the transaction of business. A clause in the charter prohibits the school from any participation of the benefits derived from the Common School Fund, as by the other Public Schools in this city.

Arrangement of Studies.

Introductory Department.—The Alphabet, Spelling, Reading, Writing on Slates, first notions of Drawing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Natural History.—\$3 per quarter.

Junior Department.—Spelling, Reading, Writing on Paper, first principles of Geography and English Grammar, Arithmetic, mental and mechanical, as far as through the rules of Proportion, Elocution, continuance of Natural History.—\$5 per quarter.

Senior Department.—Grammar and Geography, complete, Mapping, Higher Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, plain and spherical, Astronomical Calculations, Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, Conc Sections, Dialling, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish Languages, Ancient Geography, Antiquities, History, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition, Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History, with experiments and specimens, Athletic Exercises.—\$7 per quarter.

Another edifice, on the same plan as the Boys' School, was erected in 1825 for girls. The site was selected also in Crosby-street, next to the corner of Spring-street, the lot being 100 feet in depth, and 72 feet in width. The building is of brick, three stories high, 60

feet long, and 44 wide, and capable of receiving about 500 pupils. The cost of the whole, \$18,000, including furniture. The interior arrangements differ slightly from others, in the disposition of the desks, one being appropriated to each pupil, and insulated from any other, but closely arranged in a horse-shoe form, about twelve around each monitor, who sits at his separate desk facing his class.

The subjects taught in the girl's school are similar to the former, with such additions or variations as are necessary and suitable to the female sex. The terms are the same, and in both schools, payment is required in advance. The female school is exclusively consigned to the care of six ladies, two in each department.

No charges are made in either department for fuel, slates, pencils, quills, ink, or for the use of maps and globes; and all books and articles of stationary are charged at first cost. Rewards and premiums to a very liberal extent, are distributed for good conduct and improvement in learning.

"The monitorial method is among the greatest improvements of the age we live in. Its effects, in regard to the business of education, are not unlike those of labour saving machines in the manufacturing arts. The benefits of this system of education are universally admitted, and yet it has hitherto been confined to the benefit of the poor until the erection of these edifices." The trustees hope, that parents will be induced to intrust their children to the school, at a very early introductory age. It is intended that that department of the institution shall be conducted much upon the same plan as the infant schools of London, Bristol, and New-Lanark.

Sufficient pains have not hitherto been taken to connect the pleasures of sense with those of knowledge, and to make them the stimulants of a rational, instead of idle curiosity. There is hardly any limit to the useful information which may be conveyed in this way: for example, in Natural History, and the Mechanic Arts. Children are thus led, with the assistance of familiar conversation, to inquire into the origin, causes, design.

and utility of things, which they see about them, but which before were as little understood as an unknown tongue."

It is thought best not to carry all the scholars through the same routine of studies, but to select such as are best adapted to their intended pursuits in life.

The general design of this institution is, first, to teach to all that general knowledge which distinguishes the learned from the illiterate: and, second, to prepare the students for entrance into some college or university, for the immediate study of some of the learned professions, or for their ultimate destination to agricultural, mechanical, or commercial pursuits.

If children can be educated in these schools for less than one-third the price heretofore and still charged in many schools, with a better chance too for comfort, air, and exercise, it will be conceded, that a very desirable revolution and improvement in that respect has been accomplished, and the result thus far, in this, as well as the Common or Public Schools, fully supports this assertion. The children of our most esteemed and respectable citizens are freely consigned to all of them.

The religious instructions of the institution are strictly conformable to its general character, being simple and entirely free from sectarianism, and consist in reading a portion of Scripture in the morning and evening.

By the establishment of such numerous and constantly increasing facilities for acquiring and disseminating instruction in this city, at such a reduced and most reasonable rate, it will be the fault of parents, and an unpardonable one also, if they do not suffer their offspring to participate in the golden opportunities that are presented to them, to enjoy the delights of knowledge.

The trustees are required to present, at every annual meeting, a report exhibiting an account of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding year, the situation of the schools, the progress of the pupils, and such other matters as in their opinion may be necessary to be known, or interesting to the members of the society.

In all the departments of the High School, the proficiency which has been made under the monitorial sys-

tem, has fully satisfied the most sanguine expectations which were formed of its efficiency

Instruction is multiplied in this way almost indefinitely, so that it may be said, that a teacher who gives but six hours in a day, multiplies them to 120 with the help of 20 monitors. The two great instruments of learning, attention and emulation, are made to act with the greatest possible power. Monitors are themselves materially benefited by acting as teachers to others, and often possess the power and facility of communicating their ideas to those of their own age superior to their teachers, who may have forgotten the processes by which they acquired their own knowledge.

The principles upon which the High Schools are established, combine in an eminent degree the important requisites of cheapness and efficiency in instruction, mildness and energy in government, and the highest incentives to industry and moral order in the habits and deportment of the scholars.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

About seventy of these excellent associations exist in our city, and have produced a vast amount of good to the pupils, and occasioned a striking difference in the aspect of the streets on the Sabbath, which were formerly filled with riotous and noisy children, but are now remarkably quiet.

The number of superintendents, teachers, and visitors is about 1500, of scholars 11,000. Each school is under the management of one or more superintendent, a secretary, and several teachers, who hold stated meetings. The schools are opened by reading a portion of Scripture, or singing and prayer. The younger students are taught the first rudiments, such as to enable them to read: and to all, religious instruction is constantly given. A committee to look after absentees, and search out new scholars, is attached to every school; and a general visiting committee of fifty members, subdivided into two each, who visit the schools every Sabbath, three or four of which, according to their

location, are assigned to each committee for one month, and it is so arranged that each committee visits every school in the course of a year; and in the performance of this duty, they exhort, animate, and encourage teachers and scholars, and distribute rewards where they are deserved.

The teachers of the different schools have formed an association, who hold stated meetings on the second and third Mondays of every month, for the purpose of prayer, and for discussing subjects relating to the best means of promoting Sabbath schools.

The whole system is under the superintendence and government of a board of officers who have the control of the funds, and to whom the schools look for advice, countenance, encouragement, and support.

In many schools, libraries have been established, consisting of a judicious selection of books, which the pupils are entitled to carry home and read.

A systematic plan of instruction from the Scriptures is pursued, by arranging select portions for every Sabbath in the year, of 10 to 20 verses each, one of which portions is announced each Sabbath to the whole school. Each scholar is supplied with a printed card, containing the selection and the lesson, numbered in order. The scholars are required to read the portion during the week, and after receiving instruction on it, to commit it for recitation. The lessons are chronologically arranged, so as to embrace all the leading incidents of the gospel, in due order. The lectures are calculated greatly to inform and interest the teacher, and are beautifully adapted to facilitate the instruction of his pupils in a knowledge of divine truth.

Each scholar is entitled, for punctual attendance during the month, to one cent; for good behaviour, to two cents; for every 30 verses of Scripture well committed to memory, one cent, payable in Bibles and Testaments. A Testament is valued at 30 cents, and a Bible at 75 cents. Whenever their tickets amount to those sums, they are redeemed, and rewards publicly bestowed. During the past year, the number of Bibles distributed as rewards, amounted to 175, and of Testaments to 271.

together with a great number of tracts. The number of scholars who can read the Scriptures is 2500.

The society has been in operation about 12 years. The anniversary is commemorated on the second Tuesday in May, when the pupils and teachers assemble at their respective places of meeting, and from thence, preceded by their handsome silk banners, containing appropriate mottos, and the number of the school, proceed to Castle Garden; which, from its great size and amphitheatrical construction, offers the best accommodation for this purpose. From 10 to 20,000 scholars and spectators have met together on these occasions without accident, and after fulfilling the objects of the meeting, have been dismissed. In the evening of the same day, the Society assembles in one of the largest churches, when the annual report is read, and other important business transacted.

The New-York Sunday School Union is auxiliary to the National Society, called the American Sunday School Union, at Philadelphia, and is wholly dependent upon private contributions, and on the free services of its numerous, active, and efficient teachers, for its successful existence and support.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society was instituted in 1817. There are at present 12 schools, containing 2,900 scholars. The board of managers consists of the bishop of the diocese as president, 3 vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and 30 managers, besides an adequate number of superintendents. \$25 paid constitutes a manager for life, and \$10 a member for life: the annual subscription is any sum not less than \$1. 135 prayer books and 3,550 tracts were last year distributed as rewards. This society is auxiliary to the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, at Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The number of minor schools has been estimated at 400 in this city, at which are taught from 30 to 50 scho-

lars each, in the various elementary branches of a common English education. There are also several academies of a superior order, where the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish Languages, together with the higher branches of the Mathematics, and many ornamental branches of education, are all taught by the best masters in the country, and in which young men are prepared to enter any of the colleges or universities in our country. Connected with some of these academies, gymnastic exercises have been introduced, and found eminently useful, as a relaxation from study, and in strengthening the muscular system, and guarding against consumption, and other diseases incident to a close application to sedentary employments.

The mania for military schools has caused a recent introduction of a portion of the West Point system into private establishments, and the adoption of a uniform dress and martial exercises.

The price of tuition, merely, is from 10 to 15, or \$20 per quarter of 12 weeks. At boarding schools, the price is from 200 to \$500 per annum.

There are numerous boarding schools for young ladies, on the same plan and terms as the foregoing, and where also music, dancing, drawing, and every other ornamental accomplishment, as well as the ancient and modern languages, are taught by the ablest teachers, professors, and artists in the city.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Orphan Asylum Society at Greenwich. The late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of blessed memory, and a number of other benevolent ladies, in the year 1806, instituted this Society for the purpose of educating, protecting, and supporting destitute and poor orphan children. A suitable house was soon after erected in the northern outskirts of the city, large enough to accommodate 200 children, and additional accommodations there have since been provided. There is no other benevolent institution in our city, which has continued for so considerable a period to partake so largely, and steadily, of the cha-

rities and kindest feelings of our citizens, generally, towards it; and the continued protection and blessing of Divine Providence have been bestowed upon it. It is entirely dependent upon the voluntary bounty of the citizens to enable it to struggle along in the world, and has occasionally received a helping hand from the public purse of the State, or city; which, together with occasional donations, legacies, and charity sermons in various churches, has given it a continued and prosperous course. The directors are ladies of respectability, and the children are nursed with the utmost care and solicitude by proper persons. The annual subscription for a member is \$3. The annual meetings of the Society are in May at the City Hotel, when the orphan children are always present and form an interesting group. It now contains 104 boys and 58 girls.

Roman Catholic Asylum for Orphans in Prince-street. This is a capacious three story brick edifice, opposite the Cathedral, on the corner of Mott-street, with suitable accommodations for 160 children. It was opened with due ceremony on the 23d Nov. 1826; and will, no doubt, share with the other Asylum, which is not restricted to any religious sect, in the bounties of a liberal community.

Institution for the Benefit and Relief of the Deaf and Dumb. In 1817, this Society received an act of incorporation to endure for 20 years, and was immediately commenced by receiving a number of pupils, and employing adequate teachers, and the most surprising success accompanies this auspicious beginning. The public exhibitions made by the mutes of their progress, excited the liveliest emotions of sympathy, joy and sorrow commingled, in every audience that witnessed them, and was followed by liberal subscriptions to support the undertaking. In due time, the aid of the Legislature of the State was invoked in furtherance of its objects, and granted to a very limited extent and under certain restrictions, that rendered it of little avail, by causing a certain number of free pupils to be sent from each Senate district. A portion of the money paid by dealers in Lottery tickets, was subsequently awarded it, which

for a few years enriched the treasury, and enabled the Society to extend their operations and usefulness. The Corporation gave them the free use of rooms for instruction in the third story of the East wing of the New-York Institution, where the school has continued for several years under the superintendence of Mr. Loughborough and assistants. This was the second institution of the kind in the United States: the first one having been commenced a year or two before, in Hartford, Connecticut.

The management is in the hands of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and a Board of Directors, consisting of 20 members, who are elected annually; two thirds at least of the Directors must be residents of the city and county, and 7 form a quorum. In the session of 1827, the Legislature made a liberal grant of *ten thousand dollars*, to enable the Society to erect a suitable edifice, on condition that a like sum should also be obtained from other sources; which has since been happily obtained, and the city authorities have also granted a lot or square of ground, on the 5th avenue, between 49th and 50th-street, a short distance N. E. of the new burying ground; and on the 19th day of October last, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, with proper ceremonies, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, and a large assembled audience, when an address was made by the Rev. Dr. M'Auley. The number of pupils at present is about 100. The new edifice is a plain substantial building of stone, three stories high, and has ample accommodations. The males and females are instructed in separate apartments. It is an interesting spectacle to the benevolent stranger, to witness the method of teaching that is here adopted, and the progress that has been made by the pupils. Donations to the Institution are thankfully received, and cannot be more beneficially bestowed.

New-York Auxiliary Female Association, to aid in giving Support and Instruction to the *Deaf and Dumb*. This Society was organized in 1825, under the name of the New-York Female Association, &c. The great objects of which were to raise the means to administer aid

for the support and instruction of such indigent Deaf and Dumb persons as might be selected and placed in the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the city of New-York ; and who, for want of adequate provision, cannot otherwise receive the benefits of instruction. The Society and its managers consist of ladies, who have associated for the purpose of uniting their feeble endeavours with others, who are engaged in the benevolent objects of rescuing from abasement and ignorance such deaf mutes as the means at their disposal will enable them to select and place in the Institution for instruction ; and who, without that instruction, must remain in a state of irreligious and moral degradation in the midst of a world, which to them is at best an inexplicable mystery. The Association have the entire disposition of their own funds, which are deposited in the Savings Bank by their own treasurer. They select and place in the Institution such deaf mutes as show sprightliness and aptitude to learn, and they pay to their parent institution the amount of board and tuition for such pupils. The State of New-York having provided for the instruction of 32 indigent mutes, and there being numerous applicants excluded for want of means, it became a matter of serious inquiry, whether New-York is capable and whether this growing and wealthy city ought not to do something more for the Deaf and Dumb. An appeal was made, and the Association have been enabled to keep in the Institution seven pupils, for whose board and instruction during the last year, they have expended \$943 32 ; the parent providing them with clothing.

American Seamen's Friend Society. The objects in view, are the assistance of seamen while in port, to give them advice and protection from imposition of every description. A school is established for their gratuitous instruction in navigation, and other useful branches of education. A permanent agent attends to the concerns of the Society, which has also a respectable set of directors, and a corresponding secretary.

Hospitals for Sick and Disabled Seamen. During the year 1826 the building formerly used as an Asylum for Maniacs, adjoining the South side of the Hospital, was altered and converted into an extremely convenient and comfortable asylum for sick and disabled seamen, by whom it is now occupied. This building cost \$56,000; to assist in paying which, the Legislature granted \$3,500 per annum for 10 years out of the duties on public auction. The building is of gray stone, and the roof slated. In length, it measures 90 feet; depth, at the centre, 40 feet, and at the wings, which project $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side, it is 65 feet deep. The height from the ground, in front, is 46 feet. It has two principal stories, a basement, and sub-basement, on account of the declivity of the ground. There are 10 rooms, 11 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$; 8 rooms, 17 by $11\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 rooms, 24 by 17, opening into a hall 11 feet wide, in each of the two principal stories. The height of the first is $14\frac{1}{2}$ and of the other $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The sub-basement has 10 rooms 11 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 9 feet high; 3 rooms, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$; and a kitchen, $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$. A hall runs through the centre into which the rooms open. It is paved with marble, and has seven circular iron stoves so constructed as to convey heat into every apartment to the top of the building. Except the four largest rooms, and those in the upper story, the apartments are arched with brick; and the walls are bricks whitewashed. The number and size of the rooms are the same in the basement as in the sub-basement. The whole amounts to 60, and will contain about 80 patients; the expense of whose maintenance is about \$12,000 per annum: 100 sailors are on an average also in the Alms House, which, together with the Staten Island establishment, constitutes an aggregate yearly expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars in this city, for the benefit of this useful class of society. Besides the foregoing, there are two very extensive edifices on Staten Island, at the Quarantine ground, for the reception of invalid sailors and passengers, that are afflicted with yellow fever, or small-pox, or with any other disorder that prevents them from being allowed to go to the city. These patients are under the superintendence of

the Health officer of the port, who also boards vessels from all southern ports, in the warm season, and exercises an unceasing vigilance in guarding the city from the influx of all imported disorders, and filthy shipping, which are obliged here to undergo a purification and quarantine before proceeding to the city.

The Sailors' Snug Harbour.

This is the result of a bequest made by Captain Richard Randal, in 1801, of certain houses, lands, and tenements, also, stocks and investments of a valuable description in this city, which were devised by him to be held by Trustees, consisting of the Mayor and Recorder, for the time being, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the senior ministers of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, for the purpose of maintaining worn out and decrepid seamen. The building is in Broadway, corner of 9th-street, and has, together with the annexed property attached to it, become of great value. An act of incorporation was granted in 1806. The property left was originally valued at \$50,000. The Trustees are required to give an annual report to the Common Council and to the Legislature of the State of their funds; and by their last report it appears, that there is derived annually from *rents* \$4601; Government and city stock \$1605; Bank stock \$1050; Insurance stock \$717; bonds and mortgages \$1021:—Total \$9056. The increased amount of this liberal gift, has at length drawn forth the cupidity of some dormant claimant, who, under a distant legal possibility of claim, has commenced a suit of ejectment in the U. S. District Court, to try which, a grand assize was called, as being an extraordinary emergency, and the result has been a rejection of the claim. It was while acting as counsel in this suit, that Mr. Emmet suddenly expired in an apoplectic fit. A Society exists to provide sailors with good boarding houses, where they shall not be imposed upon by the extortion of landlords; there is also a school for educating the children of sailors. The Mariners' Church, the Bethel Union Society, and

the Marine Bible and Tract Societies are all described under their respective heads.

The extensive arrangements above detailed, we consider as ample, for many years to come, for the support of this worthy class of citizens, and will render the condition of seamen in this city quite comfortable. A portion of their wages, under the name of Hospital money, is deducted, according to the Laws of the United States, for the support of the *Marine Hospital* on Staten Island and in this city, but this is by no means equal to the sums expended in the two places for their support, the balance being paid by the city and state.

The New-York Eye Infirmary was founded in 1820, by voluntary subscriptions of the citizens, and designed to cure or alleviate disorders of the eye. The number of patients received during the last year was 800; remaining from previous year 70:—total 5223 prescribed for since the commencement of the institution. The permanent fund at present is very small, and amounts only to \$1500; and arises only from donations and life subscriptions. The interest only is applicable to pay the current expenses of the institution. Indigent persons, living out of the city, may resort to the infirmary, and be boarded and nursed for a small sum; but \$2 50 is charged where there is ability to pay. Besides such, there are many out-door patients in the city. \$1000 a year is annually granted by the Legislature to aid the objects of this institution. Much benefit has been derived since this infirmary was founded, in all ophthalmic diseases; and a knowledge of the art of treating all affections of the eye has been extensively diffused. Surgeons attend gratuitously on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. The board of directors consists of a president, 2 vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, 2 surgeons, 2 consulting surgeons, and 17 governors, chosen annually on the second Wednesday in April. \$5 or \$3 annually constitutes a member, and \$40 a member for life. Delafield and Rodgers, surgeons; Job Wright, superintendent; E. Condit, apothecary.

New-York Infirmary for treating diseases of the

Lungs. The objects of this institution embrace all the forms of consumption of the lungs, asthma, hydrothorax, and dyspepsia, in so far as it involves or impairs the functions of the respiratory organs; and, in short, all those affections characterized by cough. These diseases, it is well known, include some of the most fatal diseases incident to our climate; and are as insidious and varied in their character as the causes that induce them, and therefore for their successful treatment they require different modes of practice; and, it is believed, much good will result to the public at large, from a concentration of the knowledge of the method in which such disorders should be treated. The infirmary is under the inspection of Doctors James R. Manly, M.D. and Andrew Anderson, M.D.

New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women. It is the object of this society to furnish comfortable accommodations and skilful medical attendance to respectable married women, who desire an asylum during the period of their confinement. The society is under the management of females, a committee of whom attend at the society's house in Green-street, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, to receive and decide upon all applications for admission. A suit of rooms, called the Lying-in Ward, was formerly appropriated for this purpose in the Hospital, and funds adequate to the purpose were subscribed in 1798; the interest of which was paid to the governor of the Hospital, on condition of receiving the patients that were recommended. Subscribers of \$20 are allowed to name a patient, if the visitors consent to her admission. The society is about erecting a separate building for their further accommodation and enlargement;—they have applied to the Common Council for a lot.

Humane Society. This excellent institution was originally formed by a few philanthropic gentlemen as far back as 26th January, 1787. It was named the "Society for the relief of distressed Debtors," having then the melioration of the sufferings of that class only in view. In 1803 the name was changed to that which it now bears, and in 1806 it extended its plan so as to include

the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning. On 4th February, 1814, the society obtained a charter of incorporation. "This," observes the Collector of the laws of New-York, "is the *first* institution of the kind in this state which has for its avowed object the relief of imprisoned debtors. A society of a similar title in the city of Albany has been instituted for the resuscitation of drowned persons, &c.; but it is not blended with the other humane object of relieving imprisoned debtors."

The views of the Humane Society are now directed to the following branches: 1st. the support and clothing of debtors in prison, and, as connected with the former, the maintenance of a soup house establishment. 2d. The liberation of such debtors as are by law entitled to be discharged, and of such as are confined for small sums, and are peculiarly deserving of assistance. 3d. The distribution of soup to the poor in general, especially in cases of general public calamity. 4th. The resuscitation of persons apparently dead from drowning. A favourite object also of the society is to discourage the practice of street begging.

This institution was supported by casual donations for a considerable period. For some time, however, it has depended on annual subscriptions, which enabled the committee of management to erect a soup house, in which they were greatly assisted by a donation from the Corporation of this city of \$600, and the lot of ground, in Tryon-street, on which the house is built. By their charter the society may hold an estate of the value of \$3,000 dollars. Its affairs are managed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and a committee of 21 members, who are elected annually. They meet statedly on the first Wednesday of every month. There is also a visiting committee of three, who are appointed monthly, and whose duty it is to superintend the soup house, and to visit the debtors' prison once, at least, every week.

Among the numerous calls upon the charity of the community, none are better entitled to the consideration of the humane than those of this society. Their

object is to give relief to the unfortunate debtor, shut out from the comforts of life, and debarred the privilege alike of earning subsistence, and of soliciting the means of relief; and to furnish the poor a meal in time of necessity.

The society, for several years, not only supplied the debtors in jail with soup, but also with blankets and fuel; but for some time past, in consequence of a diminution of their funds, they have been obliged to confine their issues to soup alone, which is daily sent to the prison.—each person on their list receiving three pints of good soup per day, with a due proportion of bread, meat, and potatoes. During the last year, the number that have been supplied with soup in the jail amounts to an average of 12 persons each day.

In seasons of public calamity, by sickness, or by the severity of cold in winter, the singular utility of the soup establishment has been experienced, not merely by the immediate objects of their charity, but by the poor of the city in general, to whom, in some inclement seasons, upwards of 1000 quarts of soup per day have been given from the soup house. The sympathy of the public, with the objects of this institution, has been commensurate with the demands upon the funds of the society.

Donations in vegetables, flour, Indian meal, &c. are received at the soup house, in the rear of the debtors' prison, or in money by either of the members of the society.

Society for relieving the destitute, and supplying the poor with cheap fuel. The objects intended to be carried into effect by this society are, to induce the provident and labouring portion of the community to lay by, and deposit with the society, during summer, or whenever their circumstances will admit, a small portion of their earnings, which is returned to them in the winter season in fuel, at the lowest cost price in summer. Donations are also given in certain cases: and a fuel and relief committee attend on Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the room in Chambers-street, to hear and determine on the cases of those persons who may produce tickets

of recommendation from the members of the society. During the past winter, depositors in the fuel savings fund received soft wood at \$1 25, and rock oak at \$1 71, per load, from the society; while the prevalent prices were \$2 and \$2 50. This institution is eminently calculated to encourage and reward the industrious, and to relieve the truly destitute, without regard to nation, colour, or religion. Donations are received by any officer of the society.

Manumission Society. This society took its rise in 1785, and was incorporated 19th February, 1808. Its affairs are managed by a committee, the members of which are indefatigable in their efforts to meliorate the condition of the negro-slaves in this state, by effectually obtaining those advantages for them which are already sanctioned by its laws, and by conferring on them a virtuous education. The fruits of their labour are every day appearing in the gradual diminution of slaves, who, through their unwearied exertions, are now enjoying the privileges of freemen, and the advantages consequent on liberal instruction. The office bearers of the society are, a president, 2 vice presidents, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and a standing committee, who have a chairman. The officers of the school are, a board of trustees, a secretary, chairman, and 7 counsellors. There is also a committee of correspondence, with a chairman and secretary; and a committee of ways and means, with a secretary.

Marine Society. On 12th April, 1770, this society was incorporated, and its funds limited to £3,000 sterling per annu. Its immediate objects are the improvement of maritime knowledge, and the relief of indigent masters of vessels, their widows, and orphans. The affairs of this institution are managed by a committee of magistrates, merchants, and mariners, who appoint office-bearers annually, for giving more ready effect to the purposes of the institution.

New-York Nautical Institution and Shipmasters' Society. Commanders of vessels have here united their exertions for the promotion of maritime knowledge, and the extension and diffusion of nautical science gene-

rally, as well as for benevolent purposes. The society was formed the 27th day of January, 1820; and one of the articles of the association requires each member to keep a regular journal of his voyage, and of extraordinary occurrences that may happen; showing his experiments (if any) in dangerous and difficult situations,—the course and rate of currents,—the depth of water,—quality of soundings, (the latter particularly on leaving port,)—the appearances and description of ice, should he meet with any,—to make thermometrical experiments from time to time,—to improve every opportunity of observing the variations of the compass,—to compare and determine the latitudes and longitudes of all such places as he may visit, and to notice the rise and fall of the tides;—to notice extraordinary fishes, birds, or beasts, or any other phenomenon he may meet with,—to endeavour to possess himself of every information that may in any way relate to the mode and practice of transacting commercial business at every port he may visit, tariff of duties, port regulations, custom house rules, price currents, list of shipping, and in short every thing that may have a tendency to promote the views and objects of the society.

The *Tammany Society or Columbian Order* was instituted on the 9th April, 1805, for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed generally. Regular meetings are held in Tammany Hall, corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. The society is incorporated, and the annual stock they are allowed to possess for charitable purposes is limited to \$5,000. This association derives its name from an Indian chief called *Tammany*, no less celebrated for his valour than for his benevolence and humanity.

Society of Cincinnati hold their meetings at Washington Hall, Broadway. It is composed of citizens, who, after having fought in the armies of the republic during the revolutionary war, returned on its termination to their former employments. This resemblance to the Roman dictator *Cincinnatus*, induced these military veterans to form themselves into a society bearing his name, for the purposes of general benevolence. They

have frequent meetings to celebrate public events connected with the revolution, and to felicitate each other on the part which they took in that memorable struggle.

Provident Society was incorporated February 16, 1805, for the purpose of establishing a fund to support infirm members, and their widows and children on their decease. Their capital is limited by their charter to \$10,000.

Mutual Benefit Society, *Benevolent Society*, and *Albion Benevolent Society*, were incorporated by the same act which established the *Provident Society*. Their funds are restricted to the same amount, and their application is similar.

Female Society, for the relief of poor widows with small children. This society was instituted for the purpose, as its title imports, of affording relief to destitute widows and their small children. It commenced its benevolent proceedings in the end of the year 1797, but it was not till April 2d, 1802, that an act of incorporation was obtained; this was to endure until March 1st, 1810; and, on the April following, it was extended to a longer period. The society, which is altogether composed of females, seldom affords relief in money. This is chiefly done in necessities, and the greatest care is taken to ascertain that the persons to whom this is granted, are fit objects of their charity. They even find employment for such as are disposed to engage in it. They may hold funds to the amount of \$50,000, applicable only to the purposes of the institution, the affairs of which are conducted by 2 directresses, a secretary, treasurer, and 12 managers. By the annual report made in November, 1826, it appears that 235 widows and 655 children were relieved during the last year. A donation of \$2000 from the late James Thomson, Esq. and of \$1000 from Peter Hill, have been made to the society towards the permanent fund; also \$100 from the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board, and \$846 in subscriptions and donations the past year. The invested funds of the society amount to about \$20,000, in bonds and stocks; yet the income of the society is inadequate to relieve the numerous wants of the helpless depend-

ants on their bounty; although the utmost vigilance is used to detect imposition. The society also owns 2 lots of ground in Pitt and Stanton streets, the gift of Mrs. General Montgomery.

Society for the Relief of distressed Firemen. This society is composed of the members belonging to the "Fire Department of the city of New-York," who obtained a charter March 20th, 1798, to continue for 20 years. Its estate is limited to \$20,000, which is applied to the relief of indigent or disabled firemen; the surplus, if any, to be employed, under the direction of the Common Council, in extinguishing fires in the city. The affairs of this institution are managed by a president, treasurer, secretary, collector, and 9 trustees.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. This society has a hall, corner of Broadway and Park-Place, called the "Mechanics' Hall," which is occupied as a hotel. Here they hold their meetings, which have in view the relief of decayed and distressed mechanics and tradesmen. The society was incorporated March 14th, 1792; and they obtained a renewal of their charter April 3d, 1811.

House Carpenters' Society. This society was instituted March 14th, 1806. Its charter limits its funds to 10,000 dollars, which are solely applied to the relief of sick and infirm members, and their widows and children.

Masonic Societies. The principal object of these societies, so universally spread over the civilized world, is too well known to require any illustration here. In New-York, they have erected an elegant Gothic edifice in Broadway, where all of the lodges meet, called

Masonic Hall.

An edifice of the pure Gothic style in this city was wanted to complete the variety of different specimens of architecture in our public buildings; and this has supplied the deficiency in the most satisfactory manner.

The front of the building is 50 feet in width, and it rises to the height of 70 feet from the pavement: and is

composed of the much admired eastern gray granite. There are three stories, besides the attic and cellar; in the latter are the various cooking apartments, and other rooms, which are 10 feet in depth below the level of the street, under which are extensive vaults. The main building is 95 feet in depth.

On the first floor, which is nearly on a level with the street, are two rooms for stores; and between them is the grand entrance, under a massive Gothic arch, which is 14 feet in height, and recedes 4 feet in depth. The door is constructed of solid oak, with carved pannels, in the style of past centuries. The doors on each side are small, but corresponding in style.

The most effective appearance in front is derived from the large Gothic window in the second story, (over the front entrance,) which is 22 feet in height, and 10 in width, with small diamond-shaped glazing in lead frames, and ornamented in the most correct manner, with iron castings, having the appearance of rich carved work, and painted to correspond with the colour of the granite: the door beneath, and the other windows in front, are likewise finished in the same manner. At each corner, and on each side of the large window, are two buttresses, resting on the basement, rising and terminating in Gothic pinnacles at the roof, with a range of stone battlements. The sides and interior walls of the building are of brick; and the upper stories are lighted by dormant windows, having open-work battlements at the sides, overlooking and commanding a beautiful view of the city, harbour, and adjacent country.

The hall of entrance extends through the whole length of the building, and is of the width of 10 feet. At its eastern extremity are the flights of stairs to the upper rooms, the principal of which is elevated only 14 feet above the street. On entering beneath the music gallery, the visiter finds himself in the most splendid apartment of the kind in the United States,—being a saloon in the richest style of Gothic architecture, 95 feet long, 47 wide, and 25 high. From the ceiling, which is fancifully divided into light arches, is pendant numerous ornaments in the richest style, in imitation

of the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, with open-work columns supporting the arches projecting from the side-walls; between which are the false windows, with raised labels, enriched with crotchets, terminating with flowers at the points, and supported at the end with carved corbels. The front of the music gallery has Gothic tracery of a rich workmanship, and is supported by a trussed girder, leaving an unobstructed floor for dancing, or large assemblies of citizens. This room has already become a favourite place of resort, from its extreme beauty and central situation. The floor is on elastic springs, and is considered very agreeable as a ball or concert room.

In the third story are four large rooms, for different masonic lodges; and in the attic story are two rooms, for meetings of the Royal-Arch Chapters, which are ornamented in a gorgeous style.

The architect of the building was Mr. Hugh Reynagle; and it reflects upon him the highest reputation as an artist, and a man of classical and correct taste.

Only one fault can justly be charged upon the projectors of this edifice; and that is, the low and squat appearance that it has from the street in front, which causes sincere regret that so costly and beautiful an edifice does not possess a more elevated and favourable site, similar to the Hospital in front.

The foundation of the building was commenced on St. John's day, 24th June, 1826; when the corner stone was laid with all due ceremony by the craft, in presence of thousands of citizens. It was finished in the subsequent year: the whole cost being \$50,000.

In this city and its vicinity are the following lodges of free masons, with their places and days of meeting:

- Abram's Lodge*, No. 84, meet on the 1st and 3d Tuesday of every month, at Masonic Hall, Broadway.
- Adelphi Lodge*, No. 91, 1st and 3d Thursday, at Masonic Hall.
- Albion Lodge*, No. 107, 2d and 4th Tuesday, at Masonic Hall.
- Benevolent Lodge*, No. 142, 2d and 4th Tuesday, at St. John's Hall.
- Bolivar Lodge*, No. 386, 1st and 3d Monday, at Union Hall.
- Clinton Lodge*, No. 143, 2d and 4th Monday, at Union Hall.
- Coneord Lodge*, No. 304, 2d and 4th Monday, at St. John's Hall.
- Fortitude Lodge*, No. 81, 1st and 3d Monday, at the Military Garden, Brooklyn.

- Franklin Lodge*, No. 330, 2d and 4th Friday, at Union Hall.
German Union Lodge, No. 304, 2d and 4th Thursday, at Union Hall.
Greenwich Lodge, No. 381, 1st and 3d Thursday.
Hibernia Lodge, No. 339, 2d and 4th Wednesday, at St. John's Hall.
Hiram Lodge, No. 10, 1st and 3d Tuesday, at Union Hall.
Hoffman Lodge, No. 378, 1st and 3d Thursday, at Masonic Hall.
Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 338, 2d and 4th Monday, at Military Garden, Brooklyn.
Holland Lodge, No. 35, 1st and 3d Tuesday, at Masonic Hall.
Howard Lodge, No. 31, 2d and 4th Wednesday, at St. John's Hall.
Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, 2d and 4th Monday, at Masonic Hall.
La Fayette Lodge, No. 373, 2d and 4th Thursday, at St. John's Hall.
La Sincrite Lodge, No. 122, 1st and 3d Monday, at Masonic Hall.
L'Union Francaise Lodge, No. 71, 1st and 3d Tues. at Masonic Hall.
Manhattan Lodge, No. 370, 1st and 3d Friday, at Union Hall.
Mariners' Lodge, No. 335, 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Union Hall.
Mechanic Lodge, No. 153, 2d and 4th Tuesday, at Union Hall.
Minerva Lodge, No. 371, 1st and 3d Wednesday, at Masonic Hall.
Montgomery Lodge, No. 387, 2d and 4th Thursday, at St. John's Hall.
Morton Lodge, No. 108, 1st and 3d Tuesday, at St. John's Hall.
Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132, 1st and 3d Thursday, at Union Hall.
Mystic Lodge, No. 389, 1st and 3d Monday, at St. John's Hall.
New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 158, 1st and 3d Wed. at St. John's Hall.
New-York Lodge, No. 368, 2d and 4th Thursday, at Masonic Hall.
Phoenix Lodge, No. 40, 2d and 4th Wednesday, at St. John's Hall.
Silentia Lodge, No. 360, 1st and 3d Monday, at Masonic Hall.
St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 7, 2d and 4th Friday, at Masonic Hall.
St. John's Lodge, No. 1, 2d and 4th Thursday, at Masonic Hall.
Tompkins Lodge, No. 388, 1st and 3d Friday, at St. John's Hall.
Trinity Lodge, No. 39, 2d and 4th Monday, at St. John's Hall.
Washington Lodge, No. 84, 1st and 3d Tuesday, at Masonic Hall.

German Society. The charter of this society is dated 6th April, 1814, to continue for 21 years. It was instituted for the purpose of giving pecuniary aid to German emigrants, and assisting such other natives of that country and their descendants, as might be reduced in their circumstances. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee and office bearers regularly chosen; and its funds are limited to \$25,000.

St. Patrick's and St. George's Societies. These are associations of Irish and English, who meet together chiefly for the purpose of encouraging social intercourse. They are not incorporated, nor have they any established funds; but when cases of distress occur, they are always ready to give assistance by voluntary donations.

The *New-York St. Andrew's Society*, was instituted

in 1756. On the 19th day of November, in that year, a number of gentlemen, natives of Scotland and of Scottish descent, met together, and agreed to form themselves into a society for charitable purposes. They adopted a constitution, modelled by that of a similar Society in Philadelphia, and elected the following Members to serve, for the first year, as Officers of the Institution. Philip Livingston, Esq. President, Dr. Adam Thompson, Vice-President, Malcolm Campbell, Esq. Treasurer, Richard Morris, Esq. Secretary, and David Johnston, Alexander Colden, Dr. James Murray, and Dr. William Farquhar, Assistants.

During a period of nearly twenty years, the quarterly and anniversary meetings of the Society were regularly held and punctually attended. The purposes for which it was established were found to be fully answered. A social and friendly intercourse among the natives of Scotland, their connexions and descendants, was promoted and maintained; hundreds of deserving objects were relieved by its bounty; implements and materials for domestic manufacture were furnished to the industrious poor, who were liberally paid for their labour. The needy derived assistance from the Managers, in money, medicines, clothing and fuel; and in some cases, a home was provided for the destitute, who were maintained by the Society. Its funds, and the number of its members (which included many of the "Great and the Good" of that day,) progressively increased, until the commotions incident to the War of the Revolution, suspended the public meetings of the Society. Its records, from 1775 to 1784, are wanting: and whatever capital it may have previously accumulated, was in all probability expended and distributed for benevolent purposes during the disastrous period alluded to.

But, founded on a principle which "never faileth," the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, arose in all its vigour, at the restoration of peace. In 1784, its former Constitution was revised and amended, and from that period until the present day it has continued to sustain its original character with the same spirit as at its first institution.

It is at present composed of about 130 Resident Members, besides those who are considered as Honorary. The Constitution of 1784 underwent some alterations in 1787; and being found still imperfect, a Committee was appointed in 1794, to examine into its defects, and to report such amendments as were thought to be necessary. The Committee* prepared and reported the twenty-three articles composing the present Constitution of the Society, which were unanimously approved. By the last article of this Constitution, it cannot be altered but at the meeting preparatory to the anniversary assembly, and when the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, and at least fifty of the resident members are present. By another of the regulations adopted, (article 18th,) an equally numerous meeting of the members is required for the disposal of any part of the Society's invested funds. These, by the excellent management of its officers, (seconded by the precautionary articles of the Constitution just mentioned,) have continued gradually to accumulate, until the Society now possesses a permanent capital of \$10,000. A part of this sum originated in investments of money in the public stocks at favourable periods,† which were afterwards disposed of at an advanced price. It was contemplated at one time to erect a building for the accommodation of the members, to be called *St. Andrew's Hall*. A sum of money was collected for the purpose; an eligible site was chosen, and the ground purchased.—But it was afterward deemed advisable to relinquish this undertaking; and the sums subscribed being returned to the contributors, the property was resold at a considerable profit.‡ The balance of this capital has gradually arisen from

* The Committee consisted of Robert Lenox, Esq. then Vice-President; Dr. James Tillary, Physician; Rev. John Bissett, Chaplain; Peter Jay Munro, Esq. Secretary; Dr. John Kemp; Dr. Benjamin Kissam; and Hay Stevenson, Esq.

† Between the years 1787 and 1791, the Society purchased Bank Stock to the amount of \$4000, which was sold during the last mentioned year for \$6000.

‡ These lots, now distinguished as Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-street, and Nos. 8 and 10 New-street, were purchased in 1791 for \$4150, and sold in 1794 for \$6759; the Society receiving rent for the premises during that period.

interest received on the above investments, from the fees of admission, and yearly dues of the members, while at the same time, the Society has been enabled to disburse annually for charitable purposes, about \$1,000. This amount is distributed by the Managers among the objects entitled to the Society's bounty, in small sums to each, and chiefly during the most inclement season of the year.

Such is the brief account of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, to be found on its records: and it is believed if its members would communicate the situation and character of the Society to all those who are entitled to join them by birth or descent, a new stimulus would be given to an Institution, entirely, although silently, devoted to purposes of benevolence.

New-England Society, consists of the natives of, or descendants from, the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Vermont. Their objects and institution nearly resemble those of the three preceding Societies. The business of this Society is transacted by a Board of Officers, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, four Counsellors, eight Assistants, a Secretary, and Treasurer. The duty of the Counsellors is, when required by the Board, to deliver their opinions and advice in writing, touching any question affecting the welfare of the Society. The Assistants are to superintend the distribution and application of all moneys collected from the members of the Society, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the Board. Standing Committees are annually appointed to distribute relief to the proper objects of charity, and to manage the financial concerns of the Society. Each person, on being admitted a member of the Society, pays the sum of five dollars, and annually thereafter the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, until the total sum of his contributions, by donation or otherwise, shall have amounted to fifty dollars, when no further annual contribution is exacted. Any member may be released from the annual payment at the discretion of the Board. The widow and children of a deceased member, left in indigent circumstances, are

entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, to the full amount of the moneys which the deceased had paid into the treasury. The funds are vested in productive stock, and amount to about nine thousand dollars. This sum is annually augmented, including interest, initiation fees, and annual payments, to the principal; and is appropriated to the relief of indigent members, when sick and disabled, and, in urgent cases, to the relief of natives of New-England, who are not members, and to other legitimate objects of charity. Natives of New-England, and their eldest sons, of full age, and fair character, may, with the consent of the Board, be admitted members of the Society.

Assistance Society. This Society was organized in 1808, and incorporated 17th February, 1810. It was instituted "for relieving and advising sick and poor persons in the city of New-York." It may hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$25,000. The management is conducted by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, two Stewards, and a Committee of 9 members, who are elected on the first Wednesday of December annually.

Butchers' Benevolent Society. This Society was incorporated 3d March 1815, to continue for 15 years. It may hold an estate not exceeding \$5,000, to be applied to the relief of indigent and distressed members, their widows and orphans. The affairs of the Society are conducted by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

Society for the Relief of Aged, Indigent, Females. This Society was instituted in the beginning of the year 1814, and incorporated March 10th 1815, to continue 15 years. It consists entirely of female subscribers, of two dollars each per annum. Its object is the relief of respectable, aged, indigent females, and it may hold an estate to the amount of \$100,000. The affairs of the Society are intrusted to the management of a board of Trustees, composed of a first and second Directress, Treasurer, Secretary, and 12 Managers, who are chosen annually on the last Thursday of November. During the last year 144

aged women have been relieved: none are relieved under the age of 60, unless the case be a peculiar one. Relief is afforded in fuel, and flannel, and other things, to the amount of about \$1200, besides many ready-made garments from the Auxiliary Society.

Female Association. The members of this Society consist of young females connected with the respectable body of *Friends*. Their charter is dated March 26th 1813, to continue 20 years. Their objects are the visiting and assisting the poor sick, and obtaining instruction for the children of such persons as are not provided for, and who do not belong to any religious society. They may hold property of the value of \$40,000. Females subscribing 5 dollars per annum become members. The affairs of the association are conducted by a board of 12 trustees, who are elected on the 1st Monday of June annually. This Society, by a special clause in the act of incorporation, is entitled to a share of the Common School fund.

Widows' Fund Society, was incorporated March 10th 1815, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased clergymen of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the United States. It may hold funds to the amount of \$2,500 per annum, and the management of its affairs is in the hands of 9 trustees, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are elected on the 1st Tuesday of June annually. Ten members of the Society form a quorum.

Pilots' Charitable Society. The object of this Society is "for the relief of distressed and decayed pilots, and of pilots' widows and children." It was incorporated April 11th 1817, and may hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$3,000 per annum. Its affairs are managed by a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and 5 trustees, who are elected on the 1st Monday of February annually.

Female Assistance Society, was incorporated April 11th 1817, "for the relief of sick poor women and children." It consists of females only, and endures till the second Monday of November 1830. Its funds are limited to \$3,000; and the management is in the hands of a Di-

rectress, second Directress, Treasurer, Secretary, and 12 Managers, and as many assistants as shall be deemed necessary. Office bearers elected on the second Monday of November.

Roman Catholic Benerolent Society. The charter of this Society is dated April 15th, 1817. It was instituted "for the humane and laudable purposes of assisting and relieving the poor, and of protecting and educating orphan children." Its real and personal estate is limited to \$2,500 per annum. The management is confided to a President, 3 Vice-Presidents, Secretary, 2 assistant Secretaries, Treasurer, and 13 members, who are elected at Whitsun Monday annually. Members to subscribe no greater sum than 3 dollars yearly, and 21 assembled at any meeting have power to transact business.

New-York Mechanic and Scientific Institution. The great object of this association, which was commenced in 1822, is to foster the mechanic and useful arts, and to enlighten the minds and stimulate the genius of those who practise them. Hence, it is a prominent concern of the institution, to support an annual course of popular lectures on the principles of Mechanical and Chemical Philosophy, and such other branches of knowledge as may further the great ends in view; the Lectures are accessible to members of the institution on the easiest terms. It is also contemplated to have a collection of philosophical apparatus, and of models of machinery; a cabinet of minerals, and other objects of natural history, which will illustrate the manufacturing and agricultural resources of this country; also a Library, selected with special reference to the wants of mechanics,—to offer premiums for ingenious inventions, and to have periodical exhibitions of the finest productions of the workshop, and manufactory, in imitation of the societies of London and Paris. A Society thus organized, if ably supported and judiciously conducted, must tend, in no small degree, to promote the interests and happiness of the mechanical profession. The charter is for 20 years, and the Society is allowed to hold real and personal estate, the interest of which on the capital shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum. Officers of the Society:—a Presi

dent, 3 Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Curator, and 17 Managers, who are elected on the 2d Wednesday in January ; and Quarterly Meetings are held on the 2d Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The fees of admission are \$5, and \$2 on every succeeding year—or \$25 for life-membership. The Mechanics' Society have a school for the free education of more than 100 children of indigent or deceased members, in the same building which also contains the Apprentices' Library, (elsewhere described in this volume.) This Library was established by the perseverance and industry of Mr. William Wood, who devotes himself to such benevolent purposes, and has founded many such in the principal cities of the United States.

Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestic Servants. The office of this Society is kept in the basement room in the New-York Institution, in Chambers-street, formerly occupied by the Savings' Bank. There is a President and 8 Managers, being subscribers, who are chosen by ballot ; one of the Managers is also Secretary and Treasurer. They also appoint an *Agent*, with a salary of \$1,000 a-year, to attend to all applications from domestics for places, but no fee or gratuity, on any pretence, is allowed to be received from them. The primary object of the Society is, to offer liberal premiums to those domestics who conduct well, and remain longest in a family ; and to remedy that restlessness, and love of change in them, which produces so much inconvenience to all house-keepers. To accomplish this desirable end, a register is kept by the agent of all subscribers to the institution, who pay annually \$5. A register is also kept, of all persons applying for places as domestics, or servants of every description, who can produce good written recommendations, whether at service, or not, they are entitled to have their names registered. None but members are permitted to have access to the register. Premiums are awarded annually to every nominated servant ; all applications for premiums must be addressed to the Agent. Premiums are bestowed for one, two, and three or more years faithful

services, and also a premium of *one per cent*, on all balances in the Savings Bank, the books to be exhibited to the Agent. It is requested that the certificates of character be full and explicit as the servants deserve. To avoid the unpleasantness of rejecting any applications, which has necessarily been the case, and also to place within the reach of *every servant* the premiums awarded by the Society, the yearly gratuity is a *certain* one to every *nominated* servant for prospective services. Subscribers pay \$5 per annum, for which they are entitled to the use of the office, and also to nominate one servant for a premium. A certificate of this nomination is given by the Agent, and one year afterward, on the said servant's bringing this certificate to the office, with a letter from her employer, stating her continuance in her place, and her good conduct, he or she is entitled to receive

A handsome octavo Bible, or in lieu thereof,	\$2
In two years thereafter, - - - - -	3
In three years, - - - - -	5
In four years, - - - - -	7
In five years - - - - -	10

and every year thereafter \$10, making in five years a larger amount than has been paid by the agent, and in seven years, forming an excess of \$22, or a total of \$47. The benefits of this Institution have been already manifested; but, it is believed, they would be materially increased if there were a greater number of subscribers, to afford employment to the multitude of servants which daily throng the doors. Any subscriber who may give a false, or a grossly defective character of a servant, or who entices or inveigles away a servant from any other person, whether a member of the Society or not, or that treats servants harshly or unjustly, is excluded from this Society. The operations of the Society commenced in May 1825, and have been attended with the happiest effects upon the class intended to be benefitted by it. The applications of servants have been numerous—they, at the same time, have full confidence in the good intentions of the Society. A committee of respectable ladies attends, in rotation, to examine and watch over the in-

terests of the Institution. The hours of attendance in the office, are from 12 to 2, and from 3 to 7, daily, except Saturday. The number of servants of all description in the city, is supposed to be 30,000.

Horticultural Society of New-York, consists of a respectable association of gentlemen of science, and practical gardeners, who hold their meetings in the room of the Literary and Philosophical Society of the New-York Institution, and have semi-annual exhibitions of flowers and fruits, of the most gratifying description, and well worthy the attention of the curious stranger or citizen. Access may readily be had by applying to any of the members.

Horticultural Gardens and Nurseries. In the city and its vicinity are several extensive establishments, belonging to different individuals:—Mr. Hogg's near the House of Refuge; Mr. Shaw's in Prince and M'Dougal-streets; Mr. Floy's in Broadway; Mr. Wilson's, opposite Washington Square; Mr. Parmentier's, on Long-Island, two miles from New-York, at the junction of Jamaica and Flatbush roads; Mr. Prince's at Flushing, on Long-Island, 12 miles from New-York, to which stages and a steamboat run several times in a day. Mr. Thorburn and Sons' establishment in Liberty-street, is the first in this country for the sale of seeds, flowers, and plants of every description. It formerly was the old Friends' Meeting-House. It has been so much altered and improved in front, that it may fairly rank as one of the ornaments and attractions of our city. At present there is not any public Botanic Garden in the city or vicinity, (the late Elgin Botanical Garden, having, after sundry changes and vicissitudes, dwindled and entirely disappeared,) owing to the apathy of the public, and various other causes needless to enumerate.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

This building stands behind the City Hall, on the north side of the Park, and fronting Chambers-street. From its elevated and healthy situation, this spot was fixed upon, in the year 1795, as a proper place to erect

an Alms-house for the increasing poor of the city, and from this period down to the beginning of 1816, when the paupers were removed to Bellevue, it was applied to that purpose. Shortly after, the Corporation, on the application of the scientific institutions of this city, munificently granted them the use of the building for ten years, in consequence of which its name was changed from "Alms-house," to that of "New-York Institution." The exterior of the building has nothing attractive about it. It is 260 feet long, by 44 broad, with two projections in front, 15 feet by 20; and is composed of brick. It rises three stories in height, besides a basement story, and the roof is covered with slate. In front there is a large space of ground, and in the rear it enjoys the advantages of that part of the Park laid out in agreeable walks, behind the City Hall. At present the apartments are occupied by

1. *The Literary and Philosophical Society,*
2. *The Historical Society,*
3. *The American Academy of the Fine Arts,*
4. *The Lyceum of Natural History,*
5. *The American Museum,*
6. *The Deaf and Dumb Institution,*
7. *The Board of Health, and*
8. *Society for improving the Condition of Domestic Servants.*

The Literary and Philosophical Society. This society holds its meetings on the second Thursday of every month. The charter is dated March 25th, 1814. In the memorial presented to the legislature, praying to be incorporated, it was stated, that the object of this society is "to cultivate the most useful branches of knowledge, to stimulate into activity the literature and talents of the community, and, by a concentration of men of different professions, and various acquirements, in one association, to collect a mass of information which may have a tendency to elevate the literary character, and subserve the best interests of our country;" and in the preamble to the act of incorporation, the principle is distinctly recognised, that it is the duty of

legislatures "to encourage all laudable attempts to promote the useful arts, diffuse knowledge, and to enlighten the human mind."

With these liberal and patriotic views, this society commenced its proceedings; and, on the 4th of May, 1814, an eloquent and interesting Introductory Discourse was delivered before them by their president. This discourse is printed in the 1st volume of the Society's Transactions, published in August, 1815.

The management of this institution is in the hands of a president, 3 vice-presidents, 12 counsellors, 2 recording secretaries, 2 corresponding secretaries, a treasurer, and 2 curators, who are elected on the 2d Thursday of January, annually. The real and personal estate is limited to \$5,000 per annum. At the monthly meetings of the society, communications are read, and referred to the consideration of the Counsellors, who are divided into four classes:—1st, Belles Lettres, Civil History, Antiquities, Moral and Political Sciences. 2d, Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History. 3d, Mathematics, Astronomy, Navigation, and Geography. 4th, Husbandry, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts. When any of the communications are thought fit for publication, they are given out to be printed in the Society's Transactions. It is the duty of the curators to take charge of the library, specimens of natural history, and models of instruments and machines, of which the society are already in possession of a neat and valuable collection.

There are two classes of members, the *Resident* and the *Ordinary*. The first are those residing in New-York; the ordinary, such as have distinguished themselves by their attainments in science or literary publications, without regard to country or place of residence.

New-York Historical Society.

The apartments belonging to this institution are spacious and convenient; and the variety of books, MSS. &c. which it possesses, is large. The hall of meeting

is ornamented with paintings of distinguished characters, and with various specimens of the fine arts.

This society was formed on 10th February, 1809, by an association of gentlemen, in imitation, it is said, of a similar institution in Massachusetts. On 13th April, 1814, the legislature, always prompt in giving encouragement to science and literature, directed the secretary of state to transmit for the use of the society a set of the revised laws, and of all the subsequent journals of their sessions; "and that the said society may, by their agent or agents, have access, at all reasonable times, to the secretary's office, and the other public offices of this state, and may cause such documents or records to be copied, without paying office fees, as they may judge proper to promote the objects of the institution." And, on the 15th of the same month, a permanent fund was created for its future support, by a legislative donation of \$12,000, "for the purpose of procuring books, manuscripts, and other materials, to illustrate the natural, literary, civil, and ecclesiastical history of America."

In 1810, a 1st volume of the Society's Collections appeared; a 2d was published in 1816, and a 3d in 1826. The value of the property of the institution, including the above donation, is now estimated at \$20,000.

The management is conducted by a president, secretary, and a committee, who are elected annually, and meet on the second Tuesday of every month. There are also special committees, to which are assigned distinct departments, all calculated to promote the fundamental objects of the institution. These committees have addressed circulars to ship masters, passengers, travellers, the learned, and curious, encouraging them to forward facts and specimens, which have already been attended with beneficial effects.

Academy of Arts.

The late Chancellor Livingston, our ambassador to France in 1801, has the honour of originating this society for the encouragement of the fine arts, which was

formed by subscription on the 12th February, 1802. In 1808, a charter was obtained; which was modified in 1817.

For several years after the formation of the society, they had a suite of chambers for exhibition rooms in the old government-house, facing the Bowling Green; but on the demolition of that building, the entire collection of pictures, busts, statues, &c. were removed to their present situation in the apartments in the New-York Institution in Chambers-street, which are spacious and well adapted to the purpose.

There is a large collection of pictures, antique statues, busts, bass-reliefs, and books, all belonging to the society; and there are two exhibitions annually,—one in May, and another in the fall,—when additional pictures are obtained on loan for a short period, or sent on sale; and these united collections have frequently been of the most brilliant and attractive description. The fee for admission is 25 cents. Artists and others that are desirous of copying or studying from the exhibition, are admitted free of expense. Catalogues of the collection are always to be obtained of the keeper, at 12½ cents.

The affairs of the academy are conducted by a president, vice-president, 11 directors, treasurer, secretary, keeper, and librarian, who are chosen on the first Monday of May, annually. The stock is divided into shares of \$25 each, and amounts to \$5,000. The payment of \$25 gives any person free admission, and constitutes him a patron; and this privilege may be transferred and inherited.

A full length portrait of Benjamin West, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, has been procured at an expense of \$2,000; and is a conspicuous and valuable ornament of the collection.

The specimens of the arts and the designs belonging to this society, are kept in the centre of the building; the rooms appropriated for their use being spacious and convenient. These specimens consist of antique statues, busts, bass-reliefs, paintings, books, &c. Among the statues are the *Pythian* and *Belvidere Apollos*, the

Venus of the Capitol, and *Venus of the Bath*, *Laocoon* and his *Sons*, *Castor and Pollux*, the *Fighting Gladiator*, and *Grecian Warrior*, and the *Hermaphrodite*. There are busts of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Mercury*, *Bacchus*, *Homer*, *Pythagoras*, *Niobe*, *Socrates*, *Plato*, and other ancient gods and philosophers. *Washington*, *Hamilton*, *Clinton*, *West*, and three busts of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, are among the modern characters. The statues, busts, bass-reliefs, and paintings are numerous and valuable. There are others deposited by the owners, including casts from Canova's *Hebe* and *The Graces*.

Improvements have recently been made in the Gallery, which is now composed of selections from the principal cabinets in the country, containing originals, as well as imitations, from the antique and modern schools; forming a complete study for the artist, and to the public a delightful recreation and resort.

The library consists of books of views, designs, and drawings, chiefly relating to antique subjects. Among these are the celebrated engravings and views of *Piranesi*, in 24 superb volumes, presented to the Academy by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; *Galerie de Lucien Bonaparte*, a present of *Lucien Bonaparte*; *Boydell's Engravings*; *Cooke's Hogarth Restored*, and a great variety of other valuable works of this description.

The Academy is favoured by a free lease of their rooms from the Corporation: and in a room on the first floor, facing Chambers-street, Mr. Robertson keeps a school for teaching drawing and painting.

Academicians and associates are appointed by the by-laws of the institution: and the number of each is limited to 20. The *Academicians* must be men of good moral character, artists by profession, and at least 24 years of age at the time of their appointment. Within one year after his election he must deposit a specimen of his talents with the Academy. *Associates* must also be artists by profession, exhibitors in the Academy, and 21 years of age when elected.

John Trumbull, Esq. is president of the Academy. The former presidents have been Edward Livingston.

formerly mayor of the city, Chancellor Livingston, and his excellency De Witt Clinton.

Principal Artists.

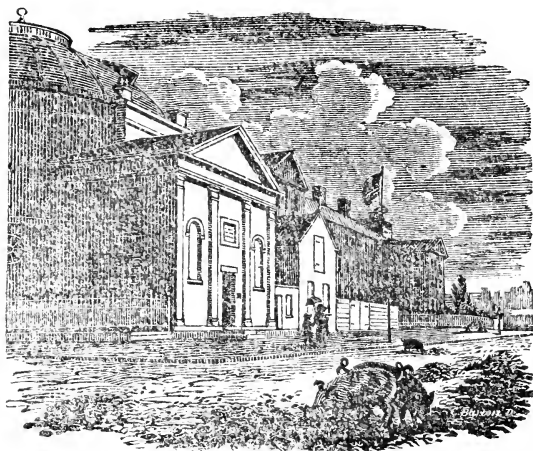
John Vanderlyn, *Historical and Portrait.*
 John Trumbull, do. do.
 S. F. B. Morse, do. do.
 F. S. Agate, *Portrait.*
 Catlin, George, *Portrait.*
 Cole, Thomas, *Landscape.*
 Cummings, T. S., *Miniature and Portrait.*
 Danforth, M. I., *Engraver.*
 Davis, A. G., *Architectural Draftsman.*
 Dunlap, W., *Historical and Portrait.*
 Durand, A. B., *Engraver.*
 Frazee, J., *Sculptor.*
 Hatch, G. W., *Engraver.*
 Ingham, C., *Portrait.*
 Inman, H., *Portrait.*
 Maisiglia, G., *Portrait and Landscape.*
 Maverick, P., *Engraver.*
 Paradise, J., *Portrait.*
 Rogers, N., *Miniature.*
 Thomson, M. E., *Architect.*
 Town, I., *Architect.*
 Waldo and Jewett, *Portrait.*
 Wall, W. G., *Landscape.*
 Weir, R., *Historical and Landscape.*

Lithographic presses and printing have been successfully introduced, within five or six years past, in this and the other principal cities in the United States.

National Academy of the Arts of Design.

An association of young men and most meritorious artists and amateurs, under the name above given, was organized in 1826, and opened their first exhibition, consisting of portraits, landscapes, a few historical pieces, miniatures, models, and drawings of various descriptions.

on the 1st of May the same year, in a private room in Broadway, on the corner of Reed-street, but they have now a permanent and beautiful exhibition room in the upper portion of a new building in Chambers-street, directly opposite the Academy of Arts, and over the Arcade Baths. None but the productions of living artists, are here admitted. Students, desirous of entering, are required to show a drawing at the school, to be approved by the council. The evenings for drawing, are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The assessment fee is \$5 to defray the expense of light and fuel. The models are lighted with gas. The price of admission is 25 cents, to view the annual exhibitions of pictures, drawings, engravings, busts, models, and casts of every description. The objects announced by the Society, in their address to the public, were stated to be, mutual improvement, and the instruction of all others who wish to become students of the arts of design; and they hope that the establishment of an institution, *directed and supported by artists*, will be found worthy of patronage. For the support of this institution, they look to the revenues derived from exhibitions and lectures, for the funds to carry forward their plans, to pay the expenses of the schools, and to furnish a collection of models. They intend to be guided by laws framed by themselves, without any other interference; as every profession in society knows best, what measures are necessary for its own government. Samuel F. B. Morse is President, and Henry Inman, Vice-President.



The Panoramic Rotunda.

John Vanderlyn, a distinguished artist of this country, has the merit of bringing forward this delightful exhibition, which was in a building erected by subscription in 1818, on ground adjacent to the East end of the New-York Institution and the City Hall, with the entrance in Chambers-street: the ground was given free of rent for ten years by the Corporation, on condition that the building should devolve to the city after that period. Splendid panoramic views of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, painted by Mr. Vanderlyn, and of the City of Paris, painted by Barker; the City of Mexico, the Battle of Waterloo, and other paintings, have been exhibited; also, one of the City of Athens. The building is 53 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height, of a circular form, with a pantheon-shaped dome, and a sky-light. The room is open from 9 o'clock till 4. Admittance, 25 cents.

The pictures here exhibited may fairly be termed the triumph of perspective ; so complete is the illusion, after being a short time in the room, that the spectator imagines he is present at the display of the real objects. Besides the panoramic views, Mr. Vanderlyn has a gallery of his own paintings, which may truly be said to display the finest talents in this divine art. His *Ariadne*, is one of the best efforts of his pencil ; and his *Caius Marius* is the painting that he exhibited in the Louvre of Paris, and to which was awarded the second prize by the Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Paff has a collection of valuable paintings, cameos-shells, coins, medals, and articles of virtu, in a private exhibition room in Broadway, opposite the south gate of the Park. Artists are admitted free ; to others the price is twenty-five cents. No person in this city, understands better than this gentleman, the art of buying, selling, or repairing pictures, or has a more intimate and extensive knowledge of the details of the science as applicable to such purposes.

Browere's Gallery of Busts and Statues. The object of this institution is, to hand down to posterity, the features and forms of distinguished American personages, as they actually were at the period of the execution of their likenesses by Mr. Browere. The process is unique, and invariably produces a fac-simile of the original, as perfectly as a seal can impress on melted wax whatever is engraven on its surface, and therefore, needs no commentary on its utility. Succeeding generations will appeal to these documents as the standard for their works in painting or sculpture. The success of Mr. Browere's invention, has been universally acknowledged, and we doubt not, will eventually be beneficial to himself and family, and to the cause of art, science, and literature.

Among the number of his busts are, the originals of Washington, Franklin, Paul Jones, and Jefferson, by Houdon of France, who has been acknowledged the most eminent of his profession in Europe. These are precious documents, and ought to be carefully preserved. The Gallery of original Portraits, Busts, and Statues by Mr. Browere, are, Ex-presidents John Adams,

Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Monroe. President John Q. Adams; Generals Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Jacob Brown, and Alexander Macomb. Governors George Clinton, John Jay, and De Witt Clinton. Honourable Charles Carrol of Carrollton, Henry Clay, Richard Rush, James Barbour, Samuel Southard, Samuel L. Mitchell, Marinus Willett, Churchell C. Cambrelling, Commodore David Porter, Colonels Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams. Doctors David Hosack, Valentine Mott, &c. to the number of upwards of one hundred. We are given to understand, that all of the above busts to that of the Hon. Richard Rush, will be executed by Mr Browere, in bronze metal, and retained for their purchase by Government; until which period, if ever, they will be exhibited for the benefit of their proprietor. The Gallery will be established in New-York, and copies exhibited annually throughout the United States. Miniature or cabinet editions of porcelain in glass, will be kept for sale, conditionally. *Admittance, twenty-five cents.*

The Architectural Room of Ithiel Town and M. E. Thompson in the Exchange, contains the most valuable and extensive collection of books and prints, relative to that noble art and science; those gentlemen stand at the head of their profession in this city, and have produced the best specimens of architecture.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

The Park Theatre.

The New-York Theatre, in the Bowery.

The Theatre in Chatham-street.

The Lafayette Theatre in Laurens-street.

The Circus in Broadway.

Mount Pitt Circus, in Grand-street.—

and in Summer { Castle Garden, at the Battery.
 { Vauxhall Garden, Bowery.
 { Contoit's New-York Garden, Broadway.
 { East River Garden, Corlaers Hook.

The first theatre ever established in New-York, was

in an old building on Cruger's wharf, near Old Slip; but the first *regular* Theatre built in New-York, was in the year 1750, and was a stone building, in the vicinity of the Dutch Church, near Maiden-Lane. Hallam was the manager; and in this house, the sterling English tragedies and comedies were performed. The company subsequently went to Jamaica, and the house was pulled down. About the year 1769, another temporary wooden theatre was erected in Beekman-street, which was destroyed by a mob, about the year 1774. Hallam's company returned from Jamaica, when the Theatre in John-street was built, between Broadway and Nassau-street. This was destroyed by fire in 1779.

During the revolutionary war, and while the English troops held possession of New-York, the officers amused themselves by assuming the management of the drama, which rendered the theatre a very fashionable place of resort. Nor did it lose any of its attractions after the establishment of peace; the subsequent managers having found it their interest to engage respectable performers, and to bring out such pieces as were suitable to the taste of a liberal and enlightened audience.

The Park Theatre.

This spacious edifice was erected in the year 1798, at an expense of \$179,000, by a company of gentlemen who purchased the ground, in Chatham-street, opposite the park, and erected thereon the most elegant theatre at that time in existence in this country. It was sold at auction soon after, and was purchased for \$50,000 by Astor and Beekman, the present owners. The exterior of the building is quite plain, but the interior is splendid, and fitted up with much taste; and is so arranged, that the performers and the stage are seen, with great advantage, from all parts of the house. The Theatre was consumed by fire on the night of the 24th May, 1820. The performances of the evening previous, were, "The Siege of Tripoli," and the "Battle of Chippewa," for the benefit of the author, Mr. Noah. A large audience assembled, and seamen and marines were introduced in

both pieces, which were tumultuously applauded throughout the evening. The fire was discovered about one o'clock, and by the dawn of day, the interior was completely burnt. The walls were left standing in good preservation, owing to their great thickness, which, together with their height, confined the fury of the element, and prevented its injuring any of the contiguous buildings, with the exception of the roof of an adjoining four story building, on the north east side, used as an hotel. The sight was awful and grand in the extreme; the flames rising to the height of two hundred feet, or more, diffused a horrid glare of light, which contrasted strikingly with the deep verdure of the park in front, and the dark, lowering clouds, that bestowed a copious and beneficent shower, which effectually prevented any great extension of the fire to the vicinity. It gradually subsided by completely exhausting every combustible material within the walls. After the fire, it lay in ruins for several months, but the proprietors, relying on the well-known liberality and good taste of the citizens, determined to rebuild it on an improved plan, and it was reopened on the 1st of August, 1821, with a prize address, written by Mr. Sprague of Boston.

The Theatre fronting the Park is 80 feet; 55 in height to the top of the cornice, and 165 feet deep. The front is extremely plain. Adjoining the rear of the building, on Theatre alley, is a substantial wing, containing the green room, dressing rooms, and other apartments connected with the house; the whole neatly finished, and fire proof. The entrance from the doors to the boxes is perfectly level; the doors, of which there are *five* to the boxes, *two* to the pit, and *one* to the gallery, all open *outward*. The vestibule, or ticket lobby is nine feet wide, and $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Here the company are perfectly sheltered from the weather, while tickets are procured from the offices. From this the audience enter the check doors to the corridor or box lobby, through a double colonnade, of 14 Ionic columns.—The stairs to the 2d, 3d, and 4th tier of boxes, lead from each end of this colonnade, and are 7 feet wide, with mahogany rail and bannisters throughout. The lobby at the narrowest part is 14 feet wide, and is

sufficiently spacious to contain the whole audience, who can with great ease, leave the house through the vomitories on the least alarm. The saloon or coffee room is on the second floor, and fronts the street; it is 50 feet in length, 16 wide, and 17 in height, with large arched windows. The punch room is of similar dimensions, on the third story. The form of the interior of the house is that of the *Lyre*, measuring at the stage boxes 52½ feet. The stage, at the drop curtain is 38 feet wide and 70 deep from the front and 40 feet to the ceiling. In each of the circles there are 14 boxes, which are supported by 15 small columns, 6 feet 6 inches in height, receding 16 inches from the front, which gives a fair view of the audience, and prevents the sight being obstructed. The proscenium is composed of four columns 21½ feet high, which support the entablature. From the cornice, over the columns, springs an elliptic vault of 53 feet, receding from the auditory 15 feet, terminating in front on an elliptic arch 15½ feet high. The stage doors stand between two of the above-mentioned columns, on each side. Leading from the orchestra are two private boxes, with adjoining rooms, appropriated for the proprietors. The stage and machinery were executed under the immediate direction of *Mr. George Concklin*: *Mr. Hugh Reinagle*, was the architect who furnished the designs, and under whose inspection the house was erected and finished. The roof is shingled and covered with tin; the whole completely fire proof. The front of the building is covered with *oil cement*, in imitation of brown free stone. The house will hold 2,500 persons, and is under the management of Mr. Simpson. The yearly rent of the building is \$18,000.

The following celebrated performers have appeared on the boards of this house: Hodgkinson, G. F. Cooke, T. A. Cooper, Wallack, Twaits, Kean, Macready, Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Simpson, Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Kelly, Mr. Phillips, the vocalist, Incledon, Maywood, Pearman, Mrs. Knight, Miss C. Fisher, and numerous others. In the fall of 1825, Signior Garcia and family, with an Italian troupe, arrived in this city, and opened

the Italian Opera to a delighted American audience. Never was any entertainment more cordially received, and more liberally patronized during their stay. On opera nights the pit tickets were \$1 boxes \$2: on other nights, pit 50 cents, boxes \$1, gallery 25 cents. The improvement of the public taste will no doubt soon require and amply remunerate the establishment of an opera corps in this city. No city in the world, of equal size, gives better encouragement than this to entertainments of every description, from the number of strangers in it, and the taste of the citizens for theatrical amusements.

Regulations for Carriages at the Theatre. Great difficulty and confusion having recently occurred among the carriages at the Park Theatre, by which the lives of the citizens have been endangered and their carriages exposed to injury, the following regulations are to be rigidly enforced.

1. The street immediately in front of the theatre is to be kept entirely clear, and no carriage of any description will be allowed to remain there after they shall have set down their company.

2. After 10 o'clock at night no hackney coaches shall occupy the stand on the Park-side of Chatham-street, below the head of Beekman-street, but shall form in line above the theatre, with their horses' heads towards St. Paul's Church; and on the coming out of the audience, the first in line will take the first company which applies, and drive off immediately; and if the first applying is a single person, the driver shall not wait for more company.

3. No hack will be allowed to drive out of the line; but if passengers shall apply for a particular number, where the carriage stands, they may be taken up, and the carriage shall immediately drive away, and its place be supplied by the next in waiting.

4. A person will be employed to open the doors and let down the steps of the carriages; and no driver will be permitted on any pretence to leave his box.

5. No driver shall be allowed to take in passengers who shall not have *two lamps*, properly numbered and lighted; and if found deficient in this respect, shall immediately be ordered away by the Superintendent of Hacks, or one of the officers stationed for the purpose.

6. Private carriages will form in line below the theatre, with their horses heads towards the Brick Presbyterian Church, and in no case shall the line be broken; but the owners may take their carriages where they stand and drive away, and the space left shall be immediately filled by the next in waiting.

7. Persons of private carriages are requested to order their coachmen not to leave their boxes. The doors of those carriages which are not attended by footmen, will be opened by persons stationed for that purpose.

The New-York Theatre, Bowery.

As one of the modern public ornaments of this city, this building stands pre-eminent. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon. Philip Hone, Mayor, in May 1826, with much ceremony; and the house was opened for theatrical representations on the 16th October following, under the management of Mr. Charles Gilfert. The principal performers engaged are very respectable.

The building has a front on the Bowery of 75 feet, is 175 feet deep, and 50 feet high to the cornice; 33 feet of the front in the centre recedes 16 feet, the entablature of which is supported by two Grecian Doric columns, and two antae of corresponding proportions; the diameter of the columns is 5 feet, their height 30 feet, and the height of the entablature 10 feet. The whole front, and all its ornaments, except the cornice, is finished with cement, on hard brick, in imitation of marble a little shaded. The entire front is the boldest execution of the doric order in the United States, and is also more exactly according to the true spirit and style of the best Grecian examples in the detail, than any other specimen yet executed. Had there been six columns in front, as was originally intended by the architect, but prevented by a wish on the part of the proprietors for greater economy of room, this would unquestionably have been the most perfect as well as boldest specimen of Grecian Doric in this country. The steps and basement are of white marble; the front centre door is of style and size to conform, but other doors and windows were from necessity placed in the front, which are an injury to the simplicity and dignity of this order.

The interior is well arranged, and fitted up for show, convenience of seeing, and for ease equal if not superior, in some respects, to any other theatre in the United States; and it may in justice be said, that no one has been managed with superior talent, liberality, or success under all circumstances of difficulty, and competition, than this has, ever since it was opened; and this has been fully met, and constantly sustained by a liberal patronage from a judicious and discerning public.

Mr. Town, the architect of this building, deserves much praise for the results that have been produced in the erection of this edifice, from the limited sums that were originally devoted to this purpose, and the economy that has been rigidly observed; the framing of the roof was produced in a cheap, new, and peculiar method, combining strength with lightness. The basement and walls are massive, and constructed of blue stone and brick.

The interior is elegant, chaste, and classical in its design, the ground-work being of a light colour, with ornaments in the Grecian style. The scenery, which is very beautiful, was painted by Mr. Coyle, Mr. Inman, and others. The drop curtain represents an Italian landscape. The whole is lighted with gas in the most brilliant and effective manner, and, by means of globular ground glass shades, the light is softened, and the effect is highly agreeable to the eye. The leader of the orchestra is Mr. Taylor, formerly leader of the band at the Park Theatre. The prices of admission are, to the boxes 75 cents, pit 37½, gallery twenty-five cents.

The enormous sum of \$600 per night, was paid by the manager to Signorina Garcia to perform a few nights in parts of Italian and English opera; on those evenings the prices of box and pit tickets were doubled, yet the house was filled, and the receipts fully justified the manager's liberality, and established the fashionable character of the house. The manager in the winter and spring of 1827, introduced to the American public the French opera dancers, Madame Hutin, Mons. and Madame Achille, Mad'lle Celeste, Mad'lle Heloise, Mons. Barbieri, and others, which drew crowded houses, and have since constituted one of the most powerful attractions. They have produced several grand ballets and operas. Many English performers have been brought forward on these boards: Mr. Holland, Mr. Chapman, Mr. De Camp, Mr. Pearman, Miss George, Miss Rock, and Mr. and Mrs. Young; also Mr. Forrest, an American performer.

The La Fayette Theatre.

In Laurens-street, near Canal-street.

It was first opened in 1824, as a circus and riding-school; and on the 6th of November, 1825, was occupied for the Grand Canal Ball, and fitted up for that occasion with great splendour. The interior of the building was afterwards altered into its present appearance, viz. a spacious pit, and two rows of boxes, with a gallery. The stage is uncommonly large and deep, and capable of producing fine scenic effect.

The melo-dramas and other pieces that are here brought out, have been much admired, and constantly draw crowded houses. The low prices of admission, viz. 25 to 75 cents, are strong inducements to visit this entertaining place of public resort.

The whole concern is the property of Charles W. Sandford, Esq.; and is under the management of Mr. Burroughs. The principal performers have been Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Duff, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Keene, the vocalist, Mr. Maywood, Miss Riddle, and Mr. Thayer.

The side and rear walls of the building are of brick; and the front, which is of granite, has some pretensions to architectural elegance. The edifice covers a space of ground of 80 by 200 feet. An equestrian troop are also attached to this concern; and they are introduced in the grand spectacles, that are frequently produced here in the best style.

The Theatre, Chatham-street.

From small beginnings, this establishment has risen to be one of considerable notoriety, and of a very attractive character. A small building was fitted up in 1822 and 3, for summer representations, and a large awning covered the spectators. In 1824, a new and very neat and commodious brick building was erected, and opened for the public on the 10th of May, by a poetical prize address. A very good company of performers are engaged; and this is now an established and

reputable theatre in every respect. The prices of admission are, to the pit 25 cents, boxes 50 cents.

The entrance is rather forbidding in its appearance, being from Chatham-street through a long narrow entry leading into an open garden ornamented with shrubbery and a fountain; but the stranger is not a little surprised to find here a large plain edifice, in the rear of the buildings on the street, but occupying the whole interior of the block, and quite imposing in its appearance.

The amount of receipts of all the various places of public recreation in this city, such as theatres, circuses, and gardens, may be estimated, from the best data, as rather over, than under, five hundred thousand dollars per annum; which is far more encouragement in theatricals, in regard to our population, than is given by any other city of equal size in Europe or America. In the busiest seasons of the year, New-York has within it from 5 to 10,000 strangers, all eager for amusement, and rushing to the various spectacles with avidity. This, together with the moderate prices, and the increased population of our city, explains the cause of the liberal encouragement received by all the places of amusement: and it is certainly due to the various managers, to state that they are extremely zealous in acquiring and liberal in remunerating the best talent of English and American performers.

Besides the four established theatres, there are numerous other places of public amusement and resort, that are open for regular or occasional exhibitions. Theatrical performances take place every evening in the year, except Sundays; and at certain seasons the circuses are open for several months. Concerts, balls, and parties, in the winter season, are thickly interspersed, and attended by the fashionable world. No city in the United States supports a greater number or variety of public exhibitions; and merit and originality in every department are sure to be well rewarded.

The Circus, Broadway.

A large wooden building in Broadway, between Canal-street and Grand-street, is occasionally occupied as a Theatre, and for equestrian performances, principally during the warm season. It is uncertain whether it is long continued in that place; it has latterly been managed by Mr. Cowell.

Mount Pitt Circus, Grand-street.

This was erected in the fall of 1826, in a conspicuous situation in the eastern part of the city, and quite remote from the populous part of New-York: it was finished and occupied, before the public were generally aware of its existence. It is spacious and commodious, and the company consists of the same that formerly exhibited at the Lafayette, when that was used as a Circus.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

Castle Garden, considered as an appendage to the Battery walk that adjoins it, is one of the noblest places of public recreation in the world. Formerly built as a place of defence, in 1807—8 and 9, and retained for public purposes until 1823; it was then ceded by the United States government to the Corporation of this city, after being dismantled. Immense sums of money were expended in its erection, and the foundation, superstructure, and bridge, cost the government, at different times, several hundred thousand dollars! It is considered to be a valuable acquisition to the city, and was obtained through the medium of our representative in congress, Mr. Golden, and the application of our city authorities to the heads of department at Washington. It was leased in 1824, for five years at \$1400 per year, and became immediately a fashionable resort.

The felicitous situation of this spot, projecting out from the line of the Battery into the deep waters of the harbour, and commanding one of the noblest views in the world. caused at its opening, a rush of genteel company

during the warm season, that was quite unprecedented before in our city. The illusion of the scene at this place during the pleasant evenings of summer are truly delightful. The walls supporting the walk are 600 feet in circumference, 8 feet thick, and are elevated 35 feet above the water; on this basis is a roof sloping from the walls, towards the interior, and surrounded and covered with seats, in the form of an amphitheatre; on the outside of, and at a superior elevation above the circular seats, is a circular horizontal walk of 15 feet in breadth, extending around three fourths of the circumference of the edifice, on which is the public promenade. The whole interior of this area will hold conveniently ten or fifteen thousand people, and allow sufficient moving room. The walk is railed in securely, and covered with an awning in the heat of the day, when it offers a charming retreat from the sultry air and dust of the city, while it also exhibits an ever varying scene to the eye, of water craft, moving around the harbour in every direction, and almost brushing the walls as they pass by the fort, where the depth of water allows a near approach. In the evening, the bridge leading to the garden, and the whole interior of the premises are gaily lighted with numerous lamps. A full band of music is always engaged, and fireworks and other exhibitions attract nightly, to this enchanting place, a vast concourse of genteel citizens and strangers; the latter especially, are always seen in great numbers. The combination of objects that are here presented to the eye, are frequently of the most gratifying description. The Hudson river, with its rugged western border, stretching far to the north—the near view of large ships of war and merchantmen moored off in the river, or the harbour—the arrival and departure of steamboats, at various hours of the day, crowded with passengers, and noisy with bells, steam, and bugles, and smoky and foamy in their progress—the distant forts, and not unfrequently the firing of cannon from them, and also from shipping—the large and dry terrace and parterres of the Battery walk, usually swarming with visitors—the fine trees, and regular and handsome private dwellings around the east

side of the Battery—the telegraph at work—the distant hills of Staten Island and New-Jersey, covered with verdure, and forming the back ground to a noble expanse of water, and a harbour thirty miles in circumference. These are the attractions that cause the Castle Garden of New-York to be the most favoured place of public resort.

The premises are leased out by the corporation ; and the proprietors have fitted up the interior at a large expense, and erected a spacious ball room, 90 feet in length. Admission is gained by a yearly payment of \$10 for a family, or \$5 for a single person, or by nightly tickets, sold at varying prices. Refreshments of every description are furnished, and the whole interior sometimes displays numerous groups, and parties, seated around their tables, partaking of their delicacies, and presenting the appearance of a large and happy party of pleasure, while the enlivening strains of music, and the constant and moving variety of dress, feature, language and action, keep the attention constantly awake and gratified.

Exhibitions of fireworks of a superior description are made in the warm season at Castle Garden ; and on such gala nights several thousand people are frequently collected. The ascent of balloons with æronauts, is very advantageously seen from this spot and the Battery. Within the walls of this Castle was given the famous “Fete to La Fayette,” in 1824, which far transcended in splendour any pageant ever witnessed in the United States.

Numerous *Public Gardens*, or enclosures, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, for the sale of ice cream, soda water, and other refreshments, are to be found in Broadway, the Bowery, and the other principal streets.

Vauxhall Garden is situated in the Northern suburbs of the city, between the Bowery and Broadway ; but it has been recently much shorn of its former extent and splendour, by the opening of La Fayette Place, a street of 100 feet in width, through the centre of the garden ; it is still however, a place of agreeable resort in summer.

East River Garden, near *Corlaers Hook*, extends from Water-street to the bank of the river, a short distance

east of the Walnut-street ferry. It is prettily laid out, sloping to the water's edge, and is embellished with a shrubbery, and fountain, and a stage is erected where there is an occasional concert of music, &c. The view from this spot of the Navy Yard, and ships of war on the opposite side of the stream, here only 707 yards wide; of the harbour, forts, forests of shipping at the distant wharves, ferry boats, and large steamboats, sloops, ships, and water craft of every description, constantly passing by, is highly amusing, and cannot be exceeded, except by the Castle Garden and Battery. The price of admission is only 12½ cents.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The Euterpean Society of New-York was, for many years, the only established and flourishing institution of the musical kind in this city. It consists of 100 or more members, who, on their first admission into the Society, pay a standing fee of initiation of \$5, and also \$5 on the receipt of the tickets for the annual concert, that is given during the winter at the City Hotel, or Washington Hall, to a crowded audience. They also have regular weekly meetings, at 8 o'clock in the evening, from 1st October to May or June, at which are performed the best modern compositions, interspersed with vocal music, frequently from eminent amateurs or professors. Strangers are readily admitted, on the introduction of a member, and we recommend to every one desirous of a musical treat to repair to the room of the Society, in Nassau-street, on the corner of Fulton-street.

Musical Fund Society, consists of an association of professors, who give concerts, and have a permanent fund for benevolent purposes.

The Handel and Haydn Society, was organized in 1815-16, for the cultivation of *sacred music*, and consists of a large number of ladies and gentlemen; of whom several are known to excel as vocal performers.

They have given, at various times, oratorios in St. Paul's Church, at which the most eminent singers in this country have taken a conspicuous part. It is

but just to say, they take the lead of any other performances ever witnessed here, both from the strength and the excellence of the choir. A small monthly tax is paid by the members to meet expenses. The Society meet in their room in William-street, Tuesday evenings, from October to June. Strangers of respectability and musical taste, may always find admission by an application to any of the acting managers.

Concerts.

Public concerts are usually given during the winter season to fashionable houses, at the City Hotel, or Masonic Hall; and they constitute a popular and delightful source of amusement to strangers also. They are always advertised in the newspapers, and may be entered by application, at the bar of any of the principal hotels, or at the Music and Bookstores.

Assemblies and Dancing Parties.

The city assemblies are under the management of gentlemen, regularly appointed by the subscribers, that consist of the most respectable families in the city. They are held in the Assembly Room, City Hotel.

Public Balls are held every week from November to May, by various teachers of dancing, at the City Hotel and the Masonic Hall, which are open to subscriptions for the season at \$10, or for single evenings, \$1. The company is less select here than in the city assemblies, but is more pleasing to strangers.

NEWSPAPERS.

About one hundred years have elapsed since a regular weekly newspaper, called the Weekly Gazette, was first published in this city. From that time until the revolution, there continued to be at least one, and occasionally two newspapers printed; one of which was the New-York Mercury, in a small folio size. Under

the Dutch government, the authorities in the mother country would not allow of any printing press in the colony. Rivington's Royal Gazette* was published regularly during the occupation of this city by the enemy from 1776 to 1783: and in 1786, the present New-York Gazette was established.

There are now 12 daily papers, (8 morning and 4 afternoon,) 8 semi-weekly, and — weekly papers, regularly printed in this city: and from actual inquiry, the number of daily papers circulated or issued by the different offices is from 1 to 3,000 copies, or 15,000 in all; of the semi-weekly in all about 8,000, and of the weekly 30,000: and if the foregoing estimate is correct, and it cannot vary much either way, it would produce the following results:—

		Per Week.	Per Year.
Daily, sheets issued, .	15,000	= 90,000	= 4,680,000
Semi-weekly, . . .	8,000	= 16,000	= 832,000
Weekly, . . . . .	. . . . .	30,000	= 1,560,000
			<hr/>
Total,			7,072,000

which would consume yearly about 15,000 reams of paper, the average cost of the same being from \$4 to \$5 per ream.

There are supposed to be 600 newspapers in the United States, viz. 50 daily, 150 semi-weekly, and 400 weekly; and that 1,000 are on an average printed of each paper: which would make, of the daily papers 50,000 each day, and in 313 days . . . 15,650,000
Semi-weekly, 150,000, 15,600,000
Weekly, 400,000, 20,800,000

Total, 52,050,000

which would require 104,400 reams of paper; the cost of the same would be about half a million of dollars.

From a comparison of these estimates, it appears that the *city of New-York* issues rather more than one-

* This famous paper was issued from the house on the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, now Hone's auction room.

seventh of the whole number of newspapers in the Union, and one-fourth of all the daily papers published in the United States.

From this exuberant supply of the daily and weekly presses, and the low price charged, as compared with the English and French papers, these useful vehicles of public amusement are liberally patronized by all classes, and are found in almost every dwelling and counting house, and in all hotels, taverns, and groceries; and attract a large portion of the public attention. As the paths of honour and of promotion are alike open to every one, it follows that political discussion forms the principal matter of newspaper admission. There is no country where the press exercises a more powerful sway over public opinion.

DAILY MORNING PAPERS.

The present *New-York Gazette* was commenced in Hanover-Square, by Mr. John M'Lean, in the year 1736; and was published twice a week by him, until the 1st of January, 1790; when he commenced the daily publication of it.

J. Lang, the present senior proprietor of the *New-York Gazette*, bought one-half of the establishment of the *Gazette* in 1797; and the paper was published by M'Lean & Lang, until the death of the former, in the fever of 1798. Mr. Lang subsequently bought the residue from the widow of his deceased partner. At the commencement of the year 1801, Mr. Lang sold a portion of the establishment to Mr. John Turner; and the paper has been conducted by them to the present time: they having been aided latterly by their sons Robert U. Lang and William Turner. It is worthy of remark, that the celebrated papers of GENERAL HAMILTON, entitled the *Federalist*, under the signature of *Camillus*, were originally published in the *Gazette*, in the year 1788.

The *New-York Gazette* is published daily in the morning, at No. 3 Hanover-Square, on a large super-royal sheet, and has a very extensive, regular, and respectable

patronage among the various classes of citizens, especially the old established and wealthy merchants. The political character of the editors is of the old anti-democratic school.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* is, what its name indicates, a paper exclusively devoted to advertisements, and to the announcement of the news of the day, "without note or comment;" or, in other words, is not a party paper. It has a considerable circulation, and is one of the oldest established papers in this city. Editors and proprietors A. Butler and George W. Heyer. It is published daily, at 159 Pearl-street.

The *New-York Daily Advertiser*, established 17th of February, 1817, is one of the best and most important newspapers published in the United States, considering the ability with which the editorial department is conducted by Mr. Dwight and his son, aided by Mr. Townsend in the commercial and Mr. Walker in the typographical departments, or the extensive circulation which it has attained; it is also a popular vehicle for advertisements, having had upwards of 400 new ones inserted in one day. It is printed by a Napier printing press, which the proprietors imported from England at a great expense. A country paper is published semi-weekly, containing all the news of the daily papers. Office in the Exchange.

The *National Advocate*, published daily, was established in 1812, as the staunch supporter of the democratic party, and edited at that time by Henry Wheaton, Esq. who was succeeded by Mr. Noah; but the concern has now devolved upon others. The paper is supported by the party now in power.

The *New-York Enquirer* is published daily, and is ably edited by M. M. Noah, Esq. as the organ and leader of the great republican party in this city and state. This is a paper of great political power and influence; and has also considerable advertising patronage. M. Noah is well known for his talents for dramatic writing and criticism; and no paper is more eagerly sought after than this, for the varied amusement always

contained in its columns. A semi-weekly paper is also published.

The *Journal of Commerce* was established on the 1st of September, 1827, and is published daily and semi-weekly. It excludes all theatrical and lottery advertisements; and is edited by a gentleman from Virginia, William H. Maxwell, Esq. This paper has an extensive patronage peculiar to itself, derived from the manner in which it was established. The office is in the basement of the Exchange, on Wall-street.

The *Morning Courier* is published daily in Exchange-Place, opposite the Post-Office; and is edited by Messrs. Brooks, Skillman, Lawson, and Webb.

The *Merchants' Telegraph*, edited by John J. Mumford, is published daily. It was established in January, 1828.

EVENING PAPERS.

The *New-York Evening Post*, edited by William C. Bryant, Esq. and Mr. Burnham, is published daily and semi-weekly, at No. 49 William-street. It was established the 10th of November, 1801; and has long been considered one of the most fashionable daily afternoon papers, and has a very extended circulation.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (daily for the city) and the *New-York Spectator* (for the country, semi-weekly) are published at No 48 Pine-street. The editors and proprietors are William L. Stone, Esq. and Francis Hall. These are amusing and well edited papers, and give the earliest literary announcements; and their columns are always replete with variety. Their circulation is very extensive in Canada and the British colonies.

The *New-York American* is edited by Charles King, Esq.; and is published daily and semi-weekly. This may be considered as the organ of the present national administration, in this city and state. It was founded the 8th of March, 1820. Its editor possesses distinguished talents, and his paper is extensively circulated

in the fashionable circles of society. It is printed on the Napier printing machine in New-street.

The *New-York Statesman*, published daily and semi-weekly, is edited by N. H. Carter, Esq. and George Prentiss. The office is in the Exchange, adjoining the Merchants' Rotunda. Connected with their office, the proprietors have a large *subscription reading room*, supplied with all the principal newspapers in the United States; and a *ship letter office*, where all the regular packets for foreign ports have their bags deposited to receive letters before sailing. Terms of subscription to the room, \$5 per annum; subscribers to the N. Y. Statesman, or the Merchants' Exchange room, \$4 per annum; yearly advertising subscribers to the N. Y. S. free. Rooms open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; and on Sundays, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 2 P. M. Subscribers have the right to put letters into the bags without charge; and to introduce their friends from other places, for a term not exceeding three weeks, on entering their names in a book kept for the purpose.

Mr. Carter is extensively known as the author of "Letters from Europe;" which first appeared in this paper during his tour through Ireland, Scotland, England, France, and Italy; and which, since his return from abroad, have been collected and published in two vols. 8vo. The Statesman is also considered as the organ of that extensive class of our countrymen in this state that feel strongly disposed to cherish the *American System* of encouraging our own valuable manufactures. This paper has a large country circulation, and considerable in this city.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

The *Albion, or British Colonial and Foreign Weekly Gazette*, is published on Saturdays, at No. 50 Wall-street, Jones's buildings; price \$6 per annum. It is devoted more particularly to copious extracts from the English papers, relative to politics, literature, poetry, criticisms, &c. together with a glance at the principal

items of American intelligence. It began its career the 22d of June, 1822; and has been constantly and ably edited by J. S. Bartlett, M.D. It is closely printed, on a sheet of imperial quarto size; forming 24 columns of the most amusing variety of any weekly paper in the United States; and is extensively patronised in Canada and the British colonies.

The *New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*, edited by George P. Morris, is published on Saturdays; price \$4 per annum. This paper occupies 8 pages of royal quarto size, and is an amusing melange of selected and original matter, covered by an advertising sheet. It was established in 1823.

Le Courier des Etats Unis is a paper in the French language, published weekly, in a large quarto size, similar to the Albion, and like that more particularly devoted to foreign politics and literature. Price \$6 per annum.

The *New-York Observer and Religious Chronicle*, edited by Messrs. Morse and Hallock, is published and printed at the American Tract Society's house, in Nassau-street; price \$3 per annum; issued on Saturdays. Being principally devoted to religious subjects and communications, and also the vehicle of intelligence connected with missionary, Bible, and tract societies, it has the most extensive circulation throughout the United States of any weekly paper published here. It commenced 17th May, 1823.

Freedom's Journal, a weekly paper, intended to disseminate good advice to the African race generally. Price \$3 per annum.

The *Comparative Price Current and European and American Commercial Reporter*, is published weekly, on a large royal sheet; price \$6 per annum. It was commenced in the summer of 1827. The plan of the paper is original and extensive, and consists of accurate comparisons of the prices in the principal cities of the United States. The same comparative prices are given under a separate head of the West Indies and South America; and in London and Liverpool, in England,

and Havre, in France; and in Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John's, in the British Provinces of North America.

The *New-York Price Current*.

The *New-York Spy*. Devoted to theatrical criticisms.

The *Truth-Teller*.

The *Telescope*.

The *Redacteur Espagnol*,—(in the Spanish language.)

The *Christian Herald*.

The *Christian Advocate*,—(Methodist.)

The *Electic Recorder*,—(Baptist.)

The principal political papers on both sides are conducted with too much asperity, as editors are at full liberty to animadvert upon or censure the measures of the government or of individuals, but are liable to an action at law if they defame or slander any person. The immense power and influence derived from a daily press is rarely abused by our editors, and but few prosecutions for libel have ever been sustained by them.

The editors and publishers of the daily papers in this city have unanimously agreed to charge the following rates for advertising, the same as they have been for the last forty years, with the exception that fifty cents only is now charged for the first insertion of an advertisement making only ten lines, instead of seventy-five cents.

For one square of twenty lines daily.

Once,	- - - - -	75 cents.
Twice,	- - - - -	\$1 00
Every succeeding time,	- - - - -	12½

Not exceeding ten lines.

Once,	- - - - -	50
Twice,	- - - - -	75
Every succeeding time,	- - - - -	12½

Thrice a week.

One week,	- - - - -	1 25
Two weeks,	- - - - -	2 00
Three weeks,	- - - - -	2 75
Four weeks,	- - - - -	3 50

Twice a week.

First insertion,	- - - - -	75
Each succeeding insertion,	- - - - -	31½

Once a week.

One week,	- - - - -	75
Each succeeding week,	- - - - -	50

For all legal advertisements, 12½ cents per square for each insertion, in addition to the above rates.

Annual advertising subscribers \$40 for one square, paper included; or \$32 without the paper; and are not allowed to advertise in any other than their own names, or those of the firm; and the privilege not to extend to administrators or executors of estates, chancery sales, or agents of any description for non-subscribers or others.

Marriages requested to be inserted, 25 cents.

For all notices of charitable or Bible societies *half* the above rates, to be paid in advance.

For all notices of ward or other meetings, whether political or literary, and for all duplicate notices of sales at auction, the full price.

All forty dollars yearly lottery advertisements are limited to one square, and the regular charge made for all exceeding that amount of space.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Most of the genteel and fashionable hotels and boarding houses are to be found in Broadway.

The *Adelphi Hotel*, on the corner of Beaver-street and Broadway, is a new brick edifice, stuccoed, of six stories in height, erected in 1827, possessing elegant and spacious accommodations.

The *Mansion House*, 39 Broadway, by Mr. W. J. Bunker, is a very large and commodious house, kept with the utmost neatness and attention, and usually filled with the best company; it possesses much of the retirement and quiet of an elegant private residence.—The prices are \$2 per day or \$12 per week.

City Hotel, by Chester Jennings, is between Thames and Cedar streets, and occupies an entire block, is the chief place of resort, and is the loftiest edifice of that kind in the city, containing more than one hundred large and small parlours and lodging-rooms, besides the City Assembly Room, chiefly used for Concerts and Balls. The rooms appropriated for private families, parlours, and dining rooms, are superbly fitted up, and constantly occupied by respectable strangers. Extensive additions have recently been made to this establishment. The principal Book stores and Libraries are in the vicinity. Prices, over two days, \$1 50 per day, \$10 per week, \$416 per year—Board *only*, \$5 50 per week, dinner only, \$3 50 per week.

National Hotel, 112 Broadway, kept by Underwood

and Curtis. This house is nearly opposite to the City Hotel, and was finished in 1825. It has a large number of lodging-rooms in the rear, and also a front on Cedar-street. \$1 50 per day, \$10 per week.

Franklin House, Broadway, corner of Dey-street, kept by M·Neill Seymour, from Boston.

American Hotel, Broadway, corner of Barclay-street, is a new, extensive, and commodious establishment, occupying the most eligible situation in the city, facing the Park, and being in the vicinity of the City Hall and Theatres. The house extends on Barclay-street to the college of Physicians and Surgeons, is five stories high, with an ample number of single rooms and parlours for genteel families that constantly fill this establishment.

Washington Hall, in Broadway, corner of Reed-street, kept by Mr. Chester Bailey, formerly of Philadelphia. This is a very extensive establishment, and has this year been altered, repaired, and entirely new furnished in a style equal to any other, with many new parlours.

Park Place House, Broadway, corner of Park Place, occupies a delightful situation, opposite the Park, and in the street that leads to Columbia College. It is a very respectable house.

Pearl-Street House, No. 86 and 88, between Old and Coenties Slips, is an extensive house, much resorted to by country merchants.

Niblo's Bank Coffee House, in Pine-street, corner of William-street, is a famous house for good living, and is resorted to by strangers and country merchants, more than by private families. Prices \$1 50 per day, \$7 a week, or \$300 per year. Its vicinity to the Exchange, Banks, and public Offices, renders it very convenient for men of business.

New-York Coffee House, in William-street, facing Beaver-street, is on a similar plan to the foregoing.

Tontine Coffee House, in Wall-street, corner of Water-street, kept by Morse, from New-Haven. In the basement is an extensive and excellent restaurateur or refreshment room, kept by Lovejoy, where a good meal

may at any time be obtained for one or two shillings. A bill of fare is exposed to suit every taste.

New-York Hotel, Nos. 162 and 164 Greenwich-street, between Dey and Courtlandt streets, kept by Mr. Jesse Waterman. This house is adjacent to the docks occupied by the Hudson river steam-boats, and is very commodious for country merchants, strangers, and families. Prices \$1 50 per single day, \$1 25 for more than one day—\$7 per week, \$300 per year; board, without lodging, \$5 per week; dinners only, \$3 50 per week; single dinners 62½ cents.

Northern Hotel, Courtlandt-street, corner of West-street, immediately adjoining the steam-boat wharves, and consequently frequented by country merchants, &c. Prices \$1 per day, \$6 per week.

Walton House, No. 328 Pearl-street, between Peck Slip and Dover-street, in Franklin Square, kept by S. Backus. Prices \$1 per day, \$5 per week, \$260 per year.

Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets, is more generally known as the head quarters of the Republican party, and the arena of frequent political strife.

Commercial Hotel, Broad-street, is frequented by French and Spanish.

East River Mansion House, No. 362 Water-street.

New-England Hotel, Water-street, between Peck slip and Fulton-streets.

Rose Hill Mansion House, on the high ground on the east side of the third Avenue, 2 miles from the City Hall.

Mount Vernon Hotel, on the banks of the East river, 5 miles out.

Boarding-Houses in Broadway.

The prices charged in the most respectable boarding-houses, are from one to two dollars per day: many of them contain extensive suits of rooms equal to the best hotels.

No. 5 Broadway, M'Intyre.

No. 13 do. Mrs. Baker.

No. 24 do. Mrs. Wood.

No. 33 do. Mrs. Chapman.

- No. 35 Broadway, Mrs. Casati.
 No. 36 do. Mr. Street.
 No. 40 do. Mrs. W. C. Barker.
 No. 52 do. (the stone house) Mrs. Keese, formerly Gov. Jay's residence.
 No. 56 Broadway, corner of Garden-street, Percy.
 No. 57 do. Mrs. Miller, corner of Garden-str.
 No. 58 do. Mrs. Helme, do.
 No. 61 do. Mrs. Mann.
 No. 65 do. Mrs. Southart, next to Grace church.
 No. 66 Broadway, Mr. and Mrs. Storer.
 No. 126 do. Mrs. Waldron, corner of Cedar-street, opposite the City Hotel.
 No. 140 Broadway, Mrs. Howland.
 No. 110. do. Miss Wade, corner of Pine-street.
 Mrs. Divan, corner of State and Bridge streets, opposite the Battery.
 Mrs. M'Dougal, No. 6 State-street, opposite the Battery.
 Mrs White, No. 8 do. do.

Ordinaries and Houses of Refreshment.

Holt's, in Fulton-street, corner of Water-street. This was the first house of this kind established in this city, where a hearty meal of victuals may at any time be had for twenty-five cents, or less; or a cup of coffee or tea for six cents, and relishes of soup, oysters, &c.; also lodging at night for twenty-five cents.

Clarke and Brown's, in Maiden Lane, opposite Gold-street, on the same plan as the foregoing, for 12½ to 25 or 50 cents.

Dillon's, Maiden Lane.

Morse's, in the Tontine Coffee-House.

Lovejoy's, under the Tontine Coffee-House, on a similar plan.

Pearson's, in Water-street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House.

Star Coffee-House, Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

The Shakspeare, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, by *Stoneall*.

Jackson's, corner of Fulton and Water streets.

Broadway House, corner of Grand-street.

A. Kerr's, Water-street, near Tontine Coffee-House. Mr. Kerr also has a room for refreshments, elegantly fitted up, in the basement of the Exchange, opposite the Post-Office. In addition to the usual stock, Mr. Kerr furnishes warm coffee at six cents a cup.

G. W. Brown's, Citizens' Rooms, Water-street, near Tontine Coffee-House.

In the vicinity of the various Theatres are several new Taverns, and places for refreshments; and others are continually appearing in various parts of the city.

Of private boarding-houses the number is very large; and in every street of the city, at prices from \$2 50 to \$10 the week. There are also a number of Oyster-cellars, and street-stands; oysters are to be had in great perfection here, and very cheap, from October to May; and under and adjacent to the principal markets are swarms of places, where persons, having a few cents to spare, need not starve for lack of nourishment.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By the old practice, the citizens of New-York *voluntarily* engaged in taking the charge and management of the fire engines. It having been considered expedient, however, after the fire in Water and Front streets, in 1804, to place this department on a more permanent footing, the firemen were incorporated by the Legislature, and, by a subsequent law passed on April 12, 1816, it was enacted that they should continue to be "a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, until the 1st day of May, 1838."

By the rules and regulations of the Common Council, a *Chief Engineer* is appointed, with a salary of \$800 per annum, to whom is confided the sole and absolute control over all persons belonging to the fire depart-

ment; the charge of the fire engines, fire buckets, engine houses, and all other fire apparatus. These he examines twice every year, and reports to the Common Council as to their condition, together with the names of the members of the different associations; which report is published in the newspapers every month of January. He also reports all accidents by fire, the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, the names and occupations of the sufferers, and the probable causes of the fire; which are registered by the City Inspector.

Fire Wardens are appointed by the Common Council; and attached to such company in the ward having an engine, as the Mayor judges proper. They receive a certificate of appointment under the seal of the Mayoralty. In every ward they form separate companies, choose, among themselves, a foreman and clerk, and make regulations for their own government. Vacancies are filled up on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, but none are eligible unless they have been firemen for 5 years. Fire wardens proceed to the spot, on an alarm of fire, assist in procuring water to the engines, prevent the hose from being trodden on, and keep idle and suspicious persons at a distance. In the months of June and December they examine all fire-places, hearths, chimneys, stoves and pipes, ovens, boilers, kettles, &c. and if defective, order the owners immediately to repair them; penalty of non-compliance with these orders, 25 dollars. They also examine all buildings, livery and other stables, hay boats or vessels, and places where gunpowder, hemp, flax, tow, hay, rushes, firewood, boards, shingles, shavings, or other combustible materials may be lodged, and give orders for their removal or safe custody, under a penalty of 25 dollars. Reports of disobedience of orders to be made by the wardens to the Foreman, under a penalty of 10 dollars.

The *Firemen* are divided into companies, and choose a foreman, assistant, and clerk, out of their own number. Their duty is to convey the engines to where a fire breaks out, and to work them under the directions of the engineer. To accustom them to this, and to

keep the engines in order, the firemen draw them out, wash, and clean them, in the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November: penalty of not attending a fire 3 dollars; of neglecting to cleanse the engines 1 dollar, besides being liable to dismissal. Firemen also receive a certificate of appointment.

As distinguishing badges at fires, the members of the Common Council carry a wand with a gilded flame at the top; the engineers wear a leathern cap, painted white, with a gilded front, and a fire engine blazoned thereon, and carry a speaking trumpet, painted black, with the words "Chief Engineer," "Engineer No. 1," &c. in white, painted on their caps. The fire wardens wear a hat, the brim black, the crown painted white, with the city arms blazoned on the front, and carry a speaking trumpet painted white, with the word "Warden" in black. The firemen have also their distinguishing badges.

When a building takes fire in the night, notice is immediately given, by the watchmen, to all the members of the Common Council, engineers, fire-wardens, foremen, and bell-ringers, within their districts. The watchmen cry out "Fire!" and the bells are set a ringing: neglect of duty in watchmen, subjects them to a penalty of one dollar.

Constables and marshals of the city attend, with their staves of office, and obey the orders of the members of the Corporation, under a penalty of 10 dollars. No obstructions to be placed in the way of the engines while on duty, under a severe penalty.

Every householder having less than 3 fire-places, provides himself with one leathern bucket; 3 fire-places and less than 6, two leathern buckets; 6 fire-places and less than 9, four leathern buckets; and 9 fire-places and upwards, six leathern buckets, which are marked with the owner's name and residence. Every brew-house, distillery, sugar-house, soap and candle manufactory, and ship-chandlery store, nine leathern buckets; every bake-house and air-furnace, six leathern buckets, besides the dwelling-house. Each bucket holds two gal-

lons of water, and must always be suspended and ready to be delivered and used for extinguishing fires when they occur. Penalty for neglect, one dollar fifty cents each bucket; refusing to deliver them on an alarm of fire, fifty cents each bucket. The owner of a dwelling-house may deliver up one half of his buckets, as public buckets, for which he receives a certificate of exemption to that extent.

The occupier of every dwelling-house, in which a chimney, stove-pipe, or flue takes fire through *neglect*, is liable to a penalty of 5 dollars. Carpenters must cause their shavings to be carefully put away, every day after work, under a penalty of 5 dollars. To light a fire in any street, road, or lane, (except for boiling tar, not six feet from the end of the way,) subjects to a penalty of 10 dollars. Hay or straw in any stack or pile uncovered, within a certain district; and hay, straw, hemp, flax, shavings, or rushes, kept in any building, not built of stone and brick, and covered with tile or slate, within 10 feet of any dwelling-house or chimney, subjects to a penalty of 25 dollars, and 10 dollars for every 24 hours they remain after notice of removal. To use a lighted candle or lamp in a stable, unless securely placed in a lantern, forfeits 10 dollars.

The engines are made in the public yard, in Elm-street, by workmen employed by the Corporation; where the repairs are also made, and the hose and every thing required by the fire department is constructed. The engines are all of 6½ chambers, work with brakes at the sides, are remarkable for the neatness and beauty of their workmanship, are very strong and compact, worked in a small space, and are easily turned in a narrow passage. There is 210 feet of hose attached to each engine, besides the suction. They will throw a column of water 140 feet, with 18 men working at the brakes, and 110 feet in height. The hose is attached on a revolving reel, in lengths of 50 feet, connected by coupling screws, by which means they can be extended at pleasure without twisting the hose. The screws are all of one size, and fit with great exactness, and the whole hose of the city can be united if necessary; and, in some

cases, upwards of 20 engines have been extended in one line, connected with hose, and water propelled by them a distance of 9,000 feet, and thus extinguishing a remote fire. After use, the hose are cleaned, dried, and oiled. The cost of an engine is from 7 to 900 dollars; and weighs, when complete, about one ton.

On the alarm of fire, the engine arriving first resorts to the river or nearest supply of water, inserts the suction-hose, or loosens a fire-plug key to the Manhattan Company's water-pipes in and under the streets, extends her hose from the goose-neck, and, if not able to reach the fire, the next engine arriving takes the water, and so on until they reach the scene of conflagration: by this means, the use of buckets is entirely avoided; and all interference of the citizens, other than firemen, in extinguishing a fire, is entirely unnecessary.

There are 46 engines, 3 hose companies, and 5 hook and ladder companies; the whole managed by about 1500 men. The hose companies have 1000 feet of hose, in 20 lengths of 50 feet each, wound upon a reel, and the whole transported upon light wheels. These are used in aid of the hose belonging to each engine; and to be ready if any accident or bursting of any piece of hose should occur, when the defect is immediately supplied, as all the screws fit exactly. The entire length of hose will reach two miles and over. It is made of thick leather, sewed in the most substantial manner.

The hook and ladder companies have each an ample supply of ladders of various sizes, which, together with large hooks on long poles, are mounted on two pair of light wheels, and trundled off with great alacrity to the fire; where, if required, ladders are placed against the houses on fire, when an engine man mounts it with his pipe and hose, and plays directly on the devouring element.

Large reservoirs of water have been made in various parts of the city, which are usually supplied from the roof of some public building in the vicinity. They are built of brick, plastered with the coarse lime or cement, hold about 200 hogsheads, and cost from 5 to 600 dollars. They have been found highly important in

many cases, when a fire occurs in the northern part of the city, remote from the Hudson or East rivers.

Peculiar privileges are attached to all firemen that are regularly enrolled and admitted to any engine company. The law of the state enacts, that all firemen who perform their duty regularly for ten years, shall always be exempt from militia and jury duty in this state; and while acting as firemen, the same privileges appertain.

The association of firemen have a *charitable fund* of considerable amount, for the assistance of poor and distressed families of firemen that may chance to receive injury in the discharge of their duty, or that may stand in need of aid from other causes. Much benefit has hitherto, and still continues to be derived from this source. It is kept in funds by the appropriation of all \$5 fines, for chimneys taking fire, to this object, also by initiation fees from every one admitted to membership, by donations from insurance offices, and other sources.

In London, the extinguishment of fires, and the expense of purchasing and managing the engines, is exclusively borne by the various insurance offices. The same arrangement might be adopted here, with great propriety and benefit.

The firemen of this city are equal to any in the world for activity and intrepidity in the discharge of their duty. They are chosen by the Common Council on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer.

Annually, in the month of October, a review, exhibition, and procession of all the engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies take place, through the principal streets to the battery; where the engines fill, and play singly first, and, at a given signal, all together, forming a curious and attractive scene: after which they return, bearing their banners, with much pageantry and splendour, to the Park, and are dismissed.

The firemen have a hall and room in Fulton-street, between Gold and Cliff streets.

FERRIES**TO BROOKLYN AND NEW-JERSEY.**

Brooklyn Ferry has always been one of the most important belonging to this city of any in the vicinity. In 1693 it was leased for £147 per annum: at that time the ferry was between the inlet in Broad-street, and the foot of Joralemon-street, on the opposite shore of Long Island; but as this city increased, and extended eastward, the ferry-stairs were likewise changed to Old slip, Fly Market, and Fulton-street: other ferries still farther to the east have more recently been established.

In 1698 it was leased for 7 years, at £165 per annum; and in 1707, for £180. In 1722 there was a ferry from Burgers path, Old slip, which let for £70. In 1737 the town of Brooklyn disputed the rights of the city of New-York to the ferry, and a law-suit ensued, which was not definitely settled.—At the present time the city of New-York claims and exercises jurisdiction to actual low water mark on all the shores opposite the city; but the town of Brooklyn has concurrent jurisdiction in the service of civil and criminal process on board of vessels attached to wharves on that side of the river. The old ferry-house in Broad-street was on the corner of Garden-street, now occupied by the public stores of the Custom House, and was standing until 1825.

In 1795 a new ferry had become necessary between New-York and Brooklyn, and it was established from Catharine-street to Main-street. Another one has since been allowed from Walnut-street, near Corlears Hook, to Jackson-street, near the Navy-Yard; also one from Grand-street to Williamsburgh, on Long Island. At Hurl Gate, six miles from the city Hall, is another ferry over the east river.

On the Hudson river there is the ferry from Courtlandt-street to Powles Hook; another from Barclay-street to Hoboken, and from Canal and Spring streets.

To Staten Island, and Elizabethtown, there are steam-boats plying several times a-day.

We ought not to forget that we are indebted to the genius of the late Mr. Fulton for the first establishment of the present improved state, in the style and manner of being conveyed across the various ferries; which, before his invention of the double boats, propelled by steam, was entirely performed in open row or sail boats, to the great hazard of the passengers, and not unfrequent loss of life and property. The rate of ferriage across the Hudson river is twelve and a half cents for a single passenger.

The present rate at which the Fulton-street ferry is leased until 1839, is \$4500 per ann. This long lease was awarded to Mr. Fulton and Mr. Cutting as a liberal remuneration for the newly contrived steam ferry-boats; but it has since proved to be an excessive and inconvenient monopoly, and cannot be too soon thrown open to competition, as the increase of population imperatively requires another ferry between New-York and Brooklyn, from the south-west part of this island; but which the present unexpired lease prevents the corporation from granting. The capital stock of this steam ferry-boat company in 1814 was \$45,000, divided into shares of \$1000 each. From May, 1814 to November, 1815; the dividends on one share amounted to \$385: this property has since much *increased* in value, and doubtless constitutes the *best stock* in this country. From these facts it is evident that the rates of ferriage ought to be reduced three fourths, or even more, so as merely to cover necessary expenses: sound policy would dictate that for the sake of promoting the health of the citizens in the summer season, in allowing them free egress in all directions to the surrounding country, that the ferries should be a *public charge*, similar to lighting the streets.

Brooklyn is destined to increase *pari passu* with the city of New-York. At the close of the revolutionary war it had but 56 houses. In 1821 it contained 867, (of which 96 were groceries and taverns,) and several large fire-proof brick store-houses near the water. which are

occupied from the month of May to September, with the storage of goods that the quarantine laws will not admit within the city. It has since increased rapidly, and is now supposed to contain from 1200 to 1500 houses, and from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. A corresponding increase has taken place in the value of real estate. The Navy-Yard, occupying 40 or 50 acres on the east side of the town, at the Wallabought, prevents the extension of the village suburbs in that direction.

Population of Brooklyn in 1814, - - - 3805.

do. do. 1820, - - - 7475.

In 1706 all the real and personal estate of the town of Brooklyn was valued at £3122 12s. 0d., the tax on which was £41 3s. 7d., and the whole county tax £201 16s. 1d.

In 1824 the real and personal estate of the town was assessed \$2,600,080, being more than half the value of the whole county; and the taxes on the town \$2625 76, being an average of only \$2 29 for each taxable person.

April 21, 1701, a piece of land about 100 feet square, within the village, was sold for £75. In 1720, a dwelling-house and lot of ground of 62 feet front, 61 feet rear, and 111 feet deep, near the ferry, on the north-east side of the present Fulton-street, was sold for £260 currency. In 1784 all the estate owned by the corporation of New-York in Brooklyn was assessed at £365, which is now valued at \$100,000.

The site of the present populous part of the town was covered with fortifications, that were thrown up during the revolutionary war, by the American and British forces; many remains of which may yet be discovered in the outskirts; and during the war of 1814, very extensive works, extending from the Wallabought on the east, to Gowanus on the west, across the isthmus, and completely enfilading and commanding all approach to the city of New-York from the east, were thrown up by the voluntary exertions of the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, within 30 miles; and they still remain in tolerable preservation, as an indication of the patriotism, zeal, and unanimity that animated the people at that threatening moment of our history.

From the height of Fort Green, south-east of the Navy-Yard, the stranger that wishes, can take a fine panoramic view of the surrounding country, embracing the old and new fortifications, the Navy-Yard, and the ships of war, in ordinary; the east river towards Hurl Gate, the city of New-York, and the island, together with the town of Brooklyn lying directly in front, at the slope of the hill. On the south-east and south rise the hills towards Newtown, Flatbush, and Gowanus, which was the scene of the battle on Long Island in August, 1776, when the Americans were shamefully defeated by the British and Hessians.

The ferries across the Hudson river have hitherto been unprofitable to the company interested; but they are now established on a much better footing in every respect, and have swift moving steam-boats. The rate of ferriage, however, being more expensive, prevents that great amount of travel possessed by those leading to Long Island. The passages are now in all instances safe, and more commodious than any bridge that could possibly be constructed, besides being of no injury to the navigation.

The United States Navy-Yard at Brooklyn.

Here are laid up in ordinary the following Ships of war, viz.

The Ohio, of	-	-	-	-	-	120 guns.
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	74 do.
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-	74 do.
Steam Frigate, Fulton the First,	-					30 do.
Frigate Brandywine,	-	-	-			
One Frigate on the stocks, under cover.						
One Ship of the line, do. do.						

Immense stores of every description of munitions of war are here provided, carefully arranged, and securely covered and guarded by a company of marines. The Navy-Yard is under the superintendence of Commodore Chauncey, and other efficient officers; and the value of the public property here collected may be estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars.

The facilities for building and equipping ships of war in this port are of such a superior description, that it has received the preference by the government as the principal naval depot. Supplies can always be procured in New-York of any description, and at a rate from ten to twenty per cent. below the other depots. The Navy-Yard was begun in March 20, 1801, by the purchase of 40 acres of land, of John Jackson, for \$40,000.

The estimated cost of constructing a Dry Dock at the Navy-Yard, fit for government vessels, is \$330,117; and when we consider the great extent of the commerce of this port, and the consequent considerable amount of the public revenue that is derived thereby, it seems highly necessary that a Dock should immediately be built. There is always in war a large portion of the naval force of the United States concentrated in this harbour; and it doubly requires every facility in repairing, or refitting, should be granted by the government, as during a time of war, the vessels could not safely be sent to distant places to undergo repairs, without great risk and loss of time. Materials and workmen of every description abound in this city, and the surrounding country, for the building, repairing, and refitting of ships, as also an abundance of seamen for the replenishing of crews, of ships arriving in want of men.

Dry Dock Railways.

An entirely novel and important method of repairing ships, and vessels of every description, is now practised with great success in this city, by a company incorporated for that purpose, and with banking privileges. The company have purchased a large tract of ground near the water, at Burnt Mill Point, a little north of Manhattan Island, and south of Kip's Bay, at the eastern end of Tenth-street.

Projecting several hundred feet under water, from about high water to a depth of 20 feet, is laid an inclined plane of timber, resting on piles, firmly drove into the ground; on this inclined plane, a cradle of

sufficient width to suit any vessel, is made to travel upon numerous small iron wheels; after a vessel is in the proper position, the power is applied on shore, by steam or horses, turning a windlass and cranks of a powerful description, connected with massive iron chains, which, with great ease and safety, haul up a ship of 500 or 300 tons in one or two hours, entirely high and dry; thus permitting the copper on any part to be examined and repaired, or a leak found with less trouble and expense than the old system of heaving down, or the still more expensive and tedious plan of wet docks.

Whether this invention, which was first applied in Great Britain, will be adopted by that government, or by the United States, yet remains undecided; but the mercantile interest here have fully tested its utility, safety, and economy, in every respect, and it may now be considered as completely engrafted upon our commercial system, and as giving this and every other sea-port equal and exact powers; and as destroying, in a great measure, the expensive erections of dry and wet docks. An hour or two can be very agreeably spent in witnessing the hauling up or launching of a ship on this inclined plane; and also in examining the ship-yards in the vicinity, and the public works at the Navy-Yard.

In no place on this island has the destroying hand of man done more to alter the face of nature, than in the vicinity of Corlears Hook, where hills of great magnitude have been entirely levelled, or cut down, and used to fill up docks and wharves, and a dense population has taken the place of what was, a few years since, a bleak and unfrequented spot.

Screw Dock.

An invention of greater importance and simplicity, united to economy, for raising vessels with rapidity, ease, and safety, out of the water than this, has not yet been invented. A company has been formed and incorporated to carry on the works on a large scale.

Manufacturing Establishments.

In 1820 the returns made to congress with the census, of the capital invested in the manufactures in this city, amounted to nearly two millions of dollars; of which \$300,000 was invested in the manufacture of Steam Engines and castings of every description; \$238,750 in Sugar Refineries, and about \$200,000 in Breweries: all the other items are comparatively trifling, and consist of productions of daily use; which proves that New-York does not foster any manufactures except such as are indispensable to any great commercial city.

The absence of water privileges on this island, and other causes, will always tend to push into the country the most extensive cotton and woollen manufactories; such, accordingly, is the cause of the rapid growth of Patterson, in New-Jersey, about 20 miles northwest from this city, on the Passaic river, which possesses great water power.

In the latest statistical account (published 1824) of the manufactures of this state, but which is quite incomplete, it is said the county of New-York contains 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 2 iron works, and 22 distilleries; the market value of articles manufactured annually \$1,063,300; cost of raw materials annually consumed \$320,050; which employed 1207 men, 122 women, and 281 children. The amount of capital invested \$1,788,050; the amount of wages paid annually \$270,064; the amount of annual contingent expenses \$129,181.

The number and importance of these companies have since been very much increased, as will appear by the following statement of the leading manufacturing establishments.

The Sterling Works, in Rivington-street, is an incorporated company, for carrying on, on the most extensive scale, the manufacture of almost every article wanted of brass, iron, copper, and steel, from a nail to a chain cable of the largest size. The workshops and offices, of every description, occupy near two entire blocks of

ground, between Rivington, Arundel, Stanton and Attorney streets. The number of persons employed is between 3 and 400; there are three steam engines, and several furnaces, in one or more of which the Anthracite or Lehigh coal, is successfully used. Charter unlimited: capital employed \$750,000: and managed by a President, 13 Directors, 2 Clerks, a Superintending Manager, and an Agent.

The tout ensemble of this concern is, to an inquisitive stranger, a curious, noisy, fiery, and apparently confused scene; but exact order, and division of labour, prevail in every department.

The West Point Foundry and workshops in Washington-street, near the North Battery, is also a very extensive establishment, for the manufacture of machinery of every description, particularly for steamboats, who generally repair to its vicinity for that purpose. Here are 2 steam engines and a large number of men.

McQueen's Foundry and workshops in Duane-street, are not inferior to any other in importance.

Allaire's Foundry, in Cherry-street, near Corlears Hook and the Ship Yards, is well known.

Youle's Foundry, in Front-street, near Corlaers Hook.

The Glass Houses at Bloomingdale, Powles Hook, and Brooklyn.

Whittemore's Card Factory at Greenwich, and at 64 and 67 Cliff-street, rear of 314 Pearl-street.

The large *Piano-Forte and Musical Instrument Manufactories* of Messrs. A. and W. Geib in the 3d Avenue, between 11th and 12th-streets; also, in the same avenue, some distance farther out, another of the same description by Nun; and one belonging to Mr. Rickers in Carmine-street. The sale room of the first mentioned maker is in Maiden-Lane, near the Arcade; and of the others in Broadway.

The Coach Makers' Shops in Broad-street, Broadway, John-street, and Canal-street.

White's Type Foundry in Tnames-street.

Youle's Shot Tower, built of brick, of a circular form, on the banks of the East river, beyond Kip's bay, and rising to the height of 100 feet.

The extensive *Sugar Works and Refinery* in Church-street, between Leonard and Anthony streets; also the one in Liberty-street, near the Dutch Church, which during the revolutionary war, was the gloomy receptacle of American prisoners.

The very important works belonging to the *Chemical Manufacturing Company* at 31st-street, near the Hudson river, at the 10th avenue.

New-York Steel Manufacturing Company.

New-York Dying and Printing Establishment.

New-York Laboratory Association, for making Paints, and White and Red Lead.

Public Places.

The following places are worthy of being visited by strangers to have a correct idea of the city.

The *Auction Stores* in Pearl-street, near Wall-street, from ten to one o'clock—then at the Exchange.

Henry's Gallery and Auction Room, 100 Broadway, for the sale of Pictures, Furniture, Books, Watches, &c. This is a gratifying lounge.

Wiggins and Pearson's Room, over 169 Broadway, for the same purposes as the foregoing. Many valuable as well as worthless pictures and engravings, are frequently exposed for sale in this city.

The *Arcade* in Maiden-Lane, and extending through to John-street, containing Dry Goods, Fancy articles, Millinaries, and other stores.

The *Arcade Baths*, in Chambers-street, and in the upper part of the same building, the exhibition room of the National Gallery of Artists.

The various *Public Markets*, from sunrise till one o'clock.

The two *High Schools* in Crosby-street, one for males and another for females, in separate buildings; also the Public, or Free Schools.

The *Napier Printing Press* in New-street, which prints the Daily Advertiser and the American, and is a complicated, but very curious and expensive machine.

invented and constructed in England, and imported at a cost of \$6,000.

The *Arsenal and Public Workshops* in Elm-street.

The *City Hall*, after 3 P. M., when the Common Council chamber and Portrait Gallery, can be seen, and the dome or cupola ascended.

The *Exchange* in Wall-street, can be best viewed early in the morning, or after 3 in the afternoon, when the throng of merchants will have retired.

The *Post Office* in the basement of the Exchange.

The *Custom House* in Wall-street, corner of Nassau-street, open from from 10 till 3 o'clock.

The *Banks* in Wall-street, especially the United States and the Phoenix Bank.

The *Museums* of Scudder and Peale.

The *Deaf and Dumb School*, the *Academy of Arts*, and the *Rotunda* in Chambers-street.

The *State Prison*, *House of Refuge*, *Penitentiary*, *Tread Mill*, *Alms House*, and *Fever Hospital*.

The *Orphan Asylum* at Greenwich, and in Prince-street.

The *Asylum for the Insane*, at Manhattanville, 7 miles north of the city.

The *Fortifications* on Governor's Island, and at the narrows on Long Island, which are on a very extensive scale.

The *Hospital* in Broadway, and the *Masonic Hall*. *Columbia College* in Park Place.

The *New-York Society Library* in Nassau-street.

Of Churches, Grace, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Thomas's, and Christ Church, of the Episcopal; the cathedral and other Catholic churches. The *Jews' Synagogue* in Mill-street, on Saturday morning.

All the foregoing objects are minutely described in their proper places.

The Water-Works of the Manhattan Company.

New-York is partially supplied with water by the Manhattan Company's works, situated in Reed-street, a few rods north-east from the City-Hall. Their water is

drawn from deep wells and springs, and forced up by a steam engine to a reservoir in Chambers-street, that is elevated 15 feet above the level of Broadway; from whence the water is distributed through every street in the city, by means of wooden pipes running 3 feet under the level of the pavement: lateral pipes extend into every house that pays the company the regular tax therefor, which is \$10; but extra arrangements are formed, if a larger quantity of water is required. The supply that is derived from this source is inadequate to the wants of this great and increasing metropolis; and it has long been in contemplation to introduce a more copious and regular supply of pure and wholesome water from more distant sources, such as the Rye Ponds, Bronx River, Groton River, and the Housatonic River.

A company has been incorporated, to make a canal from Sharon, in Connecticut, to the waters of the Hudson; which, it has been conjectured, can be made subservient for the two purposes of canal navigation and a supply of water for the city. If a sufficient quantity of water can be procured from or within a reasonable distance and brought to Haerlem River, there is a sufficient water power produced by the tide there to raise the water for the supply of the city to an elevation equal if not superior to the elegant water-works of Fairmount, near Philadelphia: no better model is needed or desired than the one there exhibited. That this supply of water will eventually be procured, there can be no doubt whatever: *necessity* will compel the citizens to resort to purer fountains; for many of the wells in the old settled parts of the city are far from being either pure or wholesome, although from constant use and custom in those that drink it, no unpleasant taste is perceived. There are numerous public pumps or wells in every part of the city; and those in the upper wards, where the streets have not been long paved, or sinks made, produce tolerably good water, and from these most of the citizens are supplied: but in the low parts of the town, where the city is constructed by encroaching on the ancient limits of the water, pumps cannot be had, and the sole supply is from the Manhattan pipes.

A few springs also exist that produce remarkably good water, and are much resorted to, and water taken from them to distant parts of the city.

Out of the populous part of the city, and all over the northern and middle parts of the island, the water is very pure and salubrious; and on Long Island at Brooklyn, directly opposite the city, is an abundance of excellent water, which is sold to and conveyed on board of all the shipping in port by regularly employed boatmen and labourers.

The Manhattan Company have the exclusive command of all the springs of water on this island, and an unlimited charter, provided they furnish an *adequate supply of pure and wholesome water*. They intend to discard the filthy wooden logs in which the water has hitherto been conveyed throughout the city, and to substitute cast-iron pipes, which are perfectly clean and ever durable. They have made several experiments in *boring* for water to a great depth in different places; the result has not been very satisfactory. The Corporation have sunk shafts with better success in Washington and Fulton markets, and in the rear of the City Hall; and pure, soft water has been obtained, which, coming from a great depth below all the impurities of the surface, will be of much benefit, if to be obtained in adequate quantities in the southern wards of the city. But this is not a sufficient resource for the wants of such an extended metropolis. They exist, however, in certain streams and ponds from 30 to 50 miles distant, which have been duly explored by competent engineers, and pronounced satisfactory in every respect, both as to quantity and quality.

“The minimum quantity or flow, in one of the driest seasons ever known, being from the Bronx River, at the point proposed to take it, 4,302,720 gallons every 24 hours; which can be increased by lowering the outlet of Rye Pond 4 feet, and raising the pond 6 feet above its present level, by making a dam across the outlet. The banks are very favourable; the rocks approach near to each other, and almost form a natural dam:

the shores of the pond are also favourable, being principally rocky. By this arrangement, an accession of 10 feet on the surface of the pond will be at command, and may be considered as a part of the permanent supply, without interfering with the natural flow of the pond.

“The accession of water to the pond will amount to about 775,500,000 gallons, on the 10 feet of depth of its surface thus required. Connected with this, a dam may be constructed to cross the outlet of Little Rye Pond, into which the former discharges itself, and raised to a level with the other pond; which will give an additional quantity of about 98,000,000 of gallons. Surplus water may be drawn from these ponds, which will furnish a daily supply of 4,798,000 gallons, supposing a drought to continue 6 months in the year. No allowance is necessary to be made for leakage or evaporation.

“By adding the natural flow of Bronx river to the quantity which can be procured from the ponds, in the manner above proposed, there will be a daily supply, at all seasons of the year, of 9,100,000 gallons; which is ample for a city of half a million of inhabitants. To guard more fully against any possible contingency, Byram Pond may also be brought in as a reservoir, and will augment the volume of water to a river.

“The water can be brought to the Haerlem River in a brick tunnel, lined with cement, and placed 4 feet under ground, to secure it from the effects of frost. A durable stone bridge to be erected over the river on arches, with a sufficient depth of dirt to continue the tunnel; which will be $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and cost \$30,000 per mile, including all the expenses for that part of the work. There will be 9 miles of 24 inch iron pipe, in lengths of 9 feet each, and weighing near a ton; and, taking 621 pieces to a mile, including the overlap of 6 inches, at \$70 per ton, they will cost \$43,470 per mile; to which 50 per cent. more for laying, or \$65,205. The pipes to be laid in the Third Avenue, as the best and less undulating than any other.

“The estimated expense for delivering the water into a reservoir within the city, will be as follows:—

For 13½ miles closed canal or tunnel, at \$31,174 per mile,	\$413,055 50
Stone bridge over Haerlem River,	45,000 00
9 miles of 24 inch pipe, at \$65,205 per mile,	586,845 00
4 reservoirs,	38,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,082,900 50
Add for contingencies, 5 per cent.	54,145 02
Distributing water in the city,	187,954 48
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,325,000 00

Exclusive of the purchase of water rights, and for damages, all which will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

“With the foregoing expenditures, it is practicable abundantly to supply the city of New-York with pure water. The expense is moderate, compared with the utility to be derived in the health and comfort of the citizens.”—*Abstract from the Report of Canvas White, Engineer.*

It remains for posterity to create a system by means of which this city shall receive a copious and regular supply of good, wholesome water; and though we are aware of the vast expense of such an undertaking, yet it will no doubt be effected in due time, when the progress of the city in wealth, and the voice of the public opinion shall demand it.

Some of the noblest relics of antiquity in Rome, and other cities, are the splendid aqueducts and fountains, that are yet in the best state of preservation; and are consecrated to perpetual veneration by their utility and convenience, though many centuries have elapsed since they were built.

The new Burying Ground

Is situated on the 5th avenue, near the three mile stone, and embraces 10 acres of ground, which is suitably laid out, and contains a large number of vaults, to accommodate families, congregations, or individuals.

The cost of laying out, fencing, and finishing this public burying ground, was about \$3,000. The Horticultural Society have petitioned to occupy and embellish such a portion of it, as is not immediately required for public use, and thus to render it a second "Pere La Chaise."

The old Potters Field is now levelled, and is formed into a beautiful public square, called Washington Square, which is also used as a military parade ground.

There are three large burying grounds in North-street, east of the Bowery, viz. one for the Friends, one for the Dutch, and one for the Presbyterian Churches: another for the Episcopalians in Clarkson-street, between Varick and Hudson-streets; for the Baptists and Scotch Churches in Wooster-street, near the old Potters Field, now the Washington Square.

A law to prevent interments south of Grand-street, was passed in 1822—3, which inflicted a penalty of \$250 for violating the law. There are numerous private vaults, under and adjoining many of the principal churches, although forbidden to be used under a penalty which is frequently paid by the owners. The subject has been bitterly contested, and every legal opposition manifested, until it has been finally settled, by the decisions of the highest tribunals, in favour of the validity of the law.

The Gas Works.

The manner in which Broadway and many of the public buildings and shops in the principal streets are now lighted with gas, and the effect it has upon the eye of a stranger, is as novel as it is gratifying, and forms one of the principal modern improvements, especially, when contrasted with the first attempt at lighting the streets, made by our ancestors in 1697, as mentioned in the chronological part of this work.

The establishment belonging to this company is one of the largest edifices in the city, and is situated in Rhyn-der-street, corner of Hester-street, near the East part of Canal-street. It is built of brick, and forms three

sides of a square; the northern wing contains the furnaces and retorts, where the Gas is formed from oil, and conducted into the great reservoirs, or gasometers, in the south east wing, which contain each 5,000 barrels, and are equal in size to a large brewer's vat, being 50 paces in circumference, and 20 feet in depth. The gas is measured by a curious machine called a meter, and passes out into all the principal streets south of Grand-street, through pipes of cast iron, of various sizes, from six inches to two inches bore; and by lateral pipes into the private houses, where the company pipes end, and the whole interior fitting is done at the expense of the person using the gas.

The Company supply the public with oil gas by the meter only. The charge for every cubic foot registered is \$1. The meter is a patent machine, made in London, and is sold or rented to each customer as they may prefer; the cost is from \$16, or upwards, according to size. The rent of the meter, including the cost for keeping it in repair, is, for each 10 light metre per quarter 44 cents, for 15 light meter 62½ cents, 30 light meter \$1 50; when the meter is injured by accident, or carelessness, the tenant pays the charge of repairing such injury. Individuals purchasing the meters from the Company, keep them in repair at their own cost. The Company's Inspector to be allowed occasional access to the premises of each tenant for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of gas consumed, and to examine the state of the meter and fittings.

The payment for the gas consumed, and for the rent of the meter, must be made on the 1st of May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February, in each year. The following scale shows the comparative quantity of light given out by each burner generally, and the flame should in no instance exceed two inches in height.

The 1 jet burner gives a light equal to 1 mould candle.

2	do.	do.	do.	2½	do.
3	do.	do.	do.	4½	do.
4	do.	do.	do.	5½	do.
5	do.	do.	do.	6½	do.

10 hole Argand gives a light equal to 10 mould candles.

12 do. do. do. 12 do.

14 do. do. do. 14½ do.

But by regulating the cock, the quantity of light given out, and, consequently, the gas consumed by each burner, may be reduced at pleasure. The comparative cost of the oil gas light is considerably less than the cost of that produced from mould candles, or from oil lamps. But the cleanliness, the beauty, and the convenience of the gas, over any other light, is the principal cause of its being preferred, without reference to expense.

The Charter was granted in 1823, with a capital of one million of dollars, but only \$200,000 was required to be subscribed to enable them to commence operations, and even this amount has not been absorbed in expenses. The shares are \$50 each. The company have obtained from the corporation of this city, the exclusive right for thirty years, of laying pipes for lighting with gas, in all the streets south of Grand-street; and the city has reserved the privilege of using the gas for the street lamps, on the same terms as it would cost to light them with oil. The company have thus far, laid 15 miles in length of cast iron pipes in the principal business streets. The pipes, were, in the first place, imported from England. They were subjected to a severe proof to test their quality before being used, and are luted together in lengths of six to eight feet each.

We would advise strangers to visit the Gas Works, as an object of great importance, and highly curious in all its details; admittance is freely given by applying to the manager for permission.

Fixtures and ornaments of every description, for consuming the gas, are sold by the Company.

Gas Lights in London. 4 Companies, having 47 gasometers at work, capable of containing in the whole 917,980 cubic feet of gas, supplied by 131 retorts, and these consuming 33,000 chaldron of coal in the year, and producing 41,000 chaldrons of coke; the whole quantity of gas generated annually being upwards of 397,000,000 cubic feet, by which 61,208 private, and 7,268 public, or street lamps, are lighted in the metropolis; 250 miles of iron main pipes are laid. There are also several private companies whose operations are not included.

Mercantile Library Association,

(In Cliff-street, between Ferry and Frankfort streets.)

This association of merchants' clerks has been in successful operation for four years, and they have accumulated a very respectable library. The reading room is open from half an hour after sunset until ten o'clock during the year. The officers of the Society are, a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and eight Directors, who are all elected annually. Each member pays an initiation fee of \$1, and the farther sum of \$1, annually. The Library contains over 4,000 volumes, and is constantly enriched with new books.

No better institution could have been devised, for the improvement of the mind and morals of the numerous class of young gentlemen that frequent this Library and reading room; its effects have already been highly favourable, and are duly appreciated by the most enlightened and liberal part of the mercantile community.

The *Apprentices Library* is in the building belonging to the Mechanics' Society in Chambers-street near Chatham. The building is built of brick, 51 by 27 feet, and 3 stories high, on ground ceded to them by the Corporation; and also occupied by the Mechanics' School, A.D. 1821. This Library was begun by gifts of books from the citizens, and now amounts to several thousand volumes. All apprentices have free access to them by their masters giving security for the safe keeping of the books.

Bathing-Houses.

Public warm or cold Baths may be had at all times, in the various houses established for that purpose, in Chambers-street opposite the New-York Institution, and in other parts of the city.—Price 37½ cents.

Salt-Water Floating-Baths are stationed during the warm season, in the Hudson river, at the foot of Murray-street, and contain a large swimming-bath; also shower-baths and private baths—25 cents each.

Arcade Baths.

This establishment is on the site formerly occupied by the New-York Bath, which was favourably known to the public during the last twenty-five years. The enterprising proprietor has, in rebuilding, extended it so as to cover two additional lots of ground. It has 50 feet front on Chambers-street, No. 39, nearly opposite the Rotunda, and extends through the square to Reed-street, opposite the termination of Elm-street, giving to the fine hall of one hundred and fifty feet long, which extends through the Bath, immense advantage for air, and the beautiful effect of the perspective vista, seen in looking through it, extending the length of Elm-street, and exhibiting a living picture or moving panoramic view of the bustle of a populous city, which has excited the admiration of all who have seen it. The whole arrangement and finish of the Bath is tasteful, rich, and convenient; and is said to bear a favourable comparison with the best establishments of the kind in Europe. The front, on Chambers-street, is three stories high, and has much of architectural beauty. The interior gives about 50 rooms for bathing, and, connected with the Ladies' bathing apartments, (which are entirely distinct from those for Gentlemen,) is a neatly furnished parlour for their accommodation. Warm, cold, shower, soda, sulphur, salt, and other medicated baths are given, and the proprietor is now about adding vapour and other fumigating Baths, upon a much improved plan.

The upper floors are arranged for reading-rooms, and the exhibition of paintings, statuary, and other works of art, and are now occupied by the National Academy of the Arts of Design, the school of which is permanently established in them, and their public exhibition given annually at the same place, commencing on the first of May.

The Arcade.

The Arcade is 120 feet from Broadway, fronting nearly 60 feet on the north side of Maiden lane, and running

parallel to Broadway, from thence to John-street, a distance of 160 feet. The front, which was designed by Mr. Haviland, is considered a very beautiful specimen of the art. It is of Grecian style, and is of white marble. Three arches, embracing nearly the whole front, supporting a richly ornamented cornice, pediment, and balustrade, open into a semi-circular vestibule, which is handsomely flagged with freestone, and from the centre of which a passage of 14 feet in width passes through the whole building, having on each side 10 stores—in all, 40, of uniform size and construction. From the sides of the vestibule, stone stair-ways lead to the second story, which recedes from the first, leaving a splendid gallery or balcony around the whole building, being a distance of 350 feet. Over the whole passage is thrown a sky-light, so constructed as to protect it from the inclemency of the weather in winter, and the burning rays of the sun in summer. The shops of the lower story are intended for retail fancy goods, and those of the second story for milliners, &c.—thus bringing into a small compass every variety that it is now possible to find from one extremity of the city to the other, in a situation free from dust, and the usual obstructions and noises of our busy thoroughfares. At night the whole building is splendidly lighted with gas. The beauty of the perspective, the richness and variety of the goods displayed, and the neatness of the whole, renders the Arcade an agreeable promenade.

Public Coaches.

There are 180 licensed Hackney Coaches, besides several stages, continually plying from the lower to the upper parts of the city.

The Mayor of the city issues licenses to as many persons as he thinks proper, and has power to revoke the same. Every carriage has the No. of its license conspicuously affixed on the pannels of each door, and also on the lamp-glasses: \$12 50 is paid for each carriage, and is renewable the first of May in each year.

Carriages may be found on every day and evening, except Sunday, at the following regular stands :

On the south-east side of the Park.

At the Bowling-Green, and Trinity Church.

Hanover-square, Pearl-street.

Murray-street, near West-street.

Hudson-street, at Hudson-square.

do. near the little Park.

Chatham-square.

Canal-street, east of Broadway.

Courtlandt-street, near West-street: and at such other places as the Mayor and Aldermen may direct.

An inspector of hackney coaches is appointed, and any person having complaints to make against the drivers, may communicate the same to him at the City Hall, and they will be attended to without delay.

REGULAR FARES.

In case of disagreement, as to distance, the same must be determined by the Street Commissioner, or his Assistant, or the Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

For conveying a passenger for any distance not exceeding one mile	\$0 25
For conveying one passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within the Lamp and Watch Districts	0 50
For every additional passenger	0 25
For conveying one passenger to the New Alms House, and returning	0 75
For every additional passenger, and returning	0 37½
For conveying one or more passengers around the first or Sandy-hill Tour	1 00
For conveying one or more passengers around the second or Love-lane Tour	2 00
For conveying one or more passengers around the third or Lake's Tour	2 50
For conveying one or more passengers around the fourth or Apthorp's Tour, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours	3 50
For conveying one or more passengers to Harlaem and returning, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours	4 00
For conveying one or more passengers to Kingsbridge and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day	5 00
For conveying one or more passengers any distance not herein mentioned or described and returning, for every mile which they may proceed from the said stands respectively	0 50

For attending a funeral within the Lamp and Watch Districts \$2 00
 do. do. to the public burying-ground - - 3 00

For children under fourteen years of age half price only to be charged.

Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of 75 cents for an hour, and in that proportion for a greater or less period of time.

No person can *drive* a hackney coach or carriage without being licensed, and paying one dollar for the same. The foregoing laws are applicable also to sleighs, except that those who have licenses for coaches are not obliged to take out another for sleighs. All public coaches, carriages, or sleighs, must have two lighted lamps, with glass front and sides, and the No. painted thereon two inches in length. The Inspector may order off from the stand any coach-driver not complying with these laws, or not in decent order or repair; or if the horses are unruly, or the driver is in liquor, or misbehaves: no minor alien can receive a license to drive. The Inspector, under the direction of the Mayor, may determine the number of coaches for any particular stand, and the particular coaches for each stand, and the proper boundaries and limits.

Proper caution should always be used by the stranger, before employing any public coach or carriage, in stipulating precisely for the amount to be paid, as flagrant impositions are frequently imposed upon the ignorant and unsuspecting.

A *table of distances* within the city is here inserted, and may be referred to as correct in all disputes, it having been furnished by one of the city surveyors.

Table of Distances.

	Battery.	Exchange.	Washington Market.	City Hall.	Hospital.	Franklin Square.	Chatham Square.	Trudson Square.	State Prison.	Sandy Hill.	Corlaer's Hook	Manhattan Island.	Bellevue.
Bat'ry	0	4	3½	6	7½	7	1 1½	4 2½	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 4	3 3
Exch.	4	0	6	6	7½	3½	7	1 3	2 1½	2 1½	1 5½	2 1	3 0
W. M.	5½	6	0	3	5	6	7	6	1 3½	1 6	1 7	2 1	3 0
C. Hall	6	6	3	0	1½	2½	3½	5½	1 5	1 3	1 4	1 6	2 ½
Hosptl	7½	7½	5	1½	0	5	3½	4	1 3	1 1½	1 4	1 6	2 3½
Fr. Sq.	7	3½	6	2½	5	0	4	1 0	1 7½	1 5½	1 2	1 5	2 5
Ch. Sq.	1 1½	7	7	3½	3½	4	0	6½	1 6½	1 2	1 0	1 2½	1
H. Sq.	1 2½	1 3	6	5½	4	1 0	6½	0	1 0	1 1½	1 6	2 0	2 3
St. Pr.	2 1	2 1½	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 7½	1 6½	1 0	0	7½	2 4½	2 2	2 0½
S. Hill	2 1	2 1½	1 6	1 3	1 1½	1 5½	1 2	1 1½	7½	0	1 7	1 3	1 2
C. Hk.	2 2	1 5½	1 7	1 4	1 4	1 2	1 0	1 6	2 4½	1 7	0	4	2 4
M. Isl.	2 4	2 1	2 1	1 6	1 6	1 5	1 2½	2 0	2 2	1 3	4	0	2 0
Bel'vue	3 3	3 0	3 0	2 4½	2 3½	2 5	2 1	2 3	2 0½	1 2	2 4	2 0	0

Look for the first place at the top, and for the other at the side, the intersection of the two columns contains the distance in *miles* and *furlongs*.

Carts and Cartmen, Porters and Handbarrows.

The number of regular licensed cartmen in this city is over *twenty-one hundred*—and one hundred and five porters. The former have allotted stations in nearly every street in the city, but principally in the vicinity of the wharves, piers, and slips: the latter are in Coffee-House slip, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Courtlandt-street, and in the neighbourhood of the steam-boats.

Each cart is numbered and registered, and pays an initiation-fee, for the first license, of two dollars; and annually thereafter only 12½ cents on the renewal.

To receive a license, the person must be a citizen of the United States, and of this city for the last six months, at least 21 years of age, and the owner of a good horse and cart; and if driving without a license, a penalty of \$15 is incurred. The usual price for carrying a passenger's trunk or box, or any light load, is 25 cents; but if more is taken, the regular rates must be the guide.

*Military Force of the City, and United States'
Fortifications.*

The enrolled military force of this city, if computed on the basis of politicians, as being one-ninth of the population, would produce 20,000 men capable of bearing arms; but the actual number enrolled and mustered is much less. They are divided into militia (infantry) and artillery. The latter force have peculiar privileges of exemption from jury duty, and, after 7 years' service, of being exempt from farther military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection.

During the late war, an army of 20,000 men was encamped in the vicinity of this city, and on Long Island and New-Jersey: and it is undoubtedly a fact, that with the present numerous facilities for moving on the water and land, a much larger force than that could now be brought in a few hours, by means of the rapid steamboats, from the interior of the state by the Hudson river, and along the coast, to defend this metropolis from any threatened attack.

Frequent military parades of the various uniform infantry and artillery regiments take place in the city and its environs; and the officers and soldiers appear to be expert and well disciplined. Encampments are made in the summer season, and the regular duty of a soldier strictly enforced, to their manifest improvement in military tactics.

The national government has not been unmindful of fortifying and improving, in the most approved manner, the defences of this important city and harbour; and during the last 20 or 30 years, increased labour and enormous expense have been, and still continue to be.

bestowed upon this important subject. Millions of dollars have been spent, and will yet be required, before the contemplated line of outworks can be fully completed; but sufficient has been effected to render the port safe from sudden attack, by sea or land.

The principal defence consists in the strong works at the Narrows, at the entrance of the harbour. On the right, this passage is defended by Fort Hamilton and Fort La Fayette. Fort Hamilton, so called in honour of the hero of that name, is situated on Long Island height, and is a very complete and beautiful work, and extremely well calculated for the object to be accomplished. A quadrilateral figure, two longer sides parallel and two sides subcentrarily situated, will give an idea of the body of the fort; the whole of which, with the exception of the longest side in full view from the water, is surrounded by a deep ditch coverface and glacis, extremely well protected by casemates and casemated caponnières; and the approaches to the fort all taken in flank and reverse by Fort La Fayette and a redoubt three hundred yards in advance. This fort has under its protection Fort La Fayette, so called in testimony of gratitude to the highly esteemed La Fayette, who fought in the great struggle for American freedom. Fort La Fayette stands on Hendrick's Reef, two hundred yards from the shore, shows three tiers of guns, is well provided with furnaces, and affords to the Narrows a very efficient protection.

On the opposite side, this passage is defended by Fort Tompkins and Fort Richmond. Fort Tompkins is situated on Staten Island height, in full view from the water, is nineteen hundred yards from Fort La Fayette, and has under its protection many sea-coast batteries, among which is the permanent battery on the beach called Fort Richmond. These works and those on the opposite shore leave no doubt as to the defence of the Narrows.

To protect the inner harbour, there are Forts Columbus and Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, and the works on Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands, which are important stations of defence, and unitedly mount several

hundred cannon of the largest calibre. No vessel can pass up the channel without being raked by these forts; and immediately behind the islands on which they stand, oyster-beds and mud-flats, running close in to the shore, prevent the approach of any maritime force.

Vast stores of ordinance and ammunition of every description are deposited in the public stores and arsenals.

Castle Williams is a circular stone battery, 600 feet in circumference, with three tiers of heavy guns, rising 60 feet above the level of the water, and standing on the extreme north-west point of Governor's Island, and completely commanding the entrance of the Hudson and East rivers. On the top is a bomb-proof terrace, with 26 fifty-pound Columbiads. The walls are 10 feet thick; and in the castle are barracks and magazines, and two curious geometrical stone staircases leading from the lower tier to the terrace.

Fort Columbus, also on Governor's Island, is a strong work, built in a star-shaped form, consisting of several bastions and a ravelin, with a covered way leading to Castle Williams. There is a battery near the water, on the south-west side, commanding Buttermilk Channel: and in the principal fort are bomb-proof magazines, and furnaces for heating balls. On the island are barracks for several hundred soldiers.

Projected Defence of the City.—The object of the projected works for the defence of the vicinity of New-York is, to cover the city against an attack by land or sea, to protect its numerous shipping, to prevent as much as possible the blockade of the port, and to cover the interior communication by the Rariton with the Delaware. The fortifications on Throgg's Neck and Wilkinson's Point on the East River, besides others at Hurl-Gate and various other points, will effectually protect the city from that direction. Additional works also on the east bank and middle ground, also on Sandy Hook, will completely protect the lower harbour, and compel an enemy appearing on this quarter to land upon a dangerous coast near thirty miles from the city, or to enforce a blockade by riding on the open sea, with a dan-

gerous coast on either hand. The islands in the vicinity of the city contain many permanent works, (besides Castle Clinton, which has been ceded by the United States to the Corporation of the city,) and are maintained and defended as the last barrier, and as affording convenient places of deposit for stores and munitions of all kinds, as a rendezvous for recruits, and as good positions for military hospitals.

The total cost of all the military works projected by the United States' Board of Engineers for the defence of this city and harbour, is estimated at \$5,201,834 28.

Bookselling Trade.

The number of booksellers and stationers in this city, both wholesale and retail, may be estimated at 100; and the quantity of books disposed of annually is quite considerable. There are also several places where books are sold at auction in the evening. The most conspicuous corners are decorated with book-stalls.

Publishing of books, both original and imported, is carried on to considerable extent; and the offices of the American Bible Society and of the American Tract Society exhibit the various operations on a large scale.

All the most popular and valuable books that emanate from the English press are reprinted in this city, or in Philadelphia and Boston, at the most moderate prices, and with great expedition. Two or three days only have been employed in printing a Waverley novel, on its first receipt from England; and in a few hours after publication, the edition is extensively diffused, by means of steamboats and rapid conveyances, to very distant parts of the United States. To Detroit, in Michigan Territory, the trip has been made in 5 days' travelling,—a distance of 800 miles!—and the same, or even greater speed has been known in communicating with southern and eastern ports on the Atlantic coast.

Original American works are now almost daily seen in every department of literature and science; and the popular writings of Irving, Cooper, Sedgwick, and others, that were originally published in this city, have

yielded to the authors not only great celebrity and liberal remuneration, but established in our country a self-respect for our own literature and native talent, that was highly necessary and entirely wanting a few years previous; and has, moreover, raised the character of American literature in Europe.

The paucity of periodical works in this city is a matter of astonishment, when we consider the great number of them, and their success in other cities. The *North American Review*, published at Boston, sustains the most exalted rank of any periodical work in the United States; and has done more to enlighten the public mind, at home and abroad, relative to American history, politics, and literature, than any other work ever published in America.

The *Medical Repository*, a quarterly publication, was established in 1797, by Drs. Mitchell and Miller, and continued until 1825, when it gave way to the present

New-York Medical and Physical Journal, which is ably conducted by Drs. Beck, Peixotte, and Bell. It is published quarterly, at \$4 per annum, and has attained to the 19th number. It contains original and selected articles of interest and importance to the profession, reviews of new medical works, and copious selections of medical and surgical information.

The *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* were formerly republished in this city, but have been sold and transferred to Boston. *Blackwood's Magazine* was also attempted, but soon discontinued.

Most of the periodical works attempted in this city have proved abortive in a few years. The population is so nearly commercial, that the largest portion of the public attention is monopolized by the newspapers of the day. Their cheapness, and the variety and excellence of their editorial columns and selections, certainly constitute the strongest attractions for the public taste.

Every hotel, tavern, and restaurateur has a reading-room, where a variety of papers are taken in; and almost every private family receives one or more of the daily papers. With this universal diffusion of political and miscellaneous intelligence is connected a corres-

pounding sensibility of the public mind upon all topics of general interest to the community, that causes public opinion to be obeyed and respected, as well as courted, for its friendly influence and moral strength.

Several houses of respectability are now established in this city for the importation of books in foreign languages, from England, France, and Germany, viz.—G. and C. Carvill, in Broadway, corner of Pine-street; Behr and Kahl, in Broadway; Mondia, in William-street; Berard and Mondon, in Maiden-Lane.

The present Custom-House duty on English books printed since 1776, is 26 cents per pound weight if in sheets, or 30 cents if bound. On all books in the French, Spanish, or other European languages, the duty is only 6 cents per volume, without regard to size or price. All books printed previous to 1776, are allowed to be imported duty free.

Books are printed and embellished here in a style equal to that of any nation in Europe, England excepted: and authors of celebrity are liberally rewarded for their writings.

Our bookstores are well supplied with a constant succession of new as well as standard works; and are the most agreeable lounging places for strangers. Books which have become a luxury in England, from the enormous price demanded, are here, from a more economical style of publication, sold at a very moderate price; and the government exempts from duty all imported rags, which, with the absence of all taxes or duties on paper manufactured in the United States, has tended to encourage the publication and use of books freely by all classes of people.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

In the plan of the city, the following reservations of land have been made for purposes of health and public recreation.

The *Battery*, on the south western extremity of the island, containing about 11 acres.

The *Park* and grounds surrounding the City Hall.

The Bowling Green, Hudson Square, and Washington Square.

The foregoing, together with the private ground and areas surrounding Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, Columbia College and the New-York Hospital, and several other lots and squares, not yet filled up with buildings, in various parts of the city, constitutes the only space now freed from the encroachments of streets and buildings, and the aggregate may be estimated at 50 acres; the squares reserved in the plan of the commissioners, are not taken into view, as their fate appears yet unsettled. By a recent decision the great parade ground is to be given up.

This may appear much too small an allowance of open ground for a populous city, like this metropolis; but the same reasons that have caused such a considerable portion of this city to be protruded into the harbour, have ever prevented any generous allotment of the public lands for the sake of promoting the beauty of the city, and the health of its inhabitants; viz. the alleged value of the ground, and the natural limits of the island being too small. However, the want of more open ground is in some measure obviated by the noble harbour and rivers almost environing the city, and by the width and airiness of the more modern streets, and the constant aim at improvement in widening the oldest portion of the town. There are several expansions of streets that are incorrectly called squares, such as Hanover Square, Franklin Square, Chatham Square: this appellation becomes ludicrous, when, by looking on the map, these *squares* are found to be *triangles*.

By crossing any of the ferries, leading to the opposite shores of New-Jersey, or Long Island, the citizen can in a few minutes exchange the city atmosphere for one of entire purity and health, and be at once amid groves, and shady retreats, or mount elevated hills and precipices, yet wild and uncultivated as they were first created; or, by an excursion on board one of the numerous and cheap steamboats, that ply in various directions, can in a short time inhale the breeze from the ocean, or the fragrant highlands on the Hudson river. With such

alleviations and enjoyments during the hot season, a residence in New-York, is, on the whole, rendered highly agreeable.

The Battery Walk. This is the most delightful promenade in the city. It is an open space on the southwest point of the island, to which every one has access. The view from this spot embraces the whole of the bay, with the numerous vessels riding at anchor, or in full sail to and from the narrows; the islands and fortifications, and the enchanting and fertile shores of Jersey, and Nassau Island. It is the most healthy walk that can be imagined. The intense heat of the sun in summer, which compels most people to keep within doors, is here greatly moderated, and even rendered tolerable, by the fresh sea breezes, which almost constantly blow upon this favourite spot, to regale and invigorate its visitors. To such as wish to enjoy the shade, the wide spreading foliage of the trees, immediately adjoining, affords a cool and refreshing retreat. On the national anniversary, the citizens resort here in great numbers, to regale themselves in booths erected for the purpose, and the military parades, which have been frequent here, tend greatly to enliven the scene.

Originally this point of land was fortified by the Dutch, who threw up embankments, upon which they placed some pieces of cannon. "In process of time it came to be pleasantly overrun by a verdant carpet of grass and clover, and their high embankments overshadowed by wide spreading sycamores, among whose foliage the little birds sported about, rejoicing the ear with their melodious notes. The old burghers would repair of an afternoon to smoke their pipes under the shade of their branches, contemplating the golden sun, as he gradually sunk in the west, an emblem of that tranquil end toward which themselves were hastening; while the young men and the damsels of the town would take many a moonlight stroll among these favourite haunts, watching the chaste Cynthia tremble along the calm bosom of the bay, or light up the white sail of some gliding bark, and interchanging the honest vows of constant affection. Such

was the origin of that renowned walk, *the battery*, which though ostensibly devoted to the purposes of war, has ever been consecrated to the sweet delights of peace. The favourite walk of declining age; the healthful resort of the feeble invalid; the Sunday refreshment of the dusty tradesman; the scene of many a boyish gambol; the rendezvous of many a tender assignation; the comfort of the citizen; the ornament of New-York, and the pride of the lovely island of Mannahatta.*

The limits have recently been extended out, and filled in, on a line with Washington-street, and curved round to South street; numerous trees planted; a paved walk made round the exterior side, and the front built up with solid masonry, surmounted by stone posts connected with an open railing; and a reef of rocks thrown in the water at front, to guard the wall from the effects of tempests; a costly iron railing and gateways, have also been added on the interior front, towards State-street and Whitehall; and the battery has been laid out in the handsomest manner, with gravel walks, and rows of seats at intervals. The entire expense, within ten years, has been about \$150,000. Originally the southern extremity of the island was a bristling mass of rocks; but, at great expense, this appearance has long since vanished, and it is now placed on a permanent and respectable footing, in its aspect, that does honour to the city, and strikes the eye of strangers with admiration and pleasure.

Bowling Green. This is a circular enclosed piece of ground at the bottom of Broadway, near the Battery Walk. Formerly it was a place of amusement for the citizens, who used to play here at ball, quoits, and other diversions. These, however, have been prohibited by an act of the Corporation, which extends also to the Battery Walk and Park. Previous to the revolution, a gilt statue of George III. stood on a pedestal in the centre of the Bowling Green. On the commencement of hostilities, this statue, being of lead, was melted down, converted into balls, and used in the cause of liberty against the soldiers of that monarch.

* Knickerbocker.

The Park. This is a very elegant, pleasant, and fashionable resort. Its extent is about 11 acres, and its situation, in the middle of the city, on the right hand as we ascend Broadway, renders it easy of access. Rows of trees are planted round, and on many places of the park, which is interspersed with walks, that afford a cool and agreeable shade from the heat. The whole is enclosed with a handsome iron railing, in which there are a number of gates through which access may be had at all hours. The City Hall greatly enhances the beauty of the place, and as it is in contemplation to remove the Jail and Bridewell, which at present occupy a considerable part of the grounds, to some other quarter, these improvements will greatly add to the attractions of a spot already so highly and deservedly prized by the citizens.

Hudson Square. This square now constitutes the fairest interior portion of this city; and we are indebted to the wisdom and liberality of the vestry and corporation of Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's Churches, for this ornament. The regularity of the elegant mansions surrounding it, together with the choice trees and shrubbery, and the costly and much admired metropolitan church of St. John's, with its lofty and beautiful spire, places this square at once as the most desirable residence, and the most judiciously embellished spot contained in the city.

It is not open to the public at large, at present; it has recently, at the expense of the surrounding proprietors, been enclosed with an iron railing, combined with granite pillars.

Washington Square. Another great and most effective ornament to our city, has recently been formed by laying out this open ground, on the site of the old Potters field, or city burial place; there have already been erected around it, many handsome private dwellings, and this vicinity has likewise become a most fashionable residence, although somewhat remote at present from the centre of business. One third of the ground composing this square, was purchased for \$80,000; making a gross value of \$240,000 devoted to the im-

provement of this quarter of the city. The square contains 9 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches, and 141 square feet.

As to the other squares that are laid out on the plan of the island, it is yet undecided if they are so to remain, as the owners have never been paid for the ground, and its value has risen rapidly within a few years; which causes sincere regret that the wise suggestions of the Commissioners, Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford, who were appointed under the act of 1807 for laying out the island, were not listened to at an earlier season; but it is not yet too late to adopt some of them, although the expense has been much enhanced.

A public walk should be reserved near Fort Gansevoort, on the banks of the Hudson, and another at Corlaers Hook.

Museums.

Scudder's Museum, in the New-York Institution, occupies an extensive suit of rooms in the west wing, facing Broadway, and contains an immense collection of rare and valuable articles of every description. The specimens in Natural History are extremely well preserved, and are all in glass cases: there is also, in the fourth story, a Cosmorama of views of the most remarkable places and objects in the world. It is 100 feet in length. The proprietor has his rent free, by the liberality of the corporation. The admirer of nature will, in this Museum, which is not inferior to any in the United States, have ample satisfaction in spending his leisure hours in the examination of the vast variety of articles here assembled. The charms of music, and of other extraneous exhibitions, are frequently called in to add to the variety of the entertainment. The price of admittance is 25 cents; children 12½ cents; yearly tickets \$5, family tickets \$10.

Peale's Museum is in Broadway, opposite the City Hall. This new and beautiful Museum was commenced on the 26th October, 1825, and has met with great success. It occupies the rooms in the second, third, and fourth stories, and has a terraced roof, commanding a capital

view of the Park, and all the neighbouring streets, together with the city and harbour. It contains an extensive collection of objects in Natural History, and other curiosities, also a series of portraits of well known American characters. There is a commodious lecture room, where there are frequent exhibitions of popular and striking experiments, accompanied with short and amusing explanations; also chemical, philosophical, and magic lantern exhibitions, to all which the visitors of the Museum have free access. The proprietor is indefatigable in his attempts to please, and procure constant sources of amusement to strangers and citizens. Admittance 25 cents.

There are various transient exhibitions that are more or less interesting, also constantly taking place in this city, such as rare living animals, &c.; but there is no regular menagerie.

Law Institute and Law Lectures.

The Gentlemen of the Bar have formed a society called the *New-York Law Institute*, with a view to "advance the jurisprudence of the state, to promote an efficient administration of justice, and to regulate the practice of the profession, on principles beneficial to their fellow-citizens, and honourable to themselves." As a foundation to begin their operations, an extensive and valuable Law Library is to be procured, and deposited in a room, devoted to that object in the City Hall. Law Lectures are to be delivered at stated periods. There are standing Committees on the Library, Jurisprudence, and Censorship. All Counsellors, Solicitors, and Attorneys of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery in this state, are eligible to the society, by the ballots of three-fourths of the members, present at two successive meetings. James Kent (former Chancellor of this state) is President; and Smith Thompson, (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,) Peter A. Jay, and Beverly Robinson, Vice-Presidents.

New Law Court.

To obviate the alleged delays of law and justice in this city, owing to a multiplicity of business in the inferior courts, the Legislature in the winter of 1828, constituted a new Court called the Superior Court for the city and county of New-York, with powers adapted especially to the wants of the city, and intended to relieve the pressure of business from other Courts. It remains to have its efficacy tested by experience.

PRISONS.

There are five places of confinement in New-York city; four for felons and one for debtors. These are

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. State Prison, | 4. Bridewell, |
| 2. Penitentiary, | 5. Jail. |
| 3. House of Refuge, | |

State Prison. This is an extensive, convenient, and strongly built structure of the Doric order, situated at Greenwich, about a mile and a half from the City Hall, and occupying one of the most healthy and pleasant spots on the banks of the Hudson. It is constructed of free-stone, the windows being grated with iron for security. It is two stories high, of 15 feet each, besides the basement, and has a slated roof.—Rising from the centre there is a neat cupola, in which a bell is hung. The centre of the principal front, towards Washington-street, is projected and surmounted by a pediment, as is also the west front. The whole front measures 204 feet in length, and there are four wings which extend backwards towards the river. The buildings and yards cover 4 acres of ground, the whole is enclosed by a stone wall of 23 feet high on the side of the river, and 14 feet in the front.

There are 54 rooms for prisoners, 12 feet by 18, each of them large enough to accommodate 8 persons. The centre of the building is appropriated to the use of the Inspectors, Agents, Keeper, and Assistants. In the North wing is a chapel fitted up with galleries. In the South wing is the dining hall, over which is a large

apartment allotted to prisoners who work at shoemaking. On the second floor of the North West wing there is an hospital, and on the ground floors of the first South and North wings there are two kitchens for the use of the prisoners.

Adjoining the end of each wing, there is a building of stone, two stories high, containing 7 cells on the upper floor for solitary confinement. They measure 8 feet long, 6 wide, and 14 high, and the windows are 8 feet from the floor.

In the yards are the different workshops of the prisoners. These are constructed of brick; are spacious, airy, and well adapted to the purpose. Here all the prisoners, except shoemakers, the sick, the females, who are kept by themselves, and a few men who are selected as assistants, are employed during the day in their different occupations. The whole prison is abundantly supplied with water, and there is a bath for the use of the prisoners during the hot season.—There is also a kitchen garden inside the walls, which produces medicinal herbs and vegetables in great abundance; besides store houses, saw pit, cellar, ice house, smoke house, fire engine house, pumps, and a number of convenient places for storing fuel and other essential purposes.

No convict whose sentence is below three years imprisonment is admitted into this prison. On entrance, a prisoner is immediately stripped, washed, and cleaned, and then dressed in a new shirt, trowsers, shoes and stockings. After a description of his person, &c. is entered in the prison book, he is immediately put to work, and kept at hard labour agreeably to his sentence. A chaplain voluntarily officiates twice every Sunday, and also visits the Alms House, Penitentiary, Bridewell, and House of Refuge.

The old *State Prison* was sold by the state to the corporation, for \$100,000; and will be evacuated soon as the new one is finished, and will then be converted to other purposes, viz. a Debtors' Prison, Bridewell, Court Rooms, &c. It is impossible to compress within our limits the details of the prison laws and discipline: for

information on this head, reference must be made to numerous books, pamphlets, and documents.

The New State Prison. This great building is now erecting on the immediate banks of the Hudson river, about 30 miles north of the city, in the town of Sing Sing, or Mount Pleasant. The foundation of the prison itself is an immense marble quarry, which furnishes the materials for the building, and employment for the convicts, who are wholly employed in erecting it. Solitary confinement is here to be the principal means of reformation, and 800 or 1000 cells will be contained within its gloomy walls.

The Penitentiary.

This building stands in the rear of the Alms-house at Bellevue, and within the same enclosure. Like the Alms-house, it is a plain stone structure with slated roof. There is a pediment in front, rising no higher than the building, which is three stories in height. It measures 150 feet in length, and 50 in width. At the main entrance, which is on the ground story, there is a large hall, $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18, in which there are two apartments allotted to the keeper. There are two doors in the back part of this hall, which lead to the prisoners. A wall running across the building, forms a division between the males, who have each a gallery or hall for exercise in front of their apartments, 36 feet by 8. There are 4 rooms for men and 4 for women, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$, the windows of which are towards the front, and properly secured. Behind the women's gallery there is a kitchen, 38 feet by 22, and a larder and store room; and behind the men's there is a mess-room 38 feet by 22, a cleaning room and a bath. A staircase in the centre, leads to the second and third stories, which are laid out on the same plan as the first. Besides the front entrance, there are two doors at each end of the building, through which there is access to the halls of the felons, the kitchen, and other apartments.

This building was reared at the time the Alms-house was constructed, and opened 18th May, 1826: and en-

joys all the advantages of situation and free circulation of air peculiar to this delightful spot. By the Act of the Legislature passed 15th April, 1814, it is enacted, "that one of the buildings now erected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, at Bellevue, in the 10th Ward of the same city, by the name of 'The Penitentiary of the city of New-York,' for the confinement and safe-keeping of all persons convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, and sentenced to confinement therein by the general sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New-York, or any court of Oyer and Terminer there; and also of all persons committed thereto by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or the special justices for preserving the peace in the said city for the time being, or any two of them." By the same Act, the Mayor, &c. may "commit any person who may be deemed and adjudged a disorderly person within the meaning of the Act, entitled, 'An Act for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons,' to the above-mentioned Penitentiary, to be kept at hard labour, or any work or employment therein, for any period not exceeding 6 months."

It is also declared lawful, in the Mayor, Recorder, and Council, to employ at labour on *public works*, such convicts as are sentenced to be imprisoned in the city and county, for offences under the degree which subjects to confinement in the State Prison. At the present time, there are near 400 convicts in the Penitentiary, 236 of whom are men, and 143 women. Of the former, a considerable proportion are employed in improving the roads, and some in the garden and house work, and at various mechanical arts, and the women in making and mending clothes for the prisoners, and in slop work.

The management of the Penitentiary is entirely under the charge of the commissioners appointed to conduct the affairs of the Alms-house, and the superintendent, and other officers of the one, officiates in the other, under similar rules and regulations.

Tread Mill.

This new method of employing and punishing criminals, which was introduced here in 1822, has been found highly salutary in its operation, as affording an irksome employment, and one which deters them from committing future crimes, and incurring this dreaded mode of punishment. The machine is contained in a two story stone house, 60 feet in length; which is divided into 2 parts, one containing the wheel and apparatus, and the other, the machinery of the mill, or whatever else is intended to be operated upon.

The wheel is similar to a common water wheel, and about 25 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter. On the external part of this wheel, on a level with the axle, the prisoners are obliged to tread, moving up together as the wheel goes round, and at the same time edging off gradually to one end, and every minute or two, at the tinkling of a little bell, one steps off and sits still a few minutes, and at the other end another one gets on; and in this manner is the operation continued incessantly for several hours, until it becomes excessively laborious to them. The power created by the revolving of the wheel, is here applied to the grinding of corn, or grain, for the supply of coarse food to the establishment. When in operation, each person on it will have to ascend equal to 2500 feet in an hour. As a species of prison labour it is very simple, and requires no previous instruction; the machinery is not complicated or expensive; the whole cost of this house and its apparatus being only \$3 000.

In the Penitentiary are 60 cells, each 7 feet long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, in which the most abandoned and refractory are confined. The convicts are all uniformly, but coarsely dressed; and are under the strictest discipline of their keepers—4 in number, besides the out-door keepers having charge of those prisoners at work on the public roads.

House of Refuge, or Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents.

The building and premises appropriated to this corrective institution, are situated about two miles from the City Hall, at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Boston roads, and on the area designated in the plan of the city as the Parade ground, and at the intersection of 5th avenue and 23d-street. The high stone walls enclose a space of 320 by 300 feet, and was formerly built for and occupied as an Arsenal for the United States.

Additional buildings have been erected, consisting of a stone edifice 150 feet long and 38 wide; the lower or ground floor of which is occupied as a kitchen, dining room, washing room, store room, tailors' and shoemakers' room, and office; the floor above is occupied as a dormitory, and contains separate and comfortable sleeping rooms for each boy, on the modern plan of the Auburn and Sing-Sing State Prisons, with a shallow gallery in front of the cells, which is also used as a school room on the Lancasterian system, for 4 hours each day, and the North end of this floor is used for the Hospital. Another 2 story brick building for the females, of greater dimensions and more showy aspect, has also been erected within the walls, and is designed and used as follows: matron's room, on the right side of the entrance, and on the opposite side a neat Committee room; laundry, 3 large halls to be used as required, and the kitchen in the rear; on the 2d floor is the hospital, over the kitchen, and a suit of dormitory cells. and 2 school rooms, similar to the other house, and fronting the south is a large and airy room for a chapel, or place of worship, containing a gallery for the boys and girls, and seats for spectators; the whole being uncommonly neat, and under the superintendence of a man and 2 women.

Workshops are placed in advance of the principal buildings, where different trades are carried on, such as plating, turning, chair making, button and brass nail making, &c. to all which visitors have free access in the morning on Wednesdays and Fridays, and also to divine service on Sunday. A handsome garden is enclosed.

and tends highly to embellish the general appearance and healthiness of the place.

The Legislature have bestowed liberal grants of money, and the citizens have raised 15 to 20 thousand dollars in aid of the noble objects embraced in this institution.

The entire number received since the commencement is 377; of whom 270 were boys, and 107 girls. The boys' department is now full, but changes are constantly occurring, as they are apprenticed out and new ones received. There is not a doubt remaining in the mind of any humane, well-informed person, of the beneficial influence of the House of Refuge in ameliorating and reforming the juvenile offender. Manufactures are carried on, but not as a source of profit, for as soon as some degree of dexterity is acquired, the boys are apprenticed out, and they are succeeded by the inexperienced; and from the work of the females, no other profit is obtained than that which is saved by the performance of domestic duties; but profit is not the most important object in view, so much as to inflict upon them a suitable punishment for their offences, and to effect that moral reformation, which will restore them to the world as enlightened and regenerated members of society. The health of the inmates is so much an object of attention, that but a single death has occurred among them since the establishment commenced. Boys that evince uncommon improvement in moral character and behaviour, are promoted to the *class of honour*, which forms the only night guard.

Expensive and enticing amusements, are known to be the most general origin of youthful crime; to gratify this desire, small thefts are committed, and money stole, which, from time to time, increases in amount, and leads the victim on to destruction.

The House of Refuge combines together the advantages of a prison, a manufactory, and a school upon the Lancaster plan. The object is to receive such young persons who (from a vicious education, the abandonment of their parents, or evil example) are arraigned before our criminal courts for breaches of the laws; or from a

life of street begging, and other vagabond habits that come under the vagrant act. They are put to labour at simple mechanic arts, such as will hereafter secure them a living; their minds are expanded by the principles of a virtuous education; and when the managers are satisfied that they are fit to return to society, they apprentice them to trades, to husbandry, or to the sea faring life. By this means, many children have already been rescued from depravity and crime, and restored to character and independence. Obstinate and unruly children may also be sent here by their parents or guardians, on proper application to the civil authorities.

The board of managers consists of practical men, who are acquainted (from their official stations,) with the extent of juvenile depravity and delinquency, and the necessity of applying a remedy. Among them are the former Mayors, the District Attorney, the late Recorder, the Judge of the Common Pleas, several Aldermen, the Commissioners of the Alms-house, the Superintendant of the Penitentiary, and others. A superintendant has the immediate charge of the institution, manages it with a truly paternal care, and an ability united with great zeal. Its usefulness has been so conclusively proved, that it could not now be dispensed with; and it has been imitated in other cities.

Strangers are readily admitted, and feel well rewarded for their trouble, by the appearance of order, neatness, and good government that pervades every part. The Broadway coach will take passengers for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, to within a short distance of the place, which is distant about two miles from the City Hall. The number of inmates here at present are 161; of which 130 are boys, and 31 girls.

Bridewell.

This building stands in the park, on the west side of the City Hall. It is a small structure of gray stone, two stories high, besides the basement. There is a pediment in the front and in the rear, which are carried a story higher than the rest of the building. The centre

apartments are allotted to the use of the keeper and his deputies. On the first floor, on the right, there is an apartment called the *Long Room*, occupied entirely by females, in which there is a division to separate the whites from the people of colour. On the left of the same floor, there is a similar apartment for males, who are all whites. On the second floor there are two wards, the one called the *Upper Hall*, and the other the *Chain Room*, in which men are kept, and the whites separated from the blacks, as in the female apartment. The *Upper Hall* is appropriated to the higher class of convicts; and the large room, on the left of the first floor, to those committed for trial at the sessions. In the basement story, there is an hospital for the sick, which is well aired; and cells for confining the refractory; but these are seldom used. Except when under sentence of death, no fetters are applied, and even then a light iron is only fastened to one leg of the prisoner.

Here, as in the Penitentiary, the prisoners pick oakum, or are employed on public works, at the discretion of the Mayor, &c. The allowance of victuals to each prisoner daily is half a pound of beef, half a pound of bread, and as much Indian meal porridge and potatoes as they can consume. Along with the porridge, they receive a portion of molasses, and every other day a dish of soup, in which the beef has been boiled. During cold weather, they are abundantly supplied with fuel. The convicts are closely confined, no person being allowed to have access to them except the keeper or his assistants. Persons for trial may be seen, and the place visited, every day at 8 in the morning, at 1 o'clock, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the evening.

At the present time, there are about 120 prisoners remaining in Bridewell. Notwithstanding the building of the Penitentiary, the Bridewell is too small to contain the number of persons sent thither. Within these few years, the sessions used to be held quarterly, when the number for trial did not exceed 100. Now, they are held on the first Monday of every month, and the prisoners arraigned are about 170, on an average. Frequently 200 are tried. This increase of culprits has

pointed out the necessity of erecting another place of confinement, which it is in contemplation to build in a more eligible situation, and to clear away the present Bridewell altogether. Meanwhile, by the act of the legislature, of 15th April, 1814, regulating the new Penitentiary, it is enacted, "that the part of the Bridewell of the city of New-York, which is now established and used as the jail of the said city, for the confinement and safe keeping of all persons charged with, or convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, except persons sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, shall, after the above-mentioned building at Bellevue becomes the Penitentiary of the said city as aforesaid, continue to be the jail of the said city, for the confinement and safe keeping of such persons as shall be specially committed thereto, or sentenced to confinement therein, and especially of all persons committed to prison in the said city for offences against the United States."

The direction of the city Bridewell is under the control of the Commissioners of the Alms-House and Penitentiary. There is a principal keeper, whom they appoint, with an annual salary of 600 dollars, besides perquisites, which consist of six shillings for the discharge of every prisoner; two deputies, who receive 400 dollars each annually; and a physician, who also attends the Jail, and for both services is paid 400 dollars a year. Considering the crowded state of this abode of wretchedness, it is clean and healthy. This, in a great measure, is owing to the prisoners' being compelled to wash their apartments out regularly and frequently.

Jail, or Debtors' Prison.

The Jail for the confinement of debtors stands in the Park, on the east side of the City Hall, nearly adjoining to Chatham-street. It is a small stone building, nearly square, three stories in height, with a belfry rising from the centre. The entrance is on the south side of the building. The front part of the first story has an outer and inner lobby, from which a staircase ascends to the

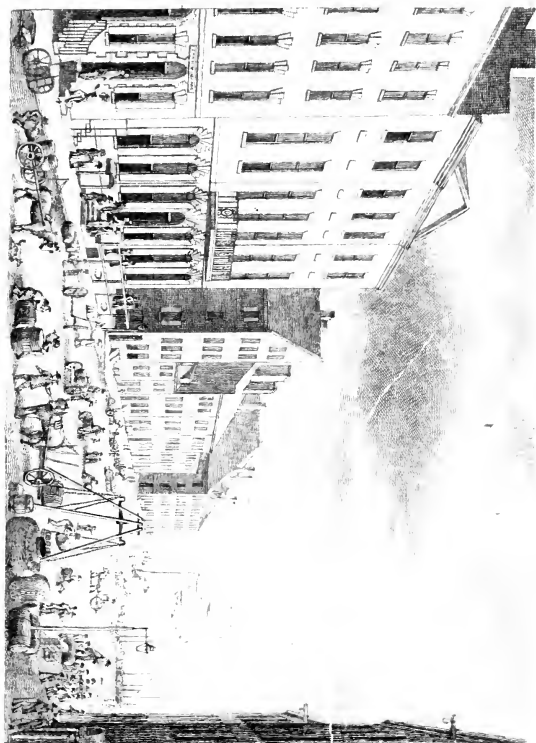
top of the building. The apartments on both sides of the lobbies are appropriated to the use of the jailor and his family, and turnkeys. On the first floor there is a long gallery, on each side of which there are three wards for prisoners. The second floor is constructed in the same manner, excepting that the greater part of the one side of the gallery is fitted up as a chapel, in which prayers are read every Thursday. The prison is open from 6 o'clock in the morning till sunset, during which there is constant access to the place.

There is no settled allowance in this Jail for the prisoners, nor have they even bedding. But the *Humane Society* has benevolently stepped forward to their relief, and allows each poor prisoner half a pound of meat, 3 pints of soup, 2 potatoes, and an Indian corn meal dumpling, every 24 hours. During winter, they frequently receive donations of firewood, and make up any deficiency among themselves. The health of the prisoners is greatly promoted by their having permission to walk on the roof of the building at all seasonable hours. The use of spirituous liquors is prohibited by the legislature in all the prisons of the state. There are but few prisoners inside the walls: outside, and within the limits, there are between 3 and 400.

The limits of the city Jail extend to the whole city and island south of Love Lane. Permission to reside in the limits may be obtained for 50 cents, and finding proper security to the satisfaction of the Jailor; but this is only granted after judgment has been obtained. Persons arrested for debt previous to judgment, secure their liberty by finding bail for their appearance. The High Sheriff is Jailor by virtue of his office. He is also the public executioner.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM.

Sales at auction, or public vendue, have been carried on in this city from a short time after its settlement to the present day, as may be seen by referring to 1704 and other years, in the chronological part of this work; by which it will be perceived, that even in that remote



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period of our history, it was complained of as an evil, but no remedy was applied. The first sales mentioned were in 1676.

Auctioneers are appointed by the Senate of this state, on the nomination of the Governor. There are forty-six in this city; but the principal portion of the whole business is transacted by eight or ten houses, as appears from the following list of auctioneers, with the duties paid by each to the state for the year ending March 31st, 1828.—

Haggerty and Austen,	\$72,322 00
John Hone and Sons,	60,571 48
T. Pearsall,	45,421 68
R. Lawrence,	31,131 66
A. G. Thompson,	15,636 62
W. Timpson,	11,705 48
Mills and Minton,	10,179 92
M. Hoffman,	7,625 21
A. S. Glass,	7,109 28
	<hr/>
	\$261,703 53
From thirty-seven others,	36,586 12
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$298,289 65</u>

All goods, wares, and merchandise, and every other species of personal property, which shall at any time be exposed to sale by public auction in this state, is liable to pay the following duties, viz.—All wines or ardent spirits, foreign or domestic, at the rate of 2 per cent.; teas, and all goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 1 per cent.; European and all other goods, 1½ per cent.—calculated on the sums for which the goods are struck off.

No auction duties are payable upon ships and vessels, utensils of husbandry, horses, or cattle of any description, nor on any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this state, except distilled spirits, nor on all fabrics of cotton, wool, hemp, and flax, manufactured within the jurisdiction of the United States,

nor if the articles sold belong to the United States or to this state, nor if they are sold under any judgment or decree of any court of law or equity, or under a seizure by any public officer for or on account of any forfeiture or penalty, or under a distress for rent, nor if the articles belong to the estate of a deceased person, and are sold by his executors or administrators, or any other person duly authorized by a surrogate, nor if they shall be the effects of a bankrupt or insolvent and are sold by his assignees, nor if the goods are damaged at sea, and sold within twenty days after they shall have been landed.

Auctioneers are required to give bonds for \$5,000 for a faithful performance of the duties of their office;—said bond to be approved by the Mayor. Selling goods without license subjects to a fine of \$500, and 3 months' imprisonment. Auctioneers can have but one house or store to sell at, to be designated in writing. No auctioneer can demand or receive a higher compensation for his services than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of any sales, public or private, made by him, unless by virtue of a previous agreement in writing made between him and the owner of the goods sold, under a penalty of \$250 for each offence.

Quarterly accounts of sales are made out, dated on the first days of April, July, October, and January, stating the day and amount of each sale, public or private; and said account must be exhibited within twenty days thereafter to the Mayor or Recorder under oath; and within ten days thereafter, they are required to pay into such bank in the city of New-York as may be designated by the Comptroller,* the duties accrued on said sales, together with the additional sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole amount of such duties: penalty for neglect \$750.

All sales of goods by auction to be made in the day time, except books or prints, or goods sold in the original package, as imported, according to a printed catalogue, of which samples shall have been opened and

* The Manhattan Bank.

exposed to public inspection at least one day previous to the sale.

The largest portion of the auction tax laid by the state is derived from the sales of dry goods of English and French manufacture, and the next largest from teas and silks from China, then sugars, groceries, and ardent spirits.

On a fair average of the entire sales, it is presumed the duties would amount to *one and a half per cent.*; and from the gross amount of the duties for the past year, viz. \$298,289 65, the entire value of the goods disposed of at auction in this city in one year must have amounted to about *twenty millions of dollars.*

Formerly, the auction tax was solely devoted to the support of foreign poor arriving in this city; and it had increased from \$2,593, in 1798, when the tax commenced, to \$72,716, in 1816, when it was all withdrawn from this city, and devoted and pledged to pay the interest of the Canal Fund, except a sum given yearly to the Hospital and Asylum.

From the data afforded by the goods and merchandise disposed of by auction in this city, and from other documents, an approximation might be made towards forming an estimate of the entire value of all merchandise annually transferred from first hands, whether by vessels from foreign ports or coastwise; and this might with safety be put down at one hundred millions of dollars.

THE LOTTERY SYSTEM.

According to the new constitution of this state, as adopted in 1821, no new lotteries are to be granted after the previous ones are fulfilled; but there are lotteries enough still undrawn to continue the business a great number of years.

Lottery dealers are licensed by the Mayor; and have to pay for the same \$250 per year, which is appropriated to the Orphan Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. By the new combination system of drawing lotteries, by which the whole scheme is decided and

the fate of each ticket ascertained in a few minutes, great facilities are acquired by managers in getting up lotteries and disposing of the tickets; and accordingly there is a lottery drawn once in two or three weeks. During the year, from 23d May, 1827, to 23d April, 1828, there were eighteen lotteries drawn in this city, of which one had 34,220 tickets at \$5, one 34,220 tickets at \$4, three had 24,000 tickets at \$4, two 24,000 tickets at \$5, one 24,000 tickets at \$7, one 14,000 tickets at \$16, one 14,000 tickets at \$12, one 14,000 tickets at \$10, three 14,000 tickets at \$8, one 14,000 tickets at \$5, and three of 14,000 tickets at \$4, all at the original or scheme price; the aggregate number of tickets amount to *three hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and forty*, and the amount of the whole at scheme price to *two millions one hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars*; but as they are always advanced by the trade one-fourth or one-fifth, the amount of the tickets when retailed to individuals would be *two millions five hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars*!

As it is contrary to law to sell any tickets in foreign lotteries, or those not authorized by this state, it is presumed that the foregoing is an accurate estimate of the lottery business done in this state only; of which the largest portion is doled out to this city, and to the numerous strangers visiting it. Every other state also has its own lotteries, by which the evil is increased tenfold.

Within ten years, the number of ticket venders has multiplied to a great extent; and they display great ingenuity in their puffs, advertisements, and other expedients to extend the sale of their tickets, and in coaxing the ignorant and careless out of their hard-earned money, and to dupe the credulous purchaser; by which immense sums are yearly sported with by the American public, to the great advantage of a few cunning individuals, but at a dreadful sacrifice of the morality and resources of the people.

LIST OF STREETS IN NEW-YORK,

Alphabetically arranged, with reference to the place of Beginning and Ending on the Plan, by finding the intersecting squares on the margin.

Albany, B 1	Broome, E 5 to B 5
Albany Basin, B 1	Burling Slip, D 2
Allen, D 4	Burrows, A 6
Amity, B 6	Burton, B 6
Amos, A 6	Canal, C 4 to A 4
Ann, C 2	Cannon, E 5
Anthony, D 3	Carlisle, B 1
Arden, B 6	Carmine, B 5 to 6
Asylum, A 7	Catharine, D 3
Attorney, E 5	Catharine Slip, D 3
Augustus, C 3	Catharine Lane, C 3
1st Avenue, D 5	Cedar, C 1 to B 2
2d Avenue, C 5	Centre, C 4
3d Avenue, C 6	Charles, A 6
4th Avenue, B 8	Chambers, C 3 to B 3
5th Avenue, B 6	Chapel, B 2 to 4
6th Avenue, B 6	Charlton, B 5 to A 5
7th Avenue, A 7	Chatham, C 2 to D 3
8th Avenue, A 8	Chatham Square, D 3
9th Avenue, A 7	Cherry, E 2 to 5
10th Avenue,	Chesnut, D 3
Avenue A, D 5	Christopher, D 6 to A 6
Avenue B, D 5	Chrystie, C 4 to 5
Avenue C, E 5	Church, B 2 to 4
Avenue D, E 5	Clarke, B 5
Bank, A 6	Clarkson, A 5
Barclay, B 2	Cliff, C 2
Barrow, A 5	Clinton, E 4 to D 5
Batavia, D 3	Coenties Slip, C 1
Bayard, C 4	Coffee-House Slip, D 1
Beach, B 4	Columbia, E 5
Beaver, C 1	Columbia Alley, C 5
Beaver Lane, B 1	Collect, C 3 to 4
Beekman, C 2	Collister, B 4
Bedford, B 5 & 6	Commerce, A 6
Benson, C 3	Corlaets, E 5 & 4
Bethune, A 6	Corporation Dock, B 2
Birmingham, D 4	Courtlandt, B 2
Cleecker, C 5	Courtlandt Alley, C 4
Bond, C 6	Cornelia, B 6
Bowery, D 3 to C 7	Crosby, C 4 to 5
Bowling Green, B 1	Cross, C 3
Bridge, C 1	Cross Alley, C 5 to 6
Broad, C 1	Delancy, D 5 to E 5
Broadway, B 1 to C 7	Depeyster, C 1

Desbrosses, B 4
 Dey, B 2
 Division, D 3 to E 4
 Dominick, B 5
 Dover, D 2
 Dowling, B 5
 Doyer, D 3
 Duane, C 3 to B 3
 Dutch, C 2
 Eden's Alley, C 2
 Eldridge, D 4 to 5
 Elizabeth, C 4 to 5
 Elm, C 3 to 5
 Essex, D 4 to 5
 Exchange Slip, C 1
 Exchange-street, C 1
 Exchange Place, C 1
 Factory, A 7
 Ferry, C 2
 First, C 5
 Fletcher, C 2
 Forsyth, D 4 to 5
 Fourth, C 6 to B 6
 Frankfort, C 2
 Franklin, B 4 to C 4
 Front, C 1 to E 4
 Fulton, C 2
 Fulton Slip, D 2
 Garden, B 1
 Gay, B 6
 Goerck, E 5
 Gold, C 2
 Gouverneur, E 4
 Gouverneur's Lane, C 1
 Grand, E 5 to B 4
 Great Kiln, A 7
 Green, B 4 to 6
 Green, C 2
 Greenwich, B 1 to A 7
 Greenwich Lane, B 7 to A 7
 Hague, D 2
 Hamersley, B 5 to A 5
 Hamilton, D 3
 Hammond, A 7 to 6
 Hancock, B 5
 Hanover Square, C 1
 Harman, D 3 to E 4
 Harrison, B 8
 Henry, D 3 to E 4
 Herring, B 6 to A 7
 Hester, C 4 to D 4
 Hoboken, A 4
 Howard, B 4 to C 4
 Horatio, A 7
 Houston, B 5

Hubert, B 4
 Hudson, B 3 to A 8
 Hudson Square, B 4
 Jacob, C 2
 James, D 3
 James Slip, D 2 & 3
 Jane, A 7
 Jay, B 3
 Jefferson, E 4
 John, C 2
 Jones, C 6
 Jones's Lane, C 1
 King, B 5 to A 5
 La Fayette Place, C 6
 Laight, B 4
 Laurens, B 4 to 6
 Lent's Basin, C 1
 Leonard, B 3
 Le Roy, A 5
 Lewis, E 5
 Liberty, B 2
 Lispenard, B 4
 Lombardy, D 3 to E 5
 Ludlow, D 4 to 5
 Lumber, B 1
 M'Dougal, B 5 to 6
 Madison, C 3 to E 5
 Maiden Lane, C 2
 Mangin, E 5
 Market, D 4 to 3
 Market Slip, D 3
 Marketfield, B 1
 Mercer, B 4 to 6
 Mill, C 1
 Minetta, B 6
 Montgomery, E 4
 Moore, C 1
 Morton, A 5
 Mott, C 3 to 5
 Mulberry, C 3 to 5
 Murray, B 3
 Nassau, C 1 to 2
 New, C 1
 New Slip, D 2
 Norfolk, D 4 to 5
 North, C 5 to E 5
 North Moore, B 4
 Oak, D 3
 Old Slip, C 1
 Oliver, D 3
 Orange, C 3 to 4
 Orchard, D 4 to 5
 Park, C 2
 Park Place, B 2
 Pearl, C 1 to 2

Peck Slip, D 2
 Pelham, D 3
 Pell, C 3
 Perry, B 7 to 6
 Pike, D 4 to 3
 Pike Slip, E 3
 Pine, B to C 2
 Pitt, E 5
 Prince, C & B 5
 Provost, B 4 to 3
 Pump, C 4
 Reason, A 6
 Rector, B 1
 Reed, C to B 3
 Renwick, B 4 to 5
 Republican Alley, C 3
 Rhinder or Centre, C 4
 Rider's Alley, C 2
 Ridge, E 4 to 5
 Rivington, D to E 5
 Robinson, B 2
 Roosevelt, C 3 to D 2
 Rose, C 3
 Rutger, D 4 to E 3
 Rutger Slip, E 3
 Seammel, E 4
 Scott, A 7
 Sheriff, E 5
 Skinner, C 2
 South, C 1 to D 2
 Spring, C 5 to A 5
 Spruce, C 2
 Stanton, C 5 to E 5

Staple, B 3
 State, B to C 1
 Stone, C 1
 St. John's, B 4
 Stuyvesant, C 7
 Suffolk, E 4 to D 5
 Sullivan, B 4 to 6
 Temple, B 1 to 2
 Thames, B 1
 Theatre Alley, C 2
 Thomas, B 3
 Thompson, B 4 to 6
 Vandam, B 5 to A 5
 Vandewater, C 2 to 3
 Varick, B 4 to 5
 Vesey, B 2
 Vestry, B 4
 Walker, B to C 4
 Wall, B to C 1
 Walnut, B 4
 Warren, B 3
 Washington, B 1 to A 7
 Water, C 1 to E 4
 Watts, B to A 4
 West, B 2 to A 6
 White, B to C 4
 Whitehall, C 1
 Whitehall Slip, C 1
 Willett, E 5
 William, C 1 to 3
 Wooster, B 4 to 6
 York, B 4

The streets of New-York, south of North-street and Greenwich Lane, including Lanes and Alleys, amount to 250. Although towards the harbour, in the 1st and 2d wards, a few of the streets are somewhat crooked and narrow, they are in general straight, regular, and spacious, particularly those recently formed. Running in parallel lines, and terminating at right angles at the corner of every street, a free circulation of air is greatly promoted; which is further increased by a gradual descent having been given to the streets, on both sides, from the centre of the city down to the Hudson and East rivers. The causeway is firm and neat, and the foot pavement, which was formerly constructed of a reddish brick, is now made of durable flat stones, from the quarries of Connecticut; the crossings from one street to

another are also generally laid with these stones. The city is well lighted with lamps: Broadway and some other streets are lighted with gas, on the most approved plan, and have fluted ornamental iron posts. A regular night-watch is also established, to give security to the inhabitants, and clear the streets of improper persons.

The pleasantest streets for the residence of private and genteel families within this city, are as follows: State-street, fronting the Battery, Bridge-street, Bowling Green, Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Courtlandt-street, Broadway from the Battery to Rector-street, and facing the Park; also north of Anthony-street, Bond-street, the streets around Hudson Square, Hudson-street, Park Place, Chambers-street, Liberty and Courtlandt streets west of Broadway, Dey-street, Vesey-street, opposite St. Paul's church-yard, Barclay-street, Murray-street, Warren-street, Bleecker-street, Prince-street, the streets around Washington Square, La Fayette Place, Broome-street, Spring-street, and Grand-street, Franklin, White, and Walker streets. Many elegant private mansions are also scattered in other parts of the city. Other streets that are more within the vortex of business are also pleasant, but are not considered quite as fashionable a quarter of the town; such are, Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Cliff-street, John-street, Cherry-street; Harman and Madison streets, as now widened, improved, and built up with neat and spacious houses, are also very convenient and respectable streets. Broadway, the Bowery, and Canal streets are all of uncommon width. That large portion of the city, lying east of the Bowery, comprises a dense population, principally inhabiting small two story wooden, or brick buildings. The streets on the west side of Broadway, are generally preferred by citizens and strangers.

South-street, in its whole extent, is exclusively occupied by the merchants owning the shipping, and by those connected with that line of business, and it forms a range of warehouses, four and five stories in height, extending from the Battery to Roosevelt-street, facing the East river. Front-street, and Water-street, together with the various slips intersecting them from South-

street, are occupied by wholesale grocers and commission merchants, iron dealers, or as warehouses for the storage of merchandise and produce of every description. Pearl-street, is the peculiar and favourite resort of wholesale dry good merchants, earthen ware dealers, &c. from Coenties Slip to Peck Slip; and in it also, are the auction stores. Sales at auction are also made in Wall-street, between Pearl and Water streets.

Wall-street commences at Broadway, and leads to South-street, and comprises the Custom House and its appendages, the principal banks, insurance offices, brokers, and Bankers; also the Merchants' Exchange, with the Post Office, and offices of several important daily papers; in short, it is the money depot of the city, and from 10 to 3 o'clock, it displays a busy scene, and gives a favourable impression of the extensive trade, wealth, and importance of New-York.

Broadway is the handsomest street, and the greatest thorough-fare in New-York. It runs in a direct line from the Battery to Tenth-street, and is three miles in length, and 80 feet in breadth. It contains the principal retail shops of jewellers and watchmakers; also the principal book stores, merchant tailors, hatters, carpet and fancy dry good stores, confectioners, hotels and boarding-houses; also four episcopal churches, and the Hospital, the Masonic Hall, two Museums, and the City Hall. It is well paved throughout, with the side walks 19 feet in width, laid with flagging stone. The perspective views in proceeding from the battery up this street towards the City Hall, are striking to the eye of a stranger; we would notice especially the view standing by St. Paul's church, and looking towards the north and north east, as presenting the finest coup d'œil in the city.

Maiden Lane, from Broadway to William-street, and William-street from Liberty to Beekman streets, and Chatham-street from the Park eastward, are principally occupied by retail dry good and fancy stores; Canal-street, west of Broadway, contains many similar shops.

There are some trades so concentrated, that they are mostly contained in one neighbourhood, such are the tanners and curriers in Ferry-street. Jacob-street. and

the vicinity ; also furriers in Water-street, cabinet and chair makers in Broad-street. Other trades and occupations are so diffused over the city, that no one particular spot could be designated as appropriated to them. Pine, Wall, and Nassau streets, contain many of the offices of law practitioners.

From the clear and well defined plan of the city, annexed to this book, it is very easy for any stranger immediately to discover any street or object that may be desired, by reference to the alphabetical "List of Streets," and the intersections of the figure and letter mentioned with it. All the streets and avenues, as laid out by the commissioners, and running at right angles, proceed in numerical order, and therefore do not require any reference.

The Environs of the City.

The peculiar situation of New-York, with reference to the surrounding country, does not require a very detailed description of the objects that may be visited, as a few hours spent in riding, will suffice to gratify the curiosity of the stranger in beholding the most frequented and interesting objects ; such are the Passaic Falls in New-Jersey ; the ride around New-York Island ; also a ride on Long Island to Bath, on the shores of the Atlantic, through the villages of Brooklyn and Flatbush. The excursions that may be made in steamboats, up the Hudson river, and through Long Island sound, are so various and extensive, that they require, and have received, a separate book of description,* that does full justice to the subject.

New-York is such an important point, that the journeys both by land and water, that may be made in radiating lines from it, in most every direction, are numerous, and the facilities, and cheapness of the different conveyances, that await the traveller, are such as to offer every inducement. For particulars as to that head, see the article *Steamboats*.

* The Northern Traveller

Passaic Falls are situated in the town of Paterson, New-Jersey, about 22 miles north-west from New-York. The town has risen rapidly in importance, from its numerous manufacturing establishments, and the valuable water power obtained from the falls; it possesses a population of about 7,000 inhabitants, that are principally connected with the various factories. The Morristown Canal runs through the town, connecting the waters of the Delaware with the Hudson, opposite New-York; but the falls constitute the greatest attraction to strangers, and are worthy of a visit and an attentive examination. By ascending the hill, south of the falls, where the road has been cut through solid rock, the falls suddenly appear in all their grandeur, pouring into a narrow and rocky chasm 70 feet in depth. Immense masses of trap rock rise perpendicular from the gulf below, and appear to enclose the water in an immense reservoir, but a rent in the rock, admits of a passage to the east, where it pursues its course over a rocky bed, until it meets the tide water, a few miles below.

The ride to Schooley's mountain mineral spring, 50 miles west from the city, leads through Newark, Morristown, and a pleasant portion of the state of New-Jersey. The water of this spring is a strong and pure chalybeate, and together with the pure mountain air, possesses great restorative powers to benefit the numerous invalids, that visit this spot in summer, from all the principal cities. The spring itself is a curiosity, issuing from a fissure of an immense rock. The summit of Schooley's mountain is 1200 feet above the ocean level.

Long Branch. This is a favourite watering place, and is much frequented by the citizens of New-York and Philadelphia; it is situated about 30 miles south from the city on the eastern shore of New-Jersey, and on the immediate bank of the Atlantic ocean, and in full view of the shipping entering and departing from this port. The bank, which is 30 or 40 feet above the water that washes its base, offers a beautiful promenade of several miles in extent, north and south; the bathing is secure, and the surf offers the finest opportunity of enjoying it in perfection. There are extensive accommoda-

tions for visitors during the summer season ; steamboats can penetrate to Shrewsbury landing, and from thence passengers are taken in stages, or wagons, to Long Branch. Sandy Hook, and the highlands of Neversink, on which are light-houses and beacons for mariners, may be visited on this trip. The height of the hills on the Neversink, is about 300 feet, and from their summit, owing to their proximity to the ocean, is the most extensive marine view on the coast, and the hills are a celebrated land mark for mariners.

Staten Island. The steamboat runs several times daily to and from Whitehall-slip to the Quarantine Ground. The views which this trip affords of the noble and expansive harbour, the various islands and forts which pass immediately before the eye of the spectator ; ships passing in various directions, and the grand panoramic view which is seen of the distant shores around, must inevitably please and delight the beholder. The refreshing coolness of the sea-breeze, and the salutary effect which is produced upon the health of those that frequent this delightful spot, must ever recommend it to the public as a place of agreeable resort in the sultry summer months. The salubrity of the spot caused the shore to be selected as a fit place for receiving invalids and sickly ships, arriving from abroad.

Landing at the quarantine dock, the pedestrian, after surmounting the gentle acclivities nearest, will arrive at the highest summit of the island, which is estimated to be 300 feet above the level of the ocean, and from this position is an extensive, rich, and variegated landscape presented to the eye.

The Light-House on Sandy-Hook can readily be seen, and in front you have the fertile fields of Long Island directly beneath the view ; and more to the north, the city extending for a long distance on the North and East Rivers, diverging from the point of the Battery ; the wharves skirting the city, surrounded with a forest of shipping ; the majestic Hudson on the extreme left, penetrating through a rich and mountainous interior, issuing forth its treasures and rich products in innumerable vessels, whose white sails contrasting with the dark blue

of the water present a lively picture of active commerce. The strong military works at the brow of the hill on the Westerly side of the Narrows or entrance of the harbour, together with the various batteries at the water's edge, constitute the bulwarks of the metropolis, and are well worthy of a minute examination by the curious visitant. The trip to and from the city by the Steamboat, is usually performed in 40 minutes ; and the distance from the point of the Battery to the Quarantine dock does not exceed 6 miles.

Hoboken and Weehawk are situated on the western side of Hudson river, opposite the northern parts of the city. From the foot of Barclay-street, which leads directly from the Park to the river, boats propelled by steam, start every half hour, and are 15 minutes in crossing the river. Ascending the sloping bank, near the river, and entering a beautiful lawn in front, we are at once introduced to a spot which has for years past been the delight and boast of the citizens—commodious seats, under the refreshing shade of trees in full foliage—the deep verdure of the surrounding gardens, and the beautiful winding gravel walks, are well calculated to charm the weary citizen in his moments of relaxation. Amusements and refreshments in endless variety here offer themselves to view.

Following the walk that leads north to Col. Stevens' seat, for about half a mile, we arrive at one of the finest country seats, and one of the noblest views, presented by any spot on the margin of the Hudson River in its whole extent. Genteel companies are permitted by the wealthy and liberal proprietor to amuse themselves by rambling around this fine residence, provided no injury is offered to any of the trees, plants, or shrubs.

The view from this delightful spot is indescribably fine, and embraces all the finest features and effects of landscape scenery that can be imagined, and from its projection towards the river and the boldness of its site and elevation, it has a most commanding view up and down the Hudson River and of the city of New-York, and the elegant gardens and country seats on the eastern side of the Hudson.

Leaving this interesting spot, and proceeding for a short distance north-west across the marsh road, we arrive at the Weehawk hill, which is somewhat of a laborious ascent, but will fully reward any person for the toil, by the fine views and romantic glens that are presented on every side. On arriving at the foot of this hill you perceive on the right hand, at a short distance, the ferry-house and tavern, which is a place of convenient rendezvous for rest and refreshment. At this place a boat can be procured for the *Duelling Ground*, about a hundred rods north under the steep bank of the river, which cannot be readily approached any other way than by water.

The perpendicular ridge known by the peculiar name of the pallisade rocks, here first appears at the western boundary of the river, and continues north about twenty miles. Its elevation is between one and two hundred feet, and it has a most imposing effect passing up the river. From the top and brow of the precipice, the view is most extensive, and embraces Long-Island Sound, and the island of Manhattan, with a view of the county of West Chester, and the highlands on the north. After reaching the summit, and proceeding westward one or two miles, it subsides into a gentle declivity, richly variegated with neat farm-houses, and presenting a softer picture, after leaving the rugged features of the shore of the Hudson. In the valley beneath, the Hackensack river winds its stream, and fertilizes the low lands. This portion of the country may be passed over in going or returning from the tour to the Falls of the Passaic.

Tour on Long Island: to Flatbush, Bath, Gravesend, Jamaica, and Rockaway. Crossing the East River, from Beekman-Slip (or Fulton-street) to Brooklyn, in the steamboat, the traveller can obtain any suitable conveyance; and following the fine turnpike, we pursue the road leading south, after passing through the turnpike gate, and proceeding over the high ridge that pervades the island from West to East, descend on the southern exposure, through a romantic and winding road, towards the village of Flatbush, which opens handsomely upon the view after emerging from the forest,

and presents a beautiful perspective, with the road on each side skirted with neat houses, orchards, and finely cultivated grounds, with the village church and spire in the distance bounding the view.

The ridge of hills which pervades Long Island in its whole extent, is bounded on the south by a flat alluvial soil, that bears a striking resemblance to the extensive plains and low grounds that prevail on the whole American coast south of New-Jersey, and may be philosophically considered as forming the first appearance, or rather the most northern limit of the prairie country on the coast of North America.

For upwards of a hundred miles east and west, there is little variation of the surface, and by walking to the hill in the immediate neighbourhood, we have an uninterrupted view of the immense plain, far as the eye can reach, covered with beautiful farms, and all the luxuriance of a well cultivated garden, and in the distant verge of the horizon on the south, we behold the Atlantic Ocean, with its foaming billows dashing on the shore, or glittering with dazzling radiance in the beams of the noon-day sun, and the far distant sail speeding a long and weary course to distant climes, or returning to the welcome of friends and owners.

From this place to the sea-shore, which is eight miles distant, the country is level, and the roads in every direction are good and pleasant. If the intention is to proceed to the sea-beach, we continue through the village, and pass by the church, in a course nearly south. The surf here is fine, and the beach, which is hard as a pavement, admits of a ride of six miles east and west. There is a bridge across the narrow inlet, that enables the public to cross with safety at any time; the excellence of the road the whole distance, renders it but an hour's ride from New-York to this beach, which is a place of great resort in the summer months; and enables citizens of this metropolis in a short time, and by the most charming rout, to frequent the sea-shore, where the finest of bathing, swimming, and fishing can be enjoyed. These are great and important advantages

and tend greatly to promote the health of the citizens of New-York.

Returning from the beach, and taking the first road leading west, we arrive at *Bath boarding-house*, which is handsomely seated on the margin of the bay, a mile or two south-east from the narrows, or entrance of the harbour, and in full view of the military works and of all the shipping sailing in or out of the harbour, and the light-house on Sandy-Hook ten miles south; from the top of the building may be seen a partial view of the distant ocean, dashing its billows on the breakers.

To *Jamaica* and *Rockaway* the road is excellent: the distance to Jamaica is 12 miles from Brooklyn, and by the new road over the causeway, it is 9 miles further to Rockaway beach.

Oyster Bay is a small village, situated on an inlet from Long-Island Sound, and may be visited on the return from the sea-shore, through the village of Jamaica, by continuing on the turnpike across the northern part of *Hempstead Plains*, (a celebrated place for sportsmen,) which is an extensive unenclosed waste, of twenty miles long, and on an average five or six miles wide, totally destitute of natural forest-trees or evergreen shrubbery, and is esteemed unfit for cultivation; but with the addition of hedges in the English style, it will, at some future day, be rendered valuable property.

From Oysterbay to Musquito Cove, the road is picturesque, and diversified with hill and dale, and leads directly across Harbour Hill, the highest part of the island, being 405 feet above tide water, and the first land discovered by mariners at sea coming from the east. The view from the highest point of the hill, is one of the most extensive on the whole island.

“Long, or Nassau Island, belongs wholly to the State of New-York, and extends eastward from the Narrows about twelve miles below New-York, a distance of 115 miles, terminating in Montauk Point. Its greatest width is near 20 miles, and its medial width may be about ten miles. On the S., it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, and is separated from the main on the N., by *Long-Island Sound*, and *East River*, contracting to-

wards the W. and mingling with the waters of the Hudson in New-York bay, at the city of New-York. The Sound, which spreads between Long-Island and the State of Connecticut, is of various widths, the greatest being about 22 miles; at the mouth of Connecticut river, about 7. East River, at New-York, is 3 quarters of a mile wide.

“Long-Island is divided into three counties: Kings, at the west end, Queens, and Suffolk, the last of which comprises more than two-thirds of the whole island. It is much indented with numerous bays; and Gardiner's Bay, with several others, occupie an extent of near 30 miles at the E. end. These bays also encompass many islands, several of which are of considerable extent. There is a ridge, which extends from the west end to the eastern extremity. The waters are stored with a vast abundance and variety of fish, and Long-Island has long been celebrated for its wild fowl and various forest game. Much of the land in the east is a light sand, still clothed with vast forests of pine; and in these are found abundance of game.”

East of the Hempstead plains, the island is covered with shrubby oaks and pines, called the brushy plains; and here are found the grouse, or heath-hens. Farther eastward, towards Islip and Fire-place, are streams where there is good trout fishing; and towards the centre of the island, is plenty of wild deer, that are hunted and killed by way-laying them as they are driven along by hounds. In October or November, brent, wild geese, and other water fowl, are killed in great numbers along the bays and inlets. Deer cannot lawfully be killed on Long Island from January to July; nor heath-hens, partridges, quails, or woodcocks, from 1st April to 5th October.

The face of the country on the north side of the island is hilly, and in some places full of rocky boulders; while on the south, the country is mostly free from large stones, and presents a gradual slope towards the ocean, which appears to have formerly washed the base of the hills.

The mineralogical appearances on the north side are

similar to those of the Connecticut shore, and it appears to have been separated by some convulsion of nature, or by gradual inroads of the ocean. Long Island Sound presents a safe navigation, protected from the swell of the Atlantic, and affording to the coasting vessels from the eastern states a secure channel. The passage through Hurl-Gate is, to a stranger, a cause of both wonder and alarm, at the roaring of the water on the surrounding rocks and sunken reefs, and the dexterity exhibited by the experienced navigator. The rapid currents and dangerous navigation of this spot are owing to the masses of granite or gneiss running from north-east to south-west across this narrow strait, that divides Long Island from New-York Island and the main land, which impede the flow of the water, and force it to take an abrupt turn towards the north-west, at right-angles with its previous course, and thus creating certain whirlpools or currents, called the Pot, the Frying-Pan, and the Gridiron: the huge masses of rock, that project in various places, are called the Hog's Back, the Mill Rock, Hallet's Reef, Middle Reef, &c. which are portions of the original strata, remaining after the rest had been swept away by the tides. These reefs have a dip towards the south-east, and form a natural dam to obstruct the free passage of the water, which, after having forced its way through and across them, returns to its former course.

Several insulated masses of granite, of great magnitude, are found on Long Island, and on its northern confines. One at North Hempstead, called the Mill-Stone Rock; its form is an irregular square, 40 feet on the west, south, and east, and 20 on the north. It lies on the declivity of a hill; and its thickness, above ground, increases from 10 or 12 feet, as you descend, to 17 or 20; the top is nearly level, and has a number of trees and plants growing on its surface: its superficial measurement is estimated to be 1,200 square feet, or 20,400 cubic feet. Others of a similar description are to be found in the neighbourhood.

The north part of Long Island is undoubtedly primeval, and the south secondary, as indicated by its horizontal

strata, its sandy and gravelly quality, and the round and water-worn surfaces of its pebbles. The land also is bare of vegetable mould, as well as of stones and rocks, and the timber is generally smaller: and the soil is so peculiar, that various species of vegetables grow on it, which are not seen on the north side. Shells are met with at the greatest depth in digging wells.

At Flushing, the traveller will be much gratified in visiting the garden and nursery of Mr. Prince, who possesses the most extensive and celebrated establishment of that description in the United States.

On the excursion to Flatbush and Bath, the traveller may, by deviating but a little distance from his route, examine and visit several places connected with our Revolutionary history; such are the remains of the fortifications on Brooklyn heights, now in the midst of the village, which contained a well 100 feet deep: this fortification was intended to command the city, Governor's Island, and the harbour, also the peninsula and surrounding country. Cobble Hill is another of the remains of the revolutionary fortifications, and was also occupied in the late war: it is situated in the rear of the Military Garden and old stone church, on the road towards Red Hook. To the south-east of this, are the salt-marshes, mill-ponds, and creeks of Gowanus, which impeded the retreat of the American army, and proved fatal to many officers and soldiers, who attempted to cross those muddy bottoms at high water; and here also Generals Sullivan and Sterling were made prisoners by the enemy: and on the hilly ridge, some skirmishing occurred between the two armies.

Flatbush is the county town, and also contains a flourishing and respectable academy, called Erasmus Hall, which is much resorted to by pupils from the city of New-York, and from the southern states, West Indies, and South America. The proverbial health and advantages possessed by this village render it a pleasant residence.

The principal inhabitants of this county are descendants of the Dutch settlers, and are industrious and wealthy farmers. The English language is now gene

rally taught in the schools, although the Dutch is still used in some families. The slaves that formerly abounded in this county, are now all emancipated.

At New-Utrecht Bay, south of the Narrows, is the place, where, under cover of the guns of their fleet, the British army landed in 1776, to invade this city, after having been previously disembarked and recruited on Staten Island, safe from molestation. From this they proceeded on to Flatbush, where the battle raged on the skirts of the hills; and thence towards Brooklyn, Bushwick, and Newtown, whence they subsequently crossed over to the city, driving the American army before them.

The Wallaboght, or bay at the Navy Yard, is so called from the Dutch words *Waaen*, Walloons', and *Boght*, Cove; and was derived from the Walloons, or Dutch Protestants of French extraction, who first settled there, and whose names and descendants still remain. They emigrated from the banks of the river Waal, in the Netherlands.

Newtown is 5 or 6 miles from Brooklyn; and is particularly celebrated for the excellence of its apples and cider.

Jamaica is a pleasant village, 12 miles from Brooklyn, on the main centre road of the island: it also contains a flourishing academy. It is passed on the excursion to Rockaway beach, which, like the entire south shore of the island, exhibits an excellent surf for bathing, and a hard beach at low water to ride upon: the prospect of the Atlantic Ocean is unobstructed, and the unceasing roaring and turbulence of the water is sublime. In the bay and water near, there are plenty of sheep's-head and black fish, which are taken by the seine, or hook and line; and there is also a variety of snipes, ducks, and plover. During the summer, a stage runs daily to and from the city.

Trip to Sandy Hook and the Sea-Bass Banks.

In the midst of the heat of summer, frequent trips are made by citizens and strangers to inhale the sea air, and for the purpose of fishing. Steamboats, sloops, and pilot-boats frequently proffer their services for the occasion. In gliding down the bay, we pass by Governor's Island (formerly called Nutten Island, from its growth of hickory-nut trees,) which contains about 70 acres of land, belonging to the United States, and is strongly fortified. On its south side is also a channel, which has received the Dutch name of Buttermilk; which was originally shoal and narrow, but has been much deepened and widened by a change of current, caused by the increase of wharves on this island. There are also two smaller islands on the west side of the harbour, called Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands, covered with military works.

Passing down by a dangerous shoal, called Robbin's Reef, we approach the Quarantine ground, where vessels arriving from sickly ports are obliged to anchor, and report. The grounds and buildings belonging to the Quarantine establishment cover about 30 acres, and are beautifully situated on a hill, rising rapidly from the water, and presenting a most inviting and delightful appearance on arriving from sea. At the Narrows on the west is the signal station, or telegraph, communicating with the one on the Exchange, and also with shipping coming into port.

Fort La Fayette, and the other works that are separately described, guard this important inlet to our commerce and prosperity. After passing the Narrows, we see on the right the shore of Staten Island, tending to the south-west, and the mouth of the Rariton river, communicating to New-Brunswick, and Amboy, a port of entry, situated in New-Jersey.

Sandy Hook is a low and narrow isthmus, or bank of sand, projecting from the Long Branch or Jersey shore, running north and south, and enclosing the outlet of Shrewsbury River, which runs beneath the eastern foot of the Neversink hills. The Hook is 6 to 8 miles

in extent, and is covered with low shrubbery, salt grass, and a stunted vegetation. The north point of the Hook was strongly fortified during the late war; but the works have gone rapidly to decay. The ship-channel leads close in to the shore, and is here very deep. The buoys, farther out, indicate the bar, which is said to carry over 21 feet at low water. The light-house, which is one of the most important on this coast, is situated on the northern part of the isthmus, and cannot be readily discovered by vessels coming from the south, until too near. To obviate this inconvenience, government stationed a floating-light about 12 miles south-east from the Hook. A new light-house is to be erected on the Neversink Hills. At a bay on the west side, called the Horse-Shoe, is secure anchorage for shipping; and here the British army embarked, after their disastrous defeat at the battle of Monmouth, in New-Jersey.

The entire isthmus of Sandy Hook is now the property of the United States, and was purchased for \$20,000; and is to be well fortified. The full swell of the Atlantic Ocean is felt on leaving the light-house: and a few miles to the east is the place for catching bass, cod, and other fish. The trip is decidedly a pleasant and salutary one, and affords the best general view of the configuration of the harbour and adjacent coast.

The Tour around New-York, or Manhattan Island,

May be conveniently made in a few hours, going out the avenue or road nearest to the Hudson, and visiting the Asylum, the heights of Fort Washington, Haerlem, and Kingsbridge, so celebrated in revolutionary history; and returning on the East river side, visiting Hurl-Gate, the Alms-House, and House of Refuge. The scenery and views on the Hudson and East rivers will amply reward the trouble and expense incurred.

STEAMBOATS.

The successful establishment of steamboats in this state by Robert Fulton, in 1806, was one of the most important events to this country, and to the world at large, that has ever occurred. The full developement of the great value of this discovery to our internal commerce is now fully appreciated.

Since 1806, there have been at least one hundred steamboats, of every description, built in this city,—from a ferry-boat to the Steam Frigate. The incredulity of the public, in the establishment of the possibility of propelling a large vessel against wind and tide, was quickly dispelled by the first effort made by Fulton, which was crowned with complete success; which excited for a time the bitterest opposition and envy among those whose interests were affected and disturbed; but this was soon silenced by strong Legislative enactments and protection, and the powerful influence of public opinion and patronage. Several boats were successively built. A company was chartered, with the exclusive privilege of running steamboats on the Hudson river for a limited number of years. This monopoly became extremely lucrative: and in a few years, the legality of the charter was questioned and contested. The rights of Fulton under his patent were openly violated on the Mississippi and other rivers; and eventually overthrown by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, against the constitutionality of the law of this state, granting exclusive privileges to Fulton and Livingston and their associates.

Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court became known, a superabundance of steamboats were built; and the effects of opposition were manifested in the great reduction of the price of passage, which fell from eight to six, five, and four dollars, and occasionally even for two, between this city and Albany.

Fulton did not live to witness this disastrous termination of his rights; and his latter years were embittered

by, and his life fell a sacrifice to, the inveterate persecution of his foes, in 1815.

Our limits will not admit of a minute detail of the interesting particulars connected with the rise and progress of steam navigation in this city and state; but the reader may have the fullest information on this head in the *Life of Fulton*, by Mr. Colden, that was published some years since in this city. We subjoin the latest intelligence and arrangements of the various lines of steam passage-boats, beginning with those on the Hudson river, as the first in importance.

From the number and uncommon excellence of these conveyances, and their great speed and moderate charges, it can hardly be credited what an immense number of passengers are yearly conveyed in them. There are at present 15 to 20 boats in operation during the busiest season: the passage to and from New-York and Albany is effected in 10 to 15 hours; and the varying times and places of starting are daily mentioned in the newspapers. There are boats leaving the city at 6 to 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 o'clock, P. M. throughout the season. They are found on the Hudson river, at the foot of Liberty, Courtlandt, and Dey streets. Passengers are landed at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and at every intermediate place desired. The accommodations, in every respect, on board of most of the boats, are luxurious in the highest degree, and cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. The *North America*, *Albany*, *New-Philadelphia*, *Constitution*, *Independence*, *Constellation*, and *Victory* are favourite passage-boats, and all of great speed and safety. Those leaving at 6 o'clock in the morning arrive at Albany by daylight, and are by far the pleasantest for travellers, and display the scenery of the Highlands. The safety-barges are also uncommonly elegant and commodious, and of undoubted security, as they are entirely distinct from the steamboat that propels them, and in case of accident or explosion, the passengers would not be injured. Numerous freight tow-boats are constantly employed: they usually make

the passage in 30 hours to Albany, and take passengers for one dollar, without finding them provision.

The steamboats to the various eastern cities, running through Long Island Sound, are also numerous, and offer every variety of accommodation. Passengers for Boston usually prefer taking the direct route to Providence, R. I., distant only 40 miles from Boston. The steamboats Washington, Connecticut, and Fulton, that run this route, are all of the first class, and are constructed with more solidity and expense than any other. Additional boats are now building for this line. The price of passage is \$6. The boats are stationed at Fulton-slip.

The steamboat Chancellor Livingston also runs through the Sound, to Providence. This boat was formerly attached to the North River Company, and cost \$120,000. At the dissolution of that company last year, it was sold for \$12,000, and purchased by a company, who fitted it up at considerable expense, and adapted it to the line in which it is now employed.

The boats for Hartford and Middletown, on Connecticut river, New-Haven, New-London, and Norwich, are to be found near the Fulton market, on the East river. To the former places, the passage money is \$4; the hour of starting 3 to 4. P. M. To New-Haven, the hour of starting is 7, A. M.; passage \$3.

Lines of stages are connected with the foregoing conveyances, to expedite travellers to their various places of destination.

The steamers connected with the stages on the southern routes to Philadelphia and other places, are found near the Battery on the Hudson river. The hours of starting are usually 6 and 12, A. M. The first or 6 o'clock boat is intended to have the passengers reach Philadelphia by daylight: in the other line, they remain at New-Brunswick or Trenton, and reach the city the ensuing morning at 10 o'clock. The expense is from 2 to 4 dollars.

The mail stage for Philadelphia leaves this city at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives the next morning at 7.

There are stages to all the principal towns on Long

Island, and to the principal places in the interior of New-Jersey and Connecticut; and along the shores of Long Island Sound are several small steamboats plying constantly to Norwalk, Bridgeport, and other places; also to Flushing and Newtown Landing several times in the day. The Long Island stages are to be found at Brooklyn, opposite New-York; and those for New-Jersey at Courtlandt-street, or at Powles Hook, on the western shore of the Hudson river. At the south end of the Bowery road, near the theatre, are numerous stages for towns in Westchester county, and for Danbury, Litchfield, and other villages in Connecticut.

The insular situation of New-York causes the greatest portion of the travelling to and from this metropolis to be made in steam vessels; besides a large number of passengers that arrive in the smaller species of coasting craft.

*A Table of various Foreign Coins, &c. with their Value
in Federal Money.*

	\$ cts. m.		\$ cts. m.
Sixteenth of a Dollar,	0 06 2½	Millrea of Portugal,	1 24 0
Half a Pistareen,	0 09 0	Tale of China,	1 48 0
Real Plate of Spain,	0 10 0	Pagoda of India,	1 84 0
An English Sixpence,	0 11 1	French Pistole,	3 66 7
Eighth of a Dollar,	0 12 5	Spanish Pistole,	3 77 3
Livre Tournois of France,	0 18 5	Pound of Ireland,	4 10 0
Franc of France,	0 18 7½	Pound Sterling of G. Britain,	4 44 0
A Pistareen,	0 18 5	French Guinea,	4 60 0
An English Shilling,	0 22 2	English Guinea,	4 65 7
Quarter of a Dollar,	0 25 0	A Moldore,	6 00 8
Marc Banco of Hamburg,	0 23 0	Half Johannas,	8 00 0
The Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands,	0 40 0	A Doubloon,	14 93 4
Half-Dollar,	0 50 0	A Johanna,	16 00 0
Rupee of Bengal,	0 50 0	Real Vellon of Spain,	0 05 0
Rix-Dollar of Denmark,	1 00 0	Real of Gibraltar,	0 08 5
Rix-Dollar of Sweden,	1 00 0	Rix-Dollar of Bremen,	0 75 0
Spanish Dollar,	1 00 0	Pezza of Leghorn,	0 90 0
Ruble of Russia,	1 00 0	Ducat of Naples,	0 80 0
Crowns of Eng. and France,	1 09 0	Ounce of Sicily,	2 50 0

Coins of the United States.

Gold Coins.—Eagle, value \$10, weight 270 grains standard gold.

Half-Eagle,	5,	135	do.	do.
Quarter,	2½,	67½	do.	do.

Standard Gold is eleven parts pure and one alloy.

Silver Coins.—Dollar, value 10 dimes, weight 416 grains stand. silver.

Half-Dollar,	5	208	do.	do.
Quarter,	2½	104	do.	do.
Dime,	10 cents,	41	3-5ths	do.
Half-Dime,	5 do.	20	4-5ths	do.

Standard Silver is 1485 parts pure, and 179 alloy.

A pound of pure gold is valued at 15 pounds of pure silver.

Coins of the United States decimally divided.—10 mills make 1 cent, 10 cents 1 dime, 10 dimes 1 dollar, 10 dollars 1 eagle.

*Rules for reducing the Currencies of the different
States into each other.*

To reduce the currencies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia, into those of New-York and North Carolina,—to the given sum add 1-3d part thereof. Of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland,—to the given sum add 1-4th thereof. Of South Carolina and Georgia,—from the given sum subtract 2-9ths thereof.

To reduce New-York and North Carolina into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia,—from the given

sum deduct 1-4th thereof. Into Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland,—from the given sum deduct 1-6th thereof. Into South Carolina,—to the sum given add 1-16th, then take half of the whole.

To reduce Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia,—from the sum given deduct 1-5th thereof. Into New-York and North Carolina,—to the sum given add 1-5th thereof. Into South Carolina and Georgia,—multiply by 3 and 1-9th, and divide the product by 5; or multiply by 28 and divide by 45

To reduce South Carolina and Georgia into New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia,—to the given sum add 2-7ths thereof. Into Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland,—multiply the given sum by 45 and divide by 28. Into New-York and North Carolina,—from the given sum subtract 1-7th, and double the remainder.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.—*Recommended for general adoption, and allowed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, when no agreement subsists to the contrary, established at a stated meeting on the 2d of March, 1819.*

On Foreign Business.—On the Sale of Merchandise, 5 per cent.—Sale or Purchase of Stocks, 1 per cent.—Specie, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Purchase and Shipment of Merchandise, with funds in hand, *on the aggregate amount of costs and charges*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Drawing or endorsing Bills, in all cases, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Vessels, Selling or Purchasing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.—Collecting Freight on general average, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Outfits or Disbursements, with funds in hand, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Effecting Marine Insurance, in all cases, when the premium does not exceed 10 per cent., *on the amount insured*, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—When the premium exceeds 10 per cent., *on the amount of premium*, 5 per cent.—Collecting Dividends on Stock, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Collecting delayed or litigated accounts, 5 per cent.—Adjusting and collecting Insurance Losses, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Receiving and paying Moneys, from which no other Commission is derived, 1 per cent.—Remittances in Bills, in all cases, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Landing and re-shipping Goods from vessels in distress, *on the value* $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Receiving and forwarding Goods, entered at the Custom House, *on the value*, 1 per cent.—and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on responsibilities incurred.

On Inland Business.—On the Sale of Merchandise, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Purchase and Shipment of Merchandise, or accepting for Purchases, without funds or property in hand, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Sale or Purchase of Stocks, 1 per cent.—Sale or Purchase of Specie, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Sale of Bills of Exchange with Endorsement, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Sale of Bank Notes or Drafts not current, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Selling or endorsing Bills of Exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Selling or Purchasing Vessels, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Chartering to proceed to other ports to load, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Procuring or collecting Freight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Outfits or Disbursements, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Collecting, general average, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Effecting Marine Insurances, in all cases, when the premium does not exceed 10 per cent., *on the amount insured*, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—When the premium exceeds 10 per cent., *on the amount of premium*, 5 per cent.—Adjusting and collecting Insurance Losses, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Collecting Dividends on Stocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Collecting Bills, and paying over the amount, or receiving and paying Moneys from which no

other Commission is derived, 1 per cent.—Receiving and forwarding Goods, *on the value*, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—The same when entered for Duty or De-benture, 1 per cent.—Remittances in Bills, in all cases, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The above Commissions to be exclusive of the guarantee of debts for sales on Credit, Storage, Brokerage, and every other charge actually incurred.—The risk of loss by fire, unless Insurance be ordered, and of robbery, theft, and other unavoidable occurrences, if the usual care be taken to secure the property, is in all cases to be borne by the proprietor of the goods.—When bills are remitted for collection, and are returned under protest, for non-acceptance or non-payment, the same commission to be charged as though they were duly honoured. On Consignments of Merchandise, withdrawn or re-shipped, full commission to be charged to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and half commission on the residue of the value.

**RATES OF STORAGE,—Chargeable per month, as estab-
lished by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, at a
stated meeting held on the 2d of March, 1819.**

	cents.		cents.
Almonds, in frails or pack. cwt.	6	Flaxseed, or other dry articles, in tierces of 7 bushels per tierce,	10
Alum, in casks or bags, per ton	40	Flour, or other dry articles in bbls.	4
Ashes, pot and pearl, bbl.	8	Earthenw. in crates of 25 to 30 ft.	15
Beef, bbl.	6	———— in whds. of 40 to 50 ft.	30
Bottles, qt. in mats, cr. or hmp. gr.	8	Grain, in bulk, per bushel,	1
Bark, quercitron, in casks, ton	60	Ginger, in bags, per cwt.	2
Bagging, cot. loose or in bales, pc.	3	Glass, window, in boxes of 50 ft.	1½
Butter, in firkins of 60 lbs. per fir.	2	Gin, see Liquors.	
Brandy, see Liquors.		Hemp, per ton	75
Candles, in bxs. of 50 or 60 lbs. bx.	2	Hides, dried or salted, per hide	1½
Chocolate, in boxes of 50 lbs. box	2	Hardware, in casks of 40 cu. ft.	40
Cocoa, in bags, per cwt.	2½	Indigo, in seroons or bxs. per cwt.	4
———— in casks, do.	3	Iron in bars or bolts, per ton	20
Coffee, in casks, do.	2½	———— in hoops, shts. or nailrods, ton	30
———— in bags, do.	2	Liquors, in puns. of 120 gals. pr. p.	30
Copperas, in casks, per ton	40	———— in quarter casks,	6½
Copper, in pigs, do.	20	———— in pipes or casks, 120 gals.	30
———— in sheets or bolts, ton	30	———— bottled, in cks. or bxs. dz. b.	1½
———— braziers' bottoms, ton	75	Leather, per side,	1
Cordage, per ton	50	Lard, in firkins of 60 lbs.	2
Cassia, in mats or bxs. per cwt.	10	Lead, pig or sheet, per ton	20
Cotton, Amer. in sq. bales, 300 lbs.	12½	———— dry or gr. in oil, per ton	40
———— do. in round bales, do.	16	Molasses, per hhd. of 110 gals.	
———— W. I. in proportion to round.		(other casks in proportion)	30
———— E. I. in bales, per 300 lbs.	9	Nails, in casks, per cwt.	2
Cheese, casks, bxs. or loose, cwt.	3	Oil, in lhds. or casks, 110 gals.	30
Duck, heavy, per bolt,	1½	———— in chests of 30 flasks, per ch.	4
———— Ravens or Russia sheeting, pc.	4½	———— bottled in bxs. or bskts. doz.	1½
Dry Gds. in bxs. or bales, 40 cu. ft.	40	Paints, in casks or kegs, per ton	40
Fish, pickled, per bbl.	6	Pork, per bbl.	6
———— dry, in casks or boxes, cwt.	4	Porter, see Liquors.	
———— in bulk, per cwt.	2½	Pepper, in bags, per cwt.	2½
Figs, in frails, bxs. or drums, cwt.	2½	Pimento, in casks or bags, cwt.	2½
Flax, per ton,	60		

	cents.		cents.
Rice, in tierces, per tierce	12	Sugar, refined, in casks or pack.	3
— in half do. per half do.	8	Tallow, in casks or seroons, cwt.	2
Bags, in bales, per cwt.	6	Tea, bohea, in whole chests,	15
Raisins, Malaga, in casks,	3	— do. in half chests,	8
— do. in boxes,	1	— green or black, in qr. chests,	4½
— in other packages, per cwt.	2	— in bxs. in proportion to qr. ch.	
Rum, see Liquors.		Tin, block, per ton	20
Saltpetre, in bags, per cwt.	2	— in bxs. of usual size, per box	1½
— in casks, per cwt.	2½	Tobacco, in hhds. per hhd.	37½
Salt, in bags or bulk, per bushel,	1	— in bales or seroons, pr cwt.	4
Shot, in casks, per ton	37	— manuf. in kegs of 100 lbs.	2
Soap, in boxes of 50 to 60 lbs.	2	Wines, see Liquors.	
Steel, in bars or bundles, per ton	30	Woods, for dying, under cover, ton	50
— in boxes or tubs, per ton	40	— do. in yards,	25
Sugar, raw, in bags or bxs. pr cwt.	2	Whiting, in hhds. per ton	37½
— do. in casks, per cwt.	2½		

On articles on which the rate is fixed by weight, it is understood to be on the gross weight; and on Liquors, Oil, &c. on which the rate refers to gallons, it is understood to be on the whole capacity of the casks, whether full or not.—The proprietor of Goods to be at the expense of putting them in store, stowing away, and turning out of store.—All goods taken on storage, to be subject to one month's storage; if taken out within 15 days after the expiration of the month, to pay half a month's storage; if after 15 days, a whole month's storage.

RATES OF CARTAGE.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ale or Beer, per hhd.	2 0	European Goods, per load,	2 0
— hhd. from 60 to 90 gals.	2 0	Flax, in bales and bundles, load,	2 6
Alum or Copperas, from 12 to 15 cwt. per hhd.	2 6	Flaxseed, 3 tierces,	2 0
— from 15 to 20 cwt.	3 0	Fire-wood, per load,	2 0
— over 1 ton,	4 6	Flour, in bags, 12 per load,	2 0
Bar Iron, per load,	2 0	— 7 bbls. per load,	2 0
Boards and Plank, per load,	2 0	Gammons or Hams, per load,	2 0
Brandy, pipe over 100 gals.	3 0	Gun, pipe over 100 gals.	3 0
Bread, 4 tierces,	2 0	Hay, in trus. bbls. per load,	2 6
Bricks, per load,	2 0	— loose,	6 0
— handled and piled,	2 6	Heading or Staves, per load,	2 0
Building or paving stone, load,	2 0	Hides, 50 per load,	2 6
Calves, Sheep, and Lambs,	2 6	Hemp, in bales or bbls. per load,	2 6
Cider, Cheese, and Cocoa,	2 0	— loose, not over 12 cwt.	3 6
Clay and Sand, 12 bushels,	2 0	Hoops, in bundles,	2 0
Coal, half chaldron, per load,	2 6	Hoop-poles, per load,	2 6
Cocoa, per load,	2 0	Hollow-ware, per load,	2 6
Coffee, in bags or bbls.	2 0	Household Furniture,	4 0
— above 10 cwt. per hhd.	2 6	Molasses, from 60 to 90 gals.	2 6
Cordage, small, per load,	2 0	— from 90 to 140 gals.	3 0
Cotton, per load of 3 bales,	2 0	Oil, per load of 3 bbls.	2 0
Cut Stone, per load,	2 6	Oysters, do. Shells, &c. load,	2 6
Dried fish, loose load,	2 6	Potashes, per load of 3 bbls.	2 0
Dye-wood, per load,	2 0	Paints, common load,	2 0
Earthenware, loose, per load.	2 6	— pr hhd. from 12 to 15 cwt.	2 6
		— from 15 to 20 cwt.	3 0

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Paints, above 20 cwt.	4 6	Whiting, common load,	2 0
Pantiles, per load,	2 6	———— per hhd. 12 to 15 cwt.	2 6
Plaster of Paris, ton,	4 0	———— from 15 to 20 cwt.	3 0
Pork, Beef, Tar, Pitch, and Tur-		———— above 20 cwt.	4 6
peutine, 5 bbls.	2 0	CABLES.	
Rum, per hhd.	3 0	For every Cable, whole shot of	
Salt, 20 bushels,	2 0	5 in. in circumference to 7 in.	5 0
Shingles, long cedar, pine, in bbls.	2 0	Do. half shot of like dimensions,	2 6
Cyprus, 2000 (22 inch)	3 0	Do. whole shot of 7 to 10 in.	12 0
Stone, paving or building,	2 0	Do. half shot of like dimensions,	6 0
Sugar, Havana, 8 boxes,	2 6	Do. whole shot of 10 and not ex-	
———— from 9 to 15 cwt.	2 6	ceeding 12 in. in circumfer.	14 0
———— from 15 to 20 cwt.	3 0	Do. whole shot of 12 and not ex-	
———— above 20 cwt.	4 6	ceeding 14 in. in circumfer.	20 0
Scantling or Timber, per load,	2 0	Do. half shot of the dimensions	
Tea, per load,	2 6	of the two last mentioned,	10 0
Tiles or Slate, per load,	2 6	Do. whole shot of 14 and not ex-	
Tobacco, in hhd. from 9 to 15		ceeding 15 inch.	24 0
cwt. per hhd.	2 6	Do. half shot of like dimensions,	12 0
———— from 15 to 20 cwt.	3 0	Do. whole shot of 15 inch.	32 0
———— above 20 cwt.	4 6	Do. half shot of like dimensions,	16 0
Wheat or other grain, per load.	2 0	* * Goods, Wares, Merchandise,	
Wine, pipe over 100 gals.	3 0	or other articles not herein enu-	
———— in 4 quarter casks,	3 0	merated, per load,	2 0

In all cases where the distance exceeds half a mile, and not two miles, half in addition to be allowed.

Rates of Portage.—For any distance not exceeding half a mile, 12½ cents; over half a mile and not exceeding a mile, 25 cents; and in that proportion for any greater distance. For carrying a load upon a handbarrow, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, 25 cents; over half a mile and not exceeding a mile, 44 cents; and in that proportion for any greater distance.

Handcartmen.—For any distance not exceeding half a mile, 18½ cents; over half a mile and not exceeding a mile, 31½ cents; and in that proportion for any greater distance.

Harbour Master.

The office of Harbour Master was created in 1808, by Legislative enactment, with power to regulate and station all vessels in the harbour, or at the wharves, to accommodate vessels wishing to discharge their cargoes, and to decide promptly all disputes connected with the foregoing subjects. Resisting his authority subjects to a fine of \$50 and costs, for the benefit of the New-York Hospital.

Fees.—On vessels unloading 1½ cents per ton. Vessels paying foreign duties and tonnage, *double*; which must be paid within 48 hours after arrival. Schooners and sloops in the coasting trade, \$2. For adjusting any difference respecting situation, \$2.

Pilots must register their vessels, names, and places of abode in his office; and are obliged to put to sea whenever ordered by him. The penalty for refusing is \$5 and loss of license.

Pilots.

There are nine Branch and nine Deputy Pilots, and as many registered boats.

Rates of Pilotage.—Every Pilot who shall take charge of any vessel to the eastward or southward of the White Buoy on the Eastern Ridge near the Bar, and conducts and moors safely such vessel to a proper wharf, or from the city to the southward or eastward of said buoy, is entitled by law to the following rates, to wit:—For vessels of the United States, and those who are entitled by treaty to enter upon the same terms as American vessels, the sums which follow:—Every vessel drawing less than 14 feet, \$1 50 per foot. Do. drawing 14 feet and less than 18, \$1 75 per foot. Do. drawing 18 feet or upwards, \$2 25 per foot. The same rates of pilotage to be allowed, for any vessel that may be piloted any where within the Hook, whose master or owner does not wish the same to be brought to the city wharves. Half pilotage only to be allowed to any pilot who shall take charge of a vessel to westward of the White Buoy. No pilotage whatsoever to be given to any pilot, unless he shall take charge of a vessel to the southward of the upper Middle Ground, nor unless such vessel shall be of 70 tons burthen, provided the usual signal be not given, in which case half pilotage is to be allowed. Between the 1st day of November and the 1st of April, inclusive, \$4 additional to be allowed for vessels of 10 feet water and upwards; if less than 10 feet, \$2. One-fourth additional to be given to the pilots who shall take charge of vessels out of sight of the Light House. For every day any pilot shall be required to remain on board, \$3 per day. Foreign vessels not entitled by treaty to enter on the same terms as those of the United States, to pay one-fourth additional to the pilots, and also \$5 over and above the foregoing rates of pilotage.

Wardens of the Port.

Vessels and goods arriving in a damaged state, and required to be sold at auction for the benefit of underwriters out of the city of New-York, must be under the inspection of the Wardens, who may be required to certify the cause of the damage, and amount of sale and charges.

Fees.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross amount of sales; and for each survey on board of any vessel, at any store, or along the docks or wharves, \$3 on damaged goods; each survey on hull, spars, rigging, &c \$5; each certificate, \$1 25; do. of distress of said vessel, \$2 50; same services for vessels paying foreign duties and tonnage, *double*.

Fees of Office to the Collector and Naval Officer.

Entry of a vessel of 100 tons or upwards, \$2 50; clearance of a vessel of 100 tons or upwards, \$2 50; entry of a vessel under 100 tons, \$1 50; clearance of a vessel under 100 tons, \$1 50; every Post-Entry, \$2; Permit to land goods, 20 cents; every Bond taken officially, 40 cents; Permit to load goods, for the exportation for drawback, 30 cents; Debenture, or other official certificate, 20 cents; Bill of Health, 20 cents; Official document (register excepted) required by any person, 20 cents.

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